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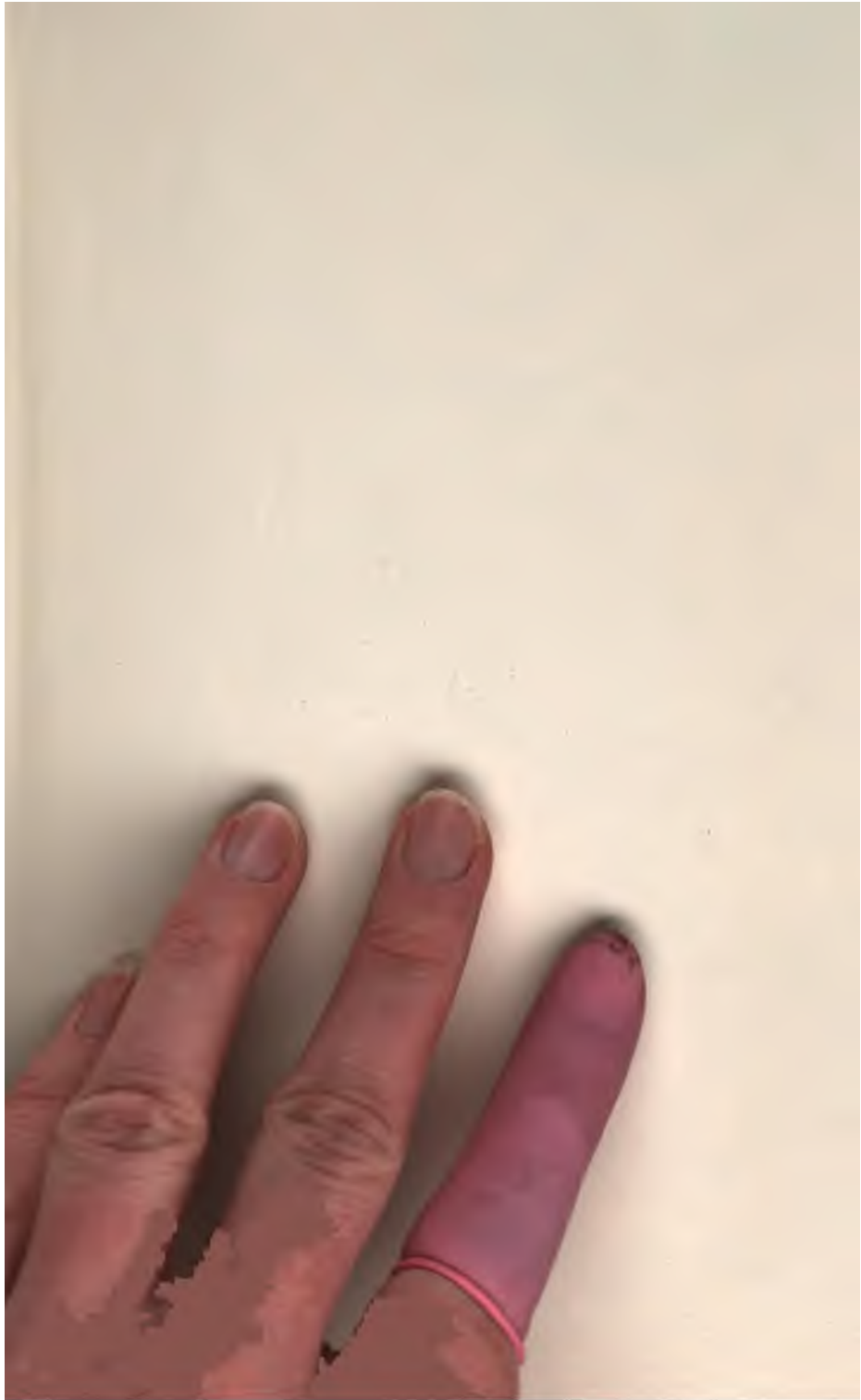
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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR

1895:

Published by Authority,

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information

CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.



COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS,

BY

S. P. MUSSON

AND

T. LAURENCE ROXBURGH

(OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE).

LONDON

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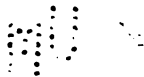
JAMAICA

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PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1895.

It will be observed that in the present Edition of the Handbook of Jamaica the Chronological History, which had been continued for the usual term of a Governor's Administration, has been merged in the Historical Sketch, matters of merely ephemeral interest being omitted. There will also be found an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Frank Cundall, F.S.A., on the Books relating to Jamaica.

The Editors have again laid themselves under obligations to the Secretaries and Officials of the various Societies and Institutions and to members of the Public Service, for assistance in revising the information given in previous issues; and they avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging and thanking these gentlemen for their help.

In a work of this kind, compiled as it is from so many sources, errors will creep in and omissions are inevitable. The Editors will therefore be greatly obliged if readers of the Handbook will call attention to any mistakes they may detect, and they will gladly welcome suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the work and for rendering it more accurate and reliable.

KINGSTON,

1st February, 1895.

317678

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H A N D B O O K O F J A M A I C A

FOR 1895.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.,

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA,

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1895.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	W.		6 34	5 34	4
3	Th.		6 35	5 35	5
4	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 35	5 36	5
5	S.		6 35	5 37	6
6	Su.	EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	M.		6 35	5 38	6
8	T.		6 35	5 39	7
9	W.		6 35	5 39	7
10	Th.		6 36	5 40	8
11	F.	Full Moon.	6 36	5 41	8
12	S.		6 36	5 42	9
13	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 42	9
14	M.		6 36	5 42	9
15	T.		6 37	5 43	10
16	W.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 37	5 44	10
18	F.		6 37	5 45	11
19	S.		6 37	5 46	11
20	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 46	11
21	M.		6 37	5 47	12
22	T.		6 37	5 47	12
23	W.		6 36	5 48	12
24	Th.		6 36	5 48	12
25	F.	New Moon.	6 36	5 49	13
26	S.		6 36	5 50	13
27	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 50	13
28	M.		6 35	5 51	13
29	T.		6 35	5 51	13
30	W.		6 35	5 52	14
31	Th.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

			6 35	5 53	ADD
1	F.		6 34	5 54	14
2	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 35	5 54	14
3	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 34	5 55	14
4	M.		6 34	5 55	14
5	T.		6 33	5 55	14
6	W.		6 33	5 56	14
7	Th.		6 33	5 56	14
8	F.		6 32	5 56	14
9	S.	Full Moon.	6 32	5 57	14
10	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA,	6 32	5 57	14
11	M.		6 31	5 58	14
12	T.		6 31	5 59	14
13	W.		6 30	5 59	14
14	Th.	St. Valentine.	6 29	5 59	14
15	F.		6 29	6 0	14
16	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 29	6 0	14
17	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 28	6 1	14
18	M.		6 28	6 2	14
19	T.		6 27	6 2	14
20	W.		6 26	6 3	14
21	Th.		6 26	6 3	14
22	F.		6 25	6 3	14
23	S.		6 25	6 3	13
24	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. Shrove Sunday. New Moon.	6 24	6 3	13
25	M.		6 23	6 4	13
26	T.		6 23	6 5	13
27	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 22	6 5	13
28	Th.				

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	<i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	S.		6 19	6 5	12
3	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 19	6 5	12
4	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 18	6 6	12
5	T.		6 17	6 6	12
6	W.		6 16	6 6	11
7	Th.		6 16	6 6	11
8	F.		6 16	6 6	11
9	S.		6 15	6 7	11
10	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. Full Moon.	6 13	6 7	10
11	M.		6 13	6 7	10
12	T.		6 12	6 8	10
13	W.		6 11	6 8	10
14	Th.		6 10	6 8	9
15	F.		6 10	6 8	9
16	S.		6 9	6 9	9
17	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 7	6 9	8
19	T.		6 6	6 10	8
20	W.		6 6	6 10	8
21	Th.		6 5	6 10	7
22	F.		6 4	6 10	7
23	S.		6 3	6 10	7
24	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 2	6 10	6
25	M.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	T.	New Moon.	6 1	6 11	6
27	W.		6 0	6 11	6
28	Th.		5 59	6 11	5
29	F.		5 59	6 11	5
30	S.		5 58	6 12	5
31	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

			5 56	6 12	ADD
1	M.		5 56	6 12	4
2	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 55	6 12	3
3	W.		5 54	6 12	3
4	Th.		5 53	6 13	3
5	F.		5 53	6 13	3
6	S.		5 52	6 13	2
7	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 51	6 13	2
8	M.		5 51	6 13	2
9	T.	Full Moon.	5 50	6 14	2
10	W.		5 49	6 14	1
11	Th.		5 48	6 14	1
12	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 47	6 15	1
13	S.		5 47	6 15	1
14	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 46	6 15	0
15	M.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 45	6 15	0
17	W.		5 44	6 15	1
18	Th.		5 43	6 15	1
19	F.		5 43	6 15	1
20	S.		5 42	6 16	1
21	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 41	6 17	1
22	M.		5 40	6 17	2
23	T.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	W.	New Moon.	5 39	6 17	2
25	Th.		5 39	6 17	2
26	F.		5 38	6 18	2
27	S.		5 37	6 18	2
28	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 36	6 18	3
29	M.		5 35	6 19	3
30	T.		5 35	6 19	3

CALENDAR.

5

MAY.					
Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 35	6 19	3
3	F.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	S.		5 34	6 20	3
5	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 33	6 20	3
6	M.		5 32	6 20	4
7	T.		5 31	6 21	4
8	W.	Full Moon.	5 31	6 21	4
9	Th.		5 31	6 21	4
10	F.		5 30	6 22	4
11	S.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 30	6 22	4
13	M.		5 30	6 22	4
14	T.		5 29	6 23	4
15	W.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 28	6 24	4
17	F.		5 28	6 24	4
18	S.		5 27	6 25	4
19	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 27	6 25	4
20	M.		5 27	6 25	4
21	T.		5 27	6 25	4
22	W.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 26	4
24	F.	Queen Victoria born, 1819. New Moon. Public	5 26	6 27	3
25	S.	General Holiday.	5 26	6 28	3
26	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 26	6 28	3
27	M.		5 26	6 28	3
28	T.		5 26	6 28	3
29	W.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Th.		5 25	6 29	3
31	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 29	3
JUNE.					
1	S.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 26	6 30	2
3	M.	Duke of York born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	T.		5 25	6 31	2
5	W.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Th.		5 25	6 31	2
7	F.	Earthquake, 1692. Full Moon.	5 25	6 32	2
8	S.		5 25	6 33	1
9	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 33	1
10	M.		5 25	6 33	1
11	T.		5 25	6 33	1
12	W.		5 26	6 34	0
13	Th.		5 26	6 34	0
14	F.		5 26	6 34	ADD
15	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 34	0
16	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 35	0
17	M.		5 26	6 36	1
18	T.		5 26	6 36	1
19	W.		5 26	6 36	1
20	Th.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
21	F.		5 26	6 36	1
22	S.	New Moon.	5 27	6 37	2
23	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 37	2
24	M.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	T.		5 27	6 37	2
26	W.		5 28	6 37	2
27	Th.		5 28	6 37	3
28	F.	Coronation Day.	5 28	6 37	3
29	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 29	6 37	3
30	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 29	6 37	3

		JULY.			
Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	T.		5 30	6 38	4
3	W.		5 30	6 38	4
4	Th.		5 30	6 38	4
5	F.		5 30	6 38	4
6	S.	Full Moon.	5 31	6 38	4
7	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 38	5
8	M.		5 32	6 38	5
9	T.		5 32	6 38	5
10	W.		5 33	6 37	5
11	Th.		5 33	6 37	5
12	F.		5 33	6 37	5
13	S.		5 33	6 37	5
14	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 34	6 37	6
15	M.	Moon's Last [Quarter.	5 34	6 37	6
16	T.		5 35	6 37	6
17	W.		5 35	6 37	6
18	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
19	F.		5 35	6 37	6
20	S.		5 36	6 36	6
21	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
22	M.	New Moon.	5 36	6 36	6
23	T.		5 37	6 35	6
24	W.		5 37	6 35	6
25	Th.		5 37	6 35	6
26	F.		5 38	6 34	6
27	S.		5 38	6 34	6
28	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 38	6 34	6
29	M.	Moon's First [Quarter.	5 39	6 33	6
30	T.		5 39	6 33	6
31	W.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.					
1	Th.	Abolition of Slavery in Jamaica, 1834.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	F.		5 40	6 32	6
3	S.		5 41	6 31	6
4	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
5	M.	Public General Holiday. Full Moon.	5 41	6 31	6
6	T.		5 42	6 30	6
7	W.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
9	F.		5 42	6 28	5
10	S.		5 42	6 28	5
11	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 27	5
12	M.		5 43	6 27	5
13	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 43	6 26	5
14	W.		5 43	6 25	5
15	Th.		5 43	6 25	
16	F.		5 44	6 24	
17	S.		5 44	6 24	
18	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	M.		5 45	6 22	3
20	T.	Cyclone, 1886. New Moon.	5 45	6 22	3
21	W.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Th.		5 46	6 20	3
23	F.		5 46	6 19	3
24	S.		5 46	6 18	2
25	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 18	2
26	M.		5 46	6 17	2
27	Tu.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 46	6 16	1
28	W.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Th.		5 47	6 15	1
30	F.		5 47	6 14	1
31	S.		5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	M.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 12	0
3	T.		5 48	6 11	1
4	W.	Full Moon.	5 48	6 10	1
5	Th.		5 48	6 9	1
6	F.		5 48	6 8	2
7	S.		5 48	6 8	2
8	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 7	2
9	M.		5 48	6 6	3
10	T.		5 48	6 5	3
11	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 49	6 4	3
12	Th.		5 49	6 3	4
13	F.		5 49	6 2	4
14	S.		5 49	6 1	4
15	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 1	5
16	M.		5 49	6 0	5
17	T.		5 49	5 59	5
18	W.	New Moon.	5 49	5 58	6
19	Th.		5 50	5 57	6
20	F.		5 50	5 56	7
21	S.		5 50	5 56	7
22	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 55	7
23	M.		5 50	5 54	8
24	T.		5 51	5 53	8
25	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 51	5 53	8
26	Th.		5 51	5 52	9
27	F.		5 51	5 51	9
28	S.	[Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 50	9
29	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>St. Michael.</i>	5 52	5 49	10
30	M.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	T.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Th.	Full Moon.	5 52	5 46	11
4	F.		5 52	5 45	11
5	S.		5 52	5 44	12
6	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 53	5 43	12
7	M.		5 54	5 42	12
8	T.		5 54	5 42	12
9	W.		5 54	5 41	13
10	Th.		5 54	5 40	13
11	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 54	5 40	13
12	S.		5 54	5 39	13
13	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 38	14
14	M.		5 54	5 38	14
15	T.		5 55	5 37	14
16	W.		5 56	5 36	14
17	Th.		5 55	5 35	15
18	F.	New Moon.	5 56	5 34	15
19	S.		5 56	5 34	15
20	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 56	5 34	15
21	M.		5 57	5 33	15
22	T.		5 57	5 33	15
23	W.		5 57	5 32	16
24	Th.		5 57	5 31	16
25	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 58	5 30	16
26	S.		5 59	5 29	16
27	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 59	5 29	16
28	M.		5 59	5 29	16
29	T.		6 0	5 28	16
30	W.		6 1	5 27	16
31	Th.		6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	S.	Full Moon.	6 2	5 26	16
3	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 2	5 26	16
4	M.		6 2	5 26	16
5	T.		6 3	5 25	16
6	W.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Th.		6 4	5 24	16
8	F.		6 4	5 24	16
9	S.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	6 5	5 23	16
10	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 5	5 23	16
11	M.		6 5	5 23	16
12	T.		6 6	5 22	16
13	W.		6 6	5 22	16
14	Th.		6 7	5 22	15
15	F.		6 8	5 22	15
16	S.	New Moon.	6 9	5 21	15
17	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 9	5 21	15
18	M.		6 9	5 21	15
19	T.		6 10	5 21	15
20	W.		6 11	5 21	14
21	Th.		6 11	5 21	14
22	F.		6 11	5 21	14
23	S.		6 12	5 21	14
24	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 12	5 21	13
25	M.		6 13	5 21	13
26	T.		6 14	5 21	13
27	W.		6 15	5 21	12
28	Th.		6 15	5 21	12
29	F.		6 16	5 21	12
30	S.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	Su.	ADVENT SUNDAY.	6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	M.	Full Moon	6 18	5 22	10
3	T.		6 18	5 22	10
4	W.		6 19	5 22	10
5	Th.		6 20	5 22	9
6	F.		6 20	5 22	9
7	S.		6 21	5 23	8
8	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 22	5 23	8
9	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 23	5 23	8
10	T.		6 23	5 23	7
11	W.		6 23	5 23	7
12	Th.		6 24	5 24	6
13	F.		6 24	5 24	6
14	S.		6 25	5 25	5
15	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 25	5 25	5
16	M.	New Moon.	6 26	5 26	4
17	T.		6 26	5 26	4
18	W.		6 27	5 27	3
19	Th.		6 27	5 27	3
20	F.		6 28	5 28	
21	S.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	
22	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 29	5 29	
23	M.		6 29	5 29	1
24	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 30	5 30	0
25	W.	CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Th.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
27	F.		6 31	5 31	1
28	S.		6 32	5 32	2
29	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 32	5 32	2
30	M.		6 33	5 33	3
31	T.	Full Moon	6 33	5 33	3

THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

The times of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Last Quarter, are given in the Calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if New Moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the New Moon is referred to the previous day in the above Calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the Calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches, we clearly do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes, and an extension of the Calendar in the *Handbook* so as to include the daily tides throughout the year, would prove to be labour lost.

But sometimes we want to know, however roughly, whether it is High or Low water; for instance the sea often rises or falls so much above or below its usual level as to attract the general attention of those who live near the shore, and then the question of tide arises; for if the unusual rise or fall be at times of Low or High water, of course the disturbance noted is all the greater.

Such disturbances are produced by strong prevailing winds at a distance, by hurricanes and by earthquakes.

But putting these exceptional circumstances aside, the tide has a curious effect upon the daily weather, which may be thus briefly expressed:—a rising tide increases the local action of the weather. And this effect, though confined to the coasts, has been found to exist all over the world.

Hence the following approximate and general table has been drawn up for Jamaica: it is based upon an Establishment of 11 hr. 0 min. at Port Royal given by Captain Green, U.S.N. (*Navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico*, Vol. I, p. 244); and the day of New or Full Moon from which the following days are to be reckoned should be expressed in civil local time, as given in the Calendar above.

		TIME OF HIGH WATER.			
		First Tide.		Second Tide.	
		hr.	min.	hr.	min.
Day of New or Full Moon		10	41 a.m.	11	0 p.m.
1 Day after " " " "	.	11	18 "	11	36 "
2 Days " " " "	.	11	54 "		
3 " " " " "	.	12	12 "	12	30 "
4 " " " " "	.	12	48 "	1	5 "
5 " " " " "	.	1	25 "	1	44 "
6 " " " " "	.	2	4 "	2	25 "
7 " " " " "	.	2	47 "	3	12 "
8 " " " " "	.	3	40 "	4	7 "
9 " " " " "	.	4	40 "	5	13 "
10 " " " " "	.	5	50 "	6	25 "
11 " " " " "	.	7	2 "	7	35 "
12 " " " " "	.	8	11 "	8	37 "
13 " " " " "	.	9	4 "	9	28 "
14 " " " " "	.	9	49 "	10	10 "

In each semi-lunation there is always one day on which there is but one tide. It will be noticed that for Jamaica this day occurs two days after New or Full Moon.

The table is probably quite correct for the first five or six days and for the last two days; but for the remaining days "the age of the tide" may cause an error not exceeding 15 min.

ECLIPSES, 1895.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, March 10th, visible in Jamaica.

	HR.	MIN.	
First contact with the shadow	8	47	p.m., 10th March.
Beginning of Total Phase	9	45	p.m., " "
Middle of the Eclipse	10	32	p.m., " "
End of Total Phase	11	20	p.m., " "
Last contact with the shadow	0	17	a.m., 11th "

Kingston mean time.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 25th, invisible in Jamaica.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 20th, invisible in Jamaica.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, September 3rd, visible in Jamaica.

	HR.	MIN.	
First contact with the shadow	10	53	p.m., 3rd Sept.
Beginning of Total Phase	12		midnight.
Middle of the Eclipse	0	50	a.m., 4th Sept.
End of Total Phase	1	40	a.m., " "
Last contact with the shadow	2	46	a.m., " "

Kingston mean time.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, September 18th, invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.8$ W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY (NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

The transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877; the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be $18^{\circ} 24' 50'' 8$ N.

By means of telegraphic signals the longitude of the Observatory was accurately determined in 1882. On the night of the 28th Nov. 225 signals were exchanged between Kingston and Montego Bay, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.865 sec. west of Lord Rodney's statue; on the following night 116 signals were exchanged, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.875 sec. west of the statue; and by adopting 4 m. 18.87 sec. as the true difference of longitude, it follows that the transit-instrument of the Kempshot Observatory is 5 hrs. 11 min. 29.52 sec. west of Greenwich or in arc $77^{\circ} 52' 22''.8$.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.)

KINGSTON: METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS. &C., FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY, 1890.

Month.	Barom. Pressure.	Temperatures.				Wind S. E. Miles per diem.	Vapour.		Cloud per cent.	Rainfall.		Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Various.	Total.
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.		Dew Point.	Humidity.		Kingston.	The Island.						
January	in. 30.054	° 74.6	° 86.4	° 66.8	° 19.6	68	° 66.7	78	29	in. 0.96	in. 3.87	21	19	10	9	58	117
February	30.049	74.7	85.8	66.8	19.0	72	66.7	78	27	0.32	2.62	24	14	8	12	53	111
March	30.034	75.8	85.7	67.8	17.9	77	67.6	77	29	1.59	2.88	32	17	7	15	68	139
April	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	69.1	75	39	1.02	4.18	27	16	9	15	55	122
May	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	71.4	78	56	6.00	8.40	22	15	8	14	60	119
June	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	115	72.8	78	57	5.51	7.83	16	14	9	11	54	104
July	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.5	16.2	103	72.5	76	52	2.15	4.32	18	18	11	7	57	111
August	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.2	16.2	80	73.0	79	55	4.09	6.83	12	15	9	4	50	90
September	29.956	80.1	89.7	73.3	16.4	70	73.1	80	62	3.59	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October	29.937	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	56	72.2	81	58	4.69	7.84	13	14	7	4	54	92
November	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	53	70.1	78	44	1.22	5.07	17	15	10	4	57	103
December	30.005	75.7	87.0	68.4	18.6	57	68.0	78	38	1.50	5.60	16	16	10	6	59	107
Means	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	70.3	78	55	...	...	19	15	9	9	56	108
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.64	66.30	...	...	...	...	...	...

The table above contains the results of the observations made at Kingston, Jamaica, between June, 1880, and May, 1890, inclusive. Between June, 1880, and December, 1886, the readings were taken at intervals of eight hours, namely, at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., and 11 p.m., local mean time; the *daily means* of pressure, temperature, dew-point, humidity, &c., were assumed to be the means of the three eight-hourly readings, but since January, 1887, the readings have been taken at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. only; and the *daily means* were deduced by applying to the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings their proper reductions; and from the *daily means* the monthly means given in the table have finally been deduced.

The readings were taken with great care and regularity, and they were all corrected for instrumental errors.*

In the second column the Barometric Pressure is of course referred to the sea-level.

In the seventh column the wind is stated to be S.E., and this is in consequence of the regularity of the daily sea-breeze, which is almost invariably S.E. at Kingston.

In the eighth column the Dew point has been found from the Dry and Wet-bulb thermometers by means of Glaisher's factors; of course Wet-bulb and Tension-of-Vapour columns could have been added, but it seemed useless to fill up the table with columns easily deducible the one from the other.

In the tenth column the amount of cloud is given as a percentage of the whole sky.

In the eleventh and twelfth columns are given for the period in question the average monthly Rainfall at the Public Works Office, Kingston, and for the whole Island,—the latter being deduced from about 150 stations.

The remaining columns give for each month the average number of deaths in Kingston from a few groups of diseases, and the average totals; they have been taken from the returns published monthly by Mr. S. P. Smeeton, the Registrar-General.

The following are some of the relations existing among the different columns.

(i.) PRESSURE AND RAINFALL.

If the Barometric Pressure be compared,—not with the Kingston Rainfall on account of its highly local character, but with the general Island Rainfall it will be seen that a certain relation exists:—

Rainfall=50 (30.100—pressure) or in words, if the pressure during any month be subtracted from 30.100, and if the difference be multiplied by 50, the product will not be far from the Rainfall in inches.

This remarkable relation requires much further consideration, for which we have at present neither space nor time.

(ii.) TEMPERATURES.

The mean temperature does not greatly differ from half the sum of the maximum and minimum temperatures. In order to make the agreement closer we must take into account the Range, or difference between the maximum and minimum, the humidity, and the amount of cloud which covers the sky.

The maxima and minima given in the table were deduced from *daily* readings, and their differences give the *daily* range; but by picking out of the original record or register the highest and lowest temperatures for each month we get the absolute max. and min. To prevent confusions the absolute max. and min. were not inserted in the table; their averages are, however, 4° above and below the max. and min. deduced from daily readings.

Again since June, 1880, the highest temperature was 96.7° recorded on the 20th August, 1891, and the lowest temperature was 56.7° recorded on the 4th December, 1887.

And lastly the Mean Daily Temperature is here given for each complete year:—

1885	.	78.9	1888	.	78.5	1891	.	77.7
1886	.	78.2	1889	.	78.5	1892	.	76.8
1887	.	77.2	1890	.	76.9	1893	.	76.5

* The Thermometers were exposed in the Stevenson screens over a grass lawn four or five feet above the ground.

(iii.) VAPOUR.

The humidity of the air is the ratio of the amount of vapour present to the amount necessary for saturation,—saturation being taken at 100; so that humidity indirectly measures the drying power of the air.*

By comparing the Dew-point with the Minimum Temperature we see that there is an almost constant difference of about half a degree. The nights in Kingston therefore cool down until the temperature of the air four or five feet above the ground is a little above the Dew-point; but on the ground the temperature is below the Dew point, dew is precipitated, latent heat given out, and the further fall of temperature arrested.

We must now consider the connection between these Meteorological results and the number of deaths in Kingston.

(iv.) INFANTILE DISEASES.

Under this heading is given the number of deaths in Kingston each month of the year from infantile diseases *not otherwise specified* in the books of the Registrar General.

By comparing the numbers in this column with the total monthly numbers in the last column, it will be seen that the former are fairly proportioned to the latter, although, indeed, their variation from their mean or average is larger.

Consequently whatever cause systematically affects the total monthly numbers, the same cause affects young children rather than adults.

(v.) TOTAL MONTHLY NUMBERS.

The total number of deaths vary on the average with considerable regularity from month to month; the maximum, 139, occurs in March; the minimum, 79, occurs in September.

This variation is intimately connected with the temperature; and remembering that there must always be a considerable interval of time between such a cause and such an effect, it appears that the maximum occurs after the lower temperatures and that the minimum occurs after the higher temperatures; or in other words, the death-rate greatly increases after our cool season and greatly diminishes after our warm season.

(vi.) FEVER.

There are but few deaths from this cause, and they are distributed throughout the year with considerable uniformity. One maximum occurs in July after the May rains, and another occurs in November, December and January after the October rains. These maxima are due to malaria set free by the drying-up of the ground after heavy rains.

In many countries in the tropical parts of the earth it is dangerous to disturb the soil,—as for instance in the Gold Coast Colony in Africa, because the soil teems with malaria; and so it must have been in the earlier days of Jamaica when the land was first cleared of forests and when the soil was first turned up for the cultivation of the sugar-cane: but now we, for the most part, only feel the effects of water returning upwards from considerable depths below the surface of the ground; for with the water ascend those specific disease-germs which produce malarial fever when they can secure a footing in the blood and develop specific organism.

"The germs of these organisms float about in the air from place to place and gain positions enabling them to enter the blood of some animal organism, say man, where they can grow and flourish, provided they are able to successfully encounter their mortal foes, the white corpuscles of the blood. If these white corpuscles are strong and vigorous, they will overpower the foreign growth and kill it. If on the other hand they are weak and feeble, and the germs very numerous, the foreign growth may get a secure footing and spread luxuriantly changing the character of the fluids of the body, coagulating, it may be, the albumen, and otherwise setting up the unnatural display of functions which we call disease."†

* If the drying power of the air were measured from 0 to 100, Humidity *plus* drying power, would always be 100.

† Nature, Vol. 31, p. 267.

We have thus dwelt upon the cause of malaria in places which may be far removed from swamps and morasses, not on account of its importance to Kingston, but because of its widely spread influence in Jamaica.

(vii.)—LUNG DISEASES.

The number of deaths from this cause is tolerably constant throughout the year. A maximum occurs in January, and another in July; but after both these maxima there seems to be a small reaction, and the minima speedily follow.

(viii.)—DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

Deaths from these diseases are intimately connected with the Minimum Temperature; a few cold nights in Kingston are certain to produce either or both these diseases; and their virulence depends upon the extent to which the temperature falls.

But some allusions must be made to predisposing causes, of which rain seems to be the most important in Jamaica,—the people get wet and do not change their clothes,—a cold night sets in, and disease is the immediate consequence.

We must not expect to find complete agreement between our Meteorological returns and those of the Registrar General; but we hope that the out-lines of the agreement have been correctly sketched, and that the importance of the subject has been duly pointed out.

DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ELEVATION.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low-lying land round the shores of Jamaica; but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely: about 1° F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to reproduce the table given in Weather Report No. 75.

STATION.	Elevation.	Bar. Pressure.	TEMPERATURE.			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
	Ft.	In.	°	°	°	°
Kingston . . .	30	30.00	87.0	78.2	71.0	16.0
Kempshot . . .	1,773	28.20	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl. . .	4,907	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.0
Portland Gap . .	5,477	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.6	14.4
Blue Mt. Peak . .	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

But whether this table be consulted in the interest of agriculture or in the establishment of a health resort, it must be remembered that all the surroundings have first to be considered; and then when any site has been proposed as suitable, its Max., Mean, and Min. temperatures may be easily deduced from its approximate elevation.

THE ISLAND RAINFALL.

The Rainfall is now fairly well registered in Jamaica, almost entirely by voluntary observers; but unfortunately the gauges are very unequally distributed over the island. To meet this difficulty the island is divided into four Divisions, and month by month the Rainfall is deduced for each Division, the Island Rainfall being simply the mean of the four Divisions.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked, the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January, the southern part has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of rainfall, thus giving the four divisions.

The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the Island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Green Island. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

In the preface to Sir Hans Sloane's *Natural History of Jamaica* we find that he alluded to the May and October rains; to the winter rains on the north side, to the summer rains on the central hills and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

This leads us to the consideration of the constancy of the amount of rainfall, and at length we are able to give some information on this important subject. According to the two following tables the average rainfall over the island was about sixty-seven and a half inches for the first decennial period from 1870 to 1879, while for the second decennial period from 1880 to 1889 the average rainfall over the island was sixty-six and a half inches, or one inch less. But as these results are greatly effected by "flood" rains, the only wonder is that they are so nearly equal.

Again, it will be seen that there has been a curious *increase* in the rainfall in the second decennial period in the West-central and Southern Divisions, while there has been a larger decrease in the North-eastern and Northern Divisions, as though the whole rainfall system had been shifted more to the south. All such variations are for the most part temporary, and the present decennial period may show just the opposite.

THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	110·60	83·09	102·98	61·07	89·43
1871	69·45	41·88	54·56	34·46	50·09
1872	59·42	40·79	51·50	29·02	45·18
1873	84·08	52·64	67·79	47·71	63·06
1874	97·18	68·25	62·97	47·35	68·94
1875	71·89	47·15	56·16	34·47	52·42
1876	90·38	54·71	87·33	52·99	71·35
1877	100·72	56·53	64·06	52·27	68·40
1878	104·12	62·99	72·44	66·11	76·42
1879	122·55	65·44	87·54	79·85	88·84
First decennial period :					
Means	91·04	57·34	70·73	50·53	67·41
1880	76·37	47·01	64·91	33·47	55·44
1881	91·24	49·42	75·32	58·42	68·60
1882	65·48	43·76	78·59	43·67	57·87
1883	72·30	41·52	78·19	45·02	59·26
1884	69·00	41·87	73·10	43·63	56·90
1885	70·55	52·77	72·62	43·52	59·86
1886	126·61	60·98	88·21	86·64	90·61
1887	80·25	61·07	80·14	61·16	70·66
1888	98·00	54·42	70·43	65·58	72·11
1889	99·81	56·82	75·94	64·02	74·15
Second decennial period:					
Means	84·96	50·96	75·74	54·51	66·54

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	3.99	4.35	3.10	2.79	17.38	3.58	4.33	5.72	8.05	16.74	12.50	6.90	89.43
1871	2.40	1.60	2.29	3.46	6.43	1.98	3.79	3.46	5.70	8.88	5.88	4.22	50.09
1872	3.00	2.84	3.06	2.06	5.18	2.41	2.89	5.24	4.55	6.09	3.13	4.73	45.18
1873	8.15	1.94	5.47	1.15	5.06	2.58	2.56	7.51	10.73	8.57	3.53	5.81	63.06
1874	3.44	2.20	0.61	4.40	10.65	3.96	2.51	9.65	6.82	11.69	10.52	2.49	68.94
1875	2.57	0.67	2.59	3.05	8.54	3.74	3.87	5.13	7.60	5.58	2.34	6.74	52.42
1876	6.00	0.96	1.63	4.68	8.24	5.40	8.15	5.06	5.19	11.36	8.96	5.72	71.35
1877	5.94	1.18	5.38	2.91	15.03	6.50	4.68	1.76	5.01	4.50	7.63	7.88	68.40
1878	6.35	2.80	2.78	0.70	4.86	6.63	5.85	10.80	7.43	11.29	7.32	9.61	76.42
1879	2.81	5.30	6.49	7.28	9.14	10.64	4.47	12.32	7.38	15.96	5.29	1.76	88.84
1880	4.46	2.38	3.34	3.25	9.05	4.74	4.31	6.66	6.85	10.07	6.71	5.59	67.41
1881	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1882	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.56	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1883	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.95	57.87
1884	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1885	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.06	6.23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1886	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6.37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1887	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.54	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1888	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1889	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	72.11
1890	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Mean	3.74	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1893.—ELEVATION 50 FEET.

1893.	Pressure.		Temperature.					Dew Point.		Humidity.		WIND.			Total miles of Wind in Mth.	Average velocity per day.	
												Direction from and miles per hour.					
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Means for the day.			
	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°						
January	30.018	29.952	68.9	82.3	85.6	67.3	18.3	63.5	66.0	83.68	N. 2.5	S. by E.	7.5	S. by E.	4.2	3,122	
February	30.053	29.989	69.6	82.8	85.6	67.6	18.0	63.8	67.1	82.59	N. 1.9	SSE.	8.4	SSE.	4.4	2,997	
March	30.067	30.001	70.7	82.4	85.6	67.8	17.8	62.9	67.4	76.61	N. 2.6	S. by E.	8.4	S. by E.	4.9	3,650	
April	30.039	29.977	72.8	81.3	84.7	69.4	15.3	67.2	69.9	83.69	N. 1.3	SE. by S.	7.8	SE. by S.	3.5	2,762	
May	29.986	29.935	76.5	82.1	86.0	71.7	14.3	69.5	71.7	80.71	N. 1.5	SE. by S.	7.3	SSE.	3.9	2,913	
June	30.001	29.960	76.5	83.9	86.8	72.6	14.2	70.0	72.0	80.68	Var	1.7	SE.	8.8	SE. by S.	4.4	3,174
July	29.998	29.963	75.9	84.7	87.8	72.2	15.6	69.8	72.7	81.67	N. 2.0	SSE.	7.8	SE. by S.	3.8	2,825	
August	29.962	29.930	76.3	85.4	89.1	73.7	15.4	70.9	73.5	83.68	N. 1.4	SSE.	7.0	SSE.	3.7	2,743	
September	29.964	29.908	75.9	87.0	89.1	73.7	15.4	70.7	74.6	84.70	N. 1.6	SSE.	6.2	SSE.	3.5	2,495	
October	29.891	29.839	74.3	83.6	87.4	72.2	15.2	71.3	74.5	90.74	N. 0.6	S. by E.	3.6	S.	2.2	1,667	
November	29.972	29.913	72.5	82.1	86.1	70.8	15.3	69.6	73.5	90.77	N. 1.2	S. by E.	4.3	S. by E.	2.3	1,645	
December	30.020	29.960	69.9	81.3	84.5	68.4	16.1	67.0	70.2	90.70	N. 1.2	S. by E.	4.7	SSE.	2.4	1,787	
Means	29.998	29.944	73.3	83.2	86.5	70.6	15.9	68.0	71.1	83.67	N. 1.6	SSE.	6.8	SSE.	3.6	2,648	

The barometric pressure is the reading of the barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° and sea level.

MONTH.	Upper Cloud		Lower Cloud		Extremes for the Month.					Total Rainfall.	Weather Remarks, &c.
	Percentage.		Percentage.		Temperature.						
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Range		
January	5	2	10	49	90.8	15	65.3	9	25.5	0.38	Fine.
February	21	6	26	65	89.5	2	65.3	19	24.2	0.88	Fair early part of month, fine afterwards.
March	9	2	27	65	91.7	11	63.8	17	27.9	0.00	Fine.
April	19	3	27	79	87.3	7	67.2	1	20.1	1.29	Fair, with a little rain.
May	15	11	32	70	87.9	21	69.2	13	18.7	2.67	Fair, with moderate rain.
June	31	10	27	67	89.6	30	69.2	6	20.4	1.80	Fair, with light squalls and rain. Earthquake on 4th.
July	33	22	29	65	92.9	4	69.8	10	23.1	5.94	Thunderstorms, with much rain and squalls.
August	38	34	23	53	91.5	25	68.2	28	23.3	2.21	Fair, with afternoon showers and thunder.
September	37	29	14	49	91.3	12	71.0	26	20.3	2.72	Fair, with afternoon showers and thunder.
October	27	2	22	68	91.2	16	65.8	9	26.4	9.54	"Seasons" latter part of month.
November	20	17	30	60	90.3	26	64.9	18	25.4	3.57	Rain first half of month with light thunderstorms. Fine afterwards.
December	22	14	29	48	90.3	1	63.8	7	26.5	3.29	Fair, with moderate rain.
Means - Total	23	13	25	61	90.4		67.0		23.4	34.29	

MAGNETIC DECLINATION,
(or Variation of the Compass.)

Kingston	1891	2	16	East of true North.
Kempshot	1889	3	11	"
"	1891	3	11	"
Lucea	1891	2	52	"

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

VICTORIA I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October, 18 1831; died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. George, born June 3, 1865, married 6th July, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. 2. Louise, born February 20, 1867; married 27th July, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 3. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 4. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand-duke Serge of Russia. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866; married 24th May, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April, 26, 1884. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in September, 1893, to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Aribert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. 2. Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Eva October 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis born 21st May, 1889. 4. A son born 3rd October, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born September 29, 1882; Olga, born July 11, 1884; Christian born 4th July, 1885, and Ernest born 17th November, 1887.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue, Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE following is a comparative List of the Administration of Lord Salisbury and of Lord Rosebery as the former stood on Lord Salisbury's retirement from office, and as the latter stood on the date of the publication of the Handbook:—

LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister	}	*Marquis of Salisbury.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Earl Cadogan.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Mr. Henry Matthews.
Home Secretary	-	*Lord Knutsford.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Secretary for War	-	*Viscount Cross.
Indian Secretary	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Earl of Zetland.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
President of the Local Government Board	-	H. Chaplin.
President Board of Agriculture	-	Sir James Fergusson.
Postmaster-General	-	Sir W. H. Dyke.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Hon. David Plunket.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Colonel W. H. Walrond.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir Herbert E. Maxwell.
Political Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir John Gorst.
Paymaster-General	-	Mr. A. Akers-Douglas.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Charles Seale Hayne
	-	Sir W. T. Marriott.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Admiral A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B.
	-	Vice Admiral H. Fairfax, C.B.
	-	Vice-Admiral J. O. Hopkins
	-	Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C.B.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. A. B. Forwood.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. J. W. Lowther.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Baron de Worms.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl Brownlow.
Indian Under Secretary	-	
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. Walter Long.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard E. Webster.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Edward Clarke.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	-	Sir C. T. Pearson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. A. G. Murray.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. D. H. Madden.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. John Atkinson.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Earl of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Radnor.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Lewisham.
	-	Lord Bridport
	-	Lord de Ros.
	-	Lord Henniker.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Earl of Romney
	-	Lord Elphinstone.
	-	Lord Churchill.
	-	Earl of Waldegrave.
	-	Lord deRamsay.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Limerick.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Earl of Yarborough.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

EARL OF ROSEBERRY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister	}	*Earl of Rosebery.
First Lord of the Treasury	}	
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Lord Tweedmouth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Asquith.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Earl of Kimberly.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Marquis of Ripon.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earl Spencer.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Lord Houghton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Samuel Walker.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	*Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Sir George O. Trevelyan
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. James Bryce.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Hon. G. Shaw-Eefevre.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Mr. Herbert Gardner.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hibbert.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. T. Ellis.
Paymaster-General	-	
Judge-Advocate-General	-	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Vice-Adml. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Adml. Lord Walter Kerr. Rear-Adml. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. G. H. U. Noel. Edmund Robertson, Esq., M. P. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. G. W. E. Russell. Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Sidney Buxton, M. P. Lord Sandhurst. Lord Reay. Mr. T. Burt. Sir W. Foster.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	
Home Under Secretary	-	
Foreign Under Secretary	-	
Colonial Under Secretary	-	
War Under Secretary	-	
Indian Under Secretary	-	
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Woodall.
Attorney-General	-	Sir R. T. Reid.
Solicitor-General	-	F. Lockwood, Q. C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. T. Shaw.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	The MacDermot.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Serjt. Hemphill.
Lord Steward	-	Marquis of Bredalbane
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Carrington.
Master of the Horse	-	Viscount Oxenbridge.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Lord Ribblesdale.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Chesterfield.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Mr. Leveson Gower.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. O. R. Spencer.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Viscount Bridport Lord de Ros Lord Churchill Lord Acton Lord Camoys Lord Hamilton Lord Monkswell Lord Wolverton
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Kensington.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Vernon.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.

Private Secretary.—Mr. F. St. Quintin.

Assistant Private Secretary.—Mr. H. W. Just.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.

Private Secretaries.—Mr. C. A. Harris, Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M. P.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—Mr. John Anderson.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Mr. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B., Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.M.G.

Chief Clerk.—Mr. R. P. Ebdon, C.B.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—Mr. W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G., Mr. A. A. Pearson, Mr. S. Olivier, Mr. H. C. M. Lambert.

Crown Agents.—Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, R.E., K.C.M.G.; Mr. E. E. Blake.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E., Son and Hayter; Messrs. Gregory & Eyles, Mr. W. Shelford.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic -	Dr. Luis Saeny Pena -	President	...	... 1892
Austria-Hungary -	Franz Joseph -	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium -	Leopold II. -	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia -	Don Marvano Baptisto -	President	...	... 1892
Brazil -	Gnl. Floriano Peixotto -	President	...	Nov. 23, 1891
Bulgaria -	Ferdinand, Saxe-Coburg -	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chili -	Admiral J. Montt -	President	...	... 1891
China -	Kuang Hsu -	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia -	Miguel A. Caro -	President	...	Aug. 7, 1892
Costa Rica -	J. J. Roderiguez -	President	...	May 8, 1890
Denmark -	Christian IX. -	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador -	Don Luis Cordero -	President	...	July 1, 1892
Egypt -	Abbas Pasha -	Khedive	1852	Jan. 7, 1892
France -	M. Casimir Périer -	President	...	June 1894
Germany -	Wilhelm II. -	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Anhalt -	Frederick -	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden -	Frederick I. -	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 5, 1866
Bavaria -	Otto -	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Brunswick -	Prince Albrecht -	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Hesse -	Louis IV. -	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin -	Frederick Francis III. -	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz -	Frederick Wilhelm -	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg -	Peter -	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia -	Wilhelm II. -	King	1859	June 15, 1888
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha -	Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) -	Duke	1844	Sep. 1893
Saxony -	Albert -	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck -	George Victor -	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg -	William II. -	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Gt. Britain & Ireland -	Victoria -	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece -	Georgios -	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala -	Gen. I. Zovala -	President	...	April, 1893
Hayi -	H. Hyppolite -	President	...	Oct. 17, 1889
Hawaiian Islands -	Lilivokalani -	Queen	1838	Jan. 20, 1891
Honduras -	Don P. Leiva -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1890
Italy -	Humbert -	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan -	Mutsu Hito -	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia -	J. J. Cheeseman -	President	...	Jan. 1892
Madagascar -	Ranavalona III. -	Queen	...	July 13, 1883
Mexico -	Porfirio Diaz -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro -	Nicolas -	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco -	Muley Hassan -	Sultan	1891	Sep. 1873
Muscat -	Seyyid Feysalbin Turkee -	Sultan	...	June 4, 1888
Netherlands -	Wilhelmina -	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua -	Dr. Robt. Sacassa -	President	...	Mar. 1, 1891
Paraguay -	J. G. Gonzalez -	President	...	Sep. 25, 1890
Persia -	Nasir-Ed-Din -	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru -	R. M. Bermudez -	President	...	Aug. 10, 1890
Portugal -	Carlos -	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania -	Charles -	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia -	Nicolas -	Emperor	1865	Nov. 1894
San Salvador -	C. Ezeta -	President	...	Sep. 11, 1890
Sarawak -	Sir Charles J. Brooke -	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Servia -	Alexander -	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Spain -	Alfonzo XIII. (a Minor) -	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway -	Oscar II. -	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland -	Carl Schenk -	President	1823	...
Turkey -	Abdul-Hamid II. -	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America -	G. Cleveland -	President	1837	Mar. 4, 1893
Uruguay -	J. H. y Obes -	President	...	Mar. 1, 1890
Venezuela -	Josquin Presto -	President	...	Oct. 1892

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, tion, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1892.	
EUROPE—					
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	3,584	209,286	£ 189,933	a
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	17.3	19,100	56,735	
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	164,692	289,231	
ASIA—					
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,365	3,008,329	1,850,918	2
Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	32½	221,441	447,387	
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1867	1,542	506,577	730,576	
Labuan	Cession 1846	30½	5,853	8,057	
AFRICA—					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	217,895	1,527,224	4,495,344	24
Natal	Settlement 1838	20,461	543,913	1,281,996	7
Mauritius, &c.	Capitulation 1810	881	258,985	747,302	
St. Helena	Capture 1651	47	3,877	7,691	
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	4,000	74,835	86,866	
Gambia	Settlement 1631	69	14,266	30,978	
Gold Coast	Resettlement 1817	38,665	1,500,000	183,074	
Lagos	Settlement 1661	1,071½	85,607	68,421	
Zululand	Cession 1861	9,000	143,028	42,432	
Bechuanaland	-	-	64,503	52,064	
AMERICA—					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	19½	15,013	33,955	
British Columbia	Ditto	390,344	92,767		
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	144,600	2,112,989		
Quebec	& Cession 1763	193,355	1,488,586		
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	73,720	154,442		
New Brunswick	Settlement 1623	27,322	521,294		
Nova Scotia	Settlement 1623	21,731	450,523	7,384,372	4
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1623	2,133	109,088		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,553,337	99,722		
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	202,100	376,764	1
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	109,000	288,328	573,463	
British Honduras	Treaties 1783-1786	6,400	31,471	67,732	
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,789	11,485	
WEST INDIES—					
Antigua and Barbuda	Settlement 1632	170	36,119	52,550	
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	4,466	47,565	59,704	
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	182,322	163,663	
Dominica	Cession 1763	291	26,841	22,715	
Grenada	Ditto 1763	133	53,203	55,820	
Jamaica, &c.	Capitulation 1655	4,193	639,491	746,776	1
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	32½	11,762	7,609	
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	43,963	47,231	
St. Christopher	Ditto 1623, 1650	68	42,220	42,297	
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	243	41,054	29,124	
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	133	115	7,459	
Tobago	Ditto 1763	115	208,030	563,983	
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754	4,744	7,836	
Turks Island	Settlement 1629	169	4,639	1,365	
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	58			

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1892.	Debt, 1893.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,712	1,134,207	10,501,104	54,473,433
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	1,140,405	7,729,572	46,711,287
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	393,718	3,538,806	29,457,134
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	146,795	787,764	7,399,000
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	315,048	2,538,995	21,230,700
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,471	667,846	4,389,251	38,144,070
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	54,000	543,889	1,261,864
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,435	121,180	71,553	243,235

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus	Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C. } M.G.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta	General Lyon Freemantle	Valletta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements	Sir C. H. B. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	C. V. Creagh, Esq.	Victoria	380
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope and Brit. Kaffraria	Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Cape Town	*9,000
Natal	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. }	Pietermaritz- } burg	3,000
Bechuanaland	Sir H. B. Loch, C.B.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,200
Zululand	Melmoth Osborn, Esq., C.M.G.	Eschowe	1,200
Mauritius	Sir H. E. H. Jerminham, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	W. Grey Wilson, Esq.	James Town	500
Sierra Leone	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. }	Bathurst, St. } Mary's	1,800
Gold Coast	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	G. T. Carter, C.M.G.	Lagos	2,000
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
Canada	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.B.	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia	Hon. E. Dewdney	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	J. A. Chapleau, Q.C.	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. W. B. Scarph	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. M. B. Daly	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. J. S. Carvell	Charlotte Town	1,400
N.W. Territories	Hon. Joseph Royal	Regina	1,400
Newfoundland	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

* Of this sum £3,000 is Salary as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance.

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—			£
Jamaica -	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	6,000
Turks Islands -	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas -	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad -	Sir N. Broome, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados -	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—			
Grenada -	{ Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., (Governor-in-Chief of Windward Islands)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent -		Kingstown	800
Tobago -	Lieut.-Col. Sandwich (acting) -	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia -	W. Low, Esq.	Castries	800
	Brigade Surgeon Gouldsbury, C.M.G.		
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua -	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat -	E. Baynes, Esq.	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis {	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	Basseterre	600
Virgin Islands -	J. R. McKay, Esq.	Tortola	300
Dominica -	W. M. Gordon, Esq.	Roseau	600
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island {	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff, P. C., G.C.M.G.	Sydney	7,000
Victoria -	The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland -	{ Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.L.E.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	5,000
South Australia -	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand -	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands -	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,000
British New Guinea	Sir Wm. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B.	Paris	Sir Julian Pauncefoote, K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir H. Drummond Wolfe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Sir Phillip Curie -	Constantinople	Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Rome	Col. Sir Charles E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Berlin	William J. Dickson, Esq.	Bogotá
Sir Frank Lascelles -	St. Petersburg	Analep C. Gosling, Esq.	Guatemala
		A. de Capel Crowe, Esq.	Havana
		A. Cohen	Port-au-Prince
		C. Malet, Esq.	Panama

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.
Q. O. Eckford	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	France	Kingston
J. R. Forroja	Spain		S. E. Pietersz, v.c.	Spain	Montego Bay
S. Soutar	Denmark		G. L. P. Corinaldi, v.c.		
J. Duff	Venezuela		D. S. Gideon		
Wm. Schiller	Austria		C. A. Nunes, C.A.	Sweden and Norway	Port Antonio
Same	German Empire		S. C. Peynado, v.c.		Falmouth
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		Z. Jones, v.c.		Falmouth
Same	The Netherlands		W. G. Price, v.c.		Black River
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		J. L. Sykes, v.c.		Sav.-la-Mar
J. R. Chenet			C. A. Nunes, C.A.		Milk River
<i>Consul-General</i>	Hayti		G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A.		Kingston
C. V. Carvalho			R. W. Harris, C.A.	United States of America	Falmouth
<i>Consul</i>			C. S. Farquharson, C.A.		Montego Bay
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		G. T. Davies		
J. Gall	Ecuador		A. A. Green		St. Ann's Bay
Same	Chili		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.		Sav.-la-Mar
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica		I. I. Lyon, C.A.		Port Antonio
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		C. M. Farquharson		Milk River
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		S. Soutar, v.c.	Venezuela	Port Morant
W. P. Forwood	Colombia		H. A. Cunha, v.c.	Colombia	
—	France				Port Maria
J. W. Ruge	Greece				Black River

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

(By the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$ W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Mosquitto Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere. Should a ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ever be constructed Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabañan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7½	St. Catherine .	470	St. Elizabeth .	462
St. Andrew .	166	St. Mary .	249	Trelawny .	333
St. Thomas .	274	Clarendon .	474	St. James .	234
Portland .	285	St. Ann .	476	Hanover .	167
		Manchester .	302	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	732½	Total .	1,971	Total .	1,504

giving a total of $4,207\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this country is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque *beauty and great fertility*.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the areas in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	6½	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable, from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensbury Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The Blake Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The Blake Mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the Town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds"* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of

* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's *Geology of Jamaica*:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point)	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation)		Stony Hill (where main road)	1,360
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	crosses it)	
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses .	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Mr. Pinnock's) .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, *held out* against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land and will shortly offer it to settlers.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston and District of Liguanea are supplied with water.* From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotta, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

* Water is now also obtained from the Wag Water River by means of a tunnel through the Main Ridge at Constant Spring.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all expectations.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River,* New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

* The Town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water from this River.

CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine, and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island;* the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9

* There is, however, a hot spring on the Guava River in the Parish of Portland, the temperature of which is said to be 132 degrees.

degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved, and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the Parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1894, was 672,762.

The births registered in the year 1893-94 numbered 27,365 giving a rate of 40.9 on the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual Birth-rates for seven years, 1887-88 to 1893-94 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1887-88	39.1
1888-89	35.3
1889-90	35.6
1890-91	38.4
1891-92	38.3
1892-93	37.3
1893-94	40.9

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1894, numbered 14,885 being in the proportion of 22.2 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for seven years 1887-88 to 1893-94 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1887-88	22.3
1888-89	22.2
1889-90	28.0
1890-91	25.0
1891-92	22.7
1892-93	20.9
1893-94	22.2

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,451	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	29,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	58,687	

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,286	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay	654	661	1,615	1,565
Falmouth	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Lucea	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav-la-Mar	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

It may be interesting here to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. The first attempts at numbering the people was in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more. Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—			
Men	...	...	4,060
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			<u>17,272 a.</u>

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	...	7,644
Slaves	...	...	86,546
			<u>94,190 b.</u>

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	...	4,093
Slaves	...	...	192,787
			<u>209,617 c.</u>

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	...	1,400
Slaves	...	...	250,000
			<u>291,400 d.</u>

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			<u>371,070</u>

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martin, Colonial Empire.

c. Bryan Edwards West Indies, Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	181,633	White	15,729
Females	195,800	Coloured	68,576
	<u>377,433</u>	Black	<u>293,128</u>
			<u>377,433</u>

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	213,521	White	13,816
Females	227,743	Coloured	81,074
	<u>441,264</u>	Black	<u>346,374</u>
			<u>441,264</u>

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely :—

Males	246,573	White	13,101
Females	259,581	Coloured	100,346
	<u>506,154</u>	Black	<u>392,707</u>
			<u>506,154</u>

compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and an increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,957	Whites	14,432	Coolies	11,016
Females	297,847	Coloured	109,946	Chinese	99
	<u>580,804</u>	Black	444,186	Not stated	<u>1,125</u>
					<u>580,804</u>

The increases comparing the classifications of colour as they appeared in the returns of 1871 and 1881 were whites, 1,331; coloured, 9,600; blacks, 51,479; but if the Coolies and Chinese, and the persons who did not avow their complexion be apportioned by means of one-third to the whites and two-thirds to the coloured population (which may be accepted as having been the case in regard to the census of 1871) the increase in the whites will be 5,411, and the increase of the people of colour, 17,760.

* Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

PART IV.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

355 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th May, 1655.* The island was placed under military jurisdiction and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Forces and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major General Sedgewick was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewick informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. The unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time 140 men died weekly, and Sedgewick himself at length perished in the general carnage."†

1656 In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months' provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many young men were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a fort at Rio Neuvo, in the present parish of St. Mary. On the 14th June, D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

1660 In August, 1660, a vessel of war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the selection of a Council of twelve persons (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him, with the advice of any five of them, to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the Island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Cagua (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by a Royal Proclamation, declared that "children, born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

562 In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley and brought with him a seal and mace for the Island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies and to make laws and

* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and a half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—*Bryan Edwards*.

† *Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies*.

levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late army was disbanded and the men were divided into five Regiments of Militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment.

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a black Regiment of Militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.* The instructions of Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies, were acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts; Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega† on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his journal that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feastings, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of ill-health, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan, who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, 166 as Deputy Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the "Point" (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a census taken which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be had and are produced as well as anywhere; but pimento, chinarroots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaigillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish, turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England."

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly; one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands, and traitorously and impudently refuse to take notice of the Deputy-Governor (Colonel Edward Morgan's) dissolution of the meeting, &c." On his being brought before the

* As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambuscade and was cut to pieces.

† St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the first capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

664 House in Custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the privateers who at that time swarmed the Caribbean Sea, to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The Privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Admiral Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Lieutenant-Governor and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years afterwards Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.*

675 In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinam, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present parish of Westmoreland. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things was wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English islands."† But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a pirate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was 678 left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the Government. He continued in office for four months, during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first on account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "repugnant to the constitution of England, of which country they were the natural subjects."‡ As there was no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the Island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent under bail to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared before the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of Government continued. Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed to govern the Colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was please to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly, that the House of Commons enjoy in their House."‡ After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died and Colonel Hender Molseworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieu-

* Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

† *Gardner's History of Jamaica.*

‡ See article on Political Constitution.

tenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December, 1687, the Duke of Albemarle arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Dr. Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a *habeas corpus* for their friends."* The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died, and Sir Francis Watson, as President of the Council, assumed the Government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached the island. The colonists thereupon petitioned the new Sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed and referred the laws to a new Assembly.

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the field of Sedgmoor, and the whole body of the sold-out rebels arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with some contempt." War then existed between England and France and Freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Swan" and "Guernsey," men-of-war, to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprize. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."† On the 7th June, 1692, the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this opulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which, as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."‡ Of the 3,000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven asunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar works destroyed. In fact the whole outline was drawn a fresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."§ President White (who succeeded in the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries received at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St.

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

† Leslie's New History of Jamaica.

‡ Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

§ Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies.

692 Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lily of the Royal Artillery.

693 In March, 1693, Sir William Beeston, Knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him, and on the 17th June a French fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the Colonial Militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men.

1702 The sale of the negroes kidnapped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French fleet under DuCasse, and on the 19th August fell in with it off Santha Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound in his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handesyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these

1703 Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of a "party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll tax of 10/ on every white person above the age of 15.

1711 In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperence."* The differences between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handesyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was recalled and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the Government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft

1718 of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other, the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the Legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expences incident on the trial of some pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquitto Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obstructed even that important service. The "Picaroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting, instead of proceeding with the revenue bills, they resumed a former contest with the Attorney General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued.

While the colony was suffering from these political discussions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversy that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney General, Mr. Monk, for "an infringement of the liberties of the people."

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of his Majesty's Ministers. In recompence for his early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid to the Duke of Portland to £6,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which the permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as Laws in this island, shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever."

During the Legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable under a very able leader named "Cudjoe" that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish, to guard against surprise at night and for attacking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddard attacked the Maroons at their windward town, called "Nanny," situate on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia reinforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that everywhere prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the Mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Gurthie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the chiefs of the Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them, and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as chief Commander.

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda costas," and Jamaica furnished contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successfully attacked and surrendered, but every other attempt at

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

1739 subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquitto Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna-la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."*

751 Governor Trelawny retired from the Government in November, 1751, and Vice-Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into Office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to perform the duties of the Public Treasury and of passing all laws without suspension clauses, whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet in Kingston. The summons was complied with but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently dissolved by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

1760 Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the Parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Ballard's Valley where however, they were met by a body of volunteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

1762 Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling exclusive of an immense artillery, with twelve sail-of-the-line and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshall's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The House refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolution ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elletson appointed Lieutenant-Governor. By command of the King in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered in the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after, an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British

*Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.

Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic administration in Great Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights; and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary, and oppressive manner without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquillity of the island. 17 A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the Parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the Navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace, and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the 17 "United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing with a fleet of thirty-six ships of the line sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia, trained and armed, started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her conflict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards renowned as the hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The Castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under 17 Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them "for their spirited exertions in the defence of his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose 17 of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property, was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and a half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural labourers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

89 barbarity of the revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica slaves ;* besides which they were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonists and adopted by the local Government. Admiral Affleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action ; a military force was quartered upon each vessel and the Island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a Military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British instead of being received with acclamation as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Siburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever, in its most malignant form, appeared in the ranks of the invading army, and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the Island with the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiments were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the revolutionists.

195 While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the Colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1795, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile ; but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands, Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and a "number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and reappeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The troops again fell into ambuscade and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte and a number of rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with Mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dunbar and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrell of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseurs and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of

* In December, 1799, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1,000 of the negroes were transported.

their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur master to allow 1795 him to drink. A woman, a sulter of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head." * The story of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and musketry of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children 1797 were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Sierra Leone where they formed the nucleus of that thriving colony.

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower region of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompanying Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the mother country in its war against revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial 1800 Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony "had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire." The Assembly refused "on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire." It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain 1804 and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the islands of the Caribbean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French 1805 squadron was on its way to Jamaica and Martial Law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under Militia Guard. The French Fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron, withdrew, after an attack at Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had 1806 a brilliant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston in public meeting protested against "this wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money" and the Editors of the newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory.

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coate became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica, 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His 1808 administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. "This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural Death of his own House."† Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India

* *Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.*

† *Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.*

08 Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition, submitted himself to the House and was excused. Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to inquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party. The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of its independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and the Major of the regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An enquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this disaffection terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreaks of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two colored gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from Gaol under *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars during the greater part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and between England and the United States of America, closed the European Markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to authorize the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to 12½ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature, 112 also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably 113 damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island and in October, 1815, the County of Surry was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels 118 being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the "adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practise of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance 126 of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others

from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause.

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After some acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and Mr. Curtis Phillip Berry, (a Member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing his suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations.

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."* The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the Parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves, and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty keeping guard, as was customary, during the Christmas Holidays; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight—their principal Leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y.S." Estate in St. Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meanwhile Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his Forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offence by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £366,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents; and the British Government in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations.

The Rev. William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were indicted and acquitted;†

* *Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo* by Dr. Underhill.

† Mr. Edward Jordan (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1837 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the *Watchman Newspaper* and acquitted.

32 a number of the leading slave holders and their sympathisers, however, formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the Pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colonial Church Union an illegal Association and a Circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive all who continue to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntley Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commission as Magistrates and as Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists, the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Cannings Resolutions of 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the colony "without asserting in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendent powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself might have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Government was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of his Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1834, all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be for ever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years apprenticeship for prædials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners.

333 On the 18th October, 1833, a new Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the act on their Journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave, having achieved the object of his mission, retired, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the scheme of Emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

334 On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system was established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780 making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,583,975 sterling.

835 The Marquis of Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the Bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations.

1836 On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended)

and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon proceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the Government. As the Assembly would not pass the required Law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1838, the House of Commons, acting on a demand from the British people, passed a resolution declaring "that the negro apprenticeship in the British Colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the mother country and the excitement in the colony on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the 3rd day of their sitting, read for the first time a Bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom was conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicing but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a Law for the better government of Prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against the "infringement of the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative function, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they should be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a Law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume the work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe was sent to Jamaica as Governor with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October, 1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new judicial system under which provision was made for a Vice-Chancellor, a Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white Immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the descendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the Island on the 21st May, 1842, amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother country, he had reconciled all classes of Colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of

* Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo, by Dr. Underhill.

42 the people."* The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the Government. During two years and half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;† but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its various industrial resources. The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the first batch of coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the Island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effects of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on the present scale, or to defray the future expense of coolie immigration. Just about this time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legisla-
17 ture met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the "War of Retrenchment" began. Bill after bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published by the Morning Journal newspaper against the continued endeavour of the Assembly to "violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to gaol for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judicial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the Revenue Bills which were about to expire. (Continuing Bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council,
53 where they were again as summarily rejected. On the 30th April, 1853 the annual Laws for levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. The "Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent.‡ The loss of the revenue arising out of the failure of the Revenue Bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasion of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference, with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten. "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable,

* Key's Life of Lord Metcalfe

† See Handbook or 1882, pages 124 and 125.

‡ Gardner's History of Jamaica.

the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to legislate measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "deadlock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's administration having, fortunately for the Colonial Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathiser and a deliverer and he was heartily welcomed by them, and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly."*

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together for a new session at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the Island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of no more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver-General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed; these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmoreland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country, considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery." This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States; and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons—some, very influential."† The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the districts where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 1850 Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred in Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of the disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not so great as was the case in 1850.

The first session of the Legislature under the new constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the

* Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

† Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer.

1853 Receiver-General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pensions list, which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred, on promotion, to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling was appointed Governor.

Governor Darling after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better Government of the Island," informed the Executive Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Governments in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."* Messrs. Jordon, Hosack, and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Acts for the better government of this island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the Acts of the Government;" and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to the country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R. W. Smith, George Solomon and the Baron Von Ketelhodt were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon on entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly shewing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,060 18s. 3d., and obtaining a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury bonds to meet immediate claims. Soon after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

1862 The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the new Assembly Mr. Westmoreland moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of His Excellency's present constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmoreland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquillity and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney General "to adopt proceedings by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." Mr. Ewart, the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged." Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (The Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."† Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed "calling upon all the descendants of Africa, in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into Societies

* Jamaica Parliamentary Debates 1860-61.

† Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.

and hold public meetings and to co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievances." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee designated "The Central communicating Committee" was formed, with its head quarters in St. David's.

The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets, and bayonets entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by stoning the Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck on the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade, and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and hacked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corps "nobly died at their post, gallantly doing their duty."* The Custos of the Parish the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching the seat of government troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scott's Hall and Moore Town were called out and headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colours and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked, and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."† The Military and Volunteers, however, remained on guard and transport duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by a Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Enquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were—(1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the enquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the Colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent

* Governor Eyre's Report to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

† Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

1866 Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., arrived as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island on the 5th August, 1866. He brought with him an Order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members.* A Privy Council was also provided for.

The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business on the 16th October and at once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £80,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade license was imposed on Merchants, Storekeepers, Newspapers Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs' duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addition of ten per cent. was in all cases made to the total amount payable on imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1868, there was a surplus of £5,599; this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had shown an excess of revenue over expenditure.* The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Head and the collection of the revenue, both internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A semi-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General, and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the remote districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced; Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney-General; the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorised to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Juries were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established; and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College in Spanish Town and at the Mico Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communication between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week. A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The public buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles. In the year 1868 Coolie

* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

immigration was resumed (after having been stopped for four years) and Cinchona 1868 was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprise.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed."* Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population 1871 which was recorded as 506,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent. in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay.† The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Marshal Law in times of disturbance, was repealed.

Two other noteworthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the Seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second is the case of the *La Have*.

The *La Have*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £35,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendants a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the Colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr. W. A. G. Young, 1874 the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874) by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876) followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the Island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the Island, especially in Vere and Clarendon, and endemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps

* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

† See Articles on Church of England in Jamaica in this Publication.

- 1876 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were completed at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.
- 1877 Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival, His Excellency had to make unfavourable announcements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,923 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendance on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the Immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of the charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus; but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

- 1878 In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of Pupil Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extensions to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and Marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legislature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the superior Courts into one superior Court of Judicature and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year (1879) there was an extension of the telegraph line so as to complete the

circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H.M. Ship "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements." Lieutenant-Governor Newton also received an address from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston; and in the following year there was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 8th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property, and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops. On the 4th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 580,804; this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 7,000 per annum.

The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government increased the excise duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country; by absorbing the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial re-arrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent. on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum.

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul

1881 at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order to save the interest at six per cent. which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very probable indignity to himself of having his property levied upon and sold to liquidate the claim. But Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his readiness to refund the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to how the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by His Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. In consequence of this the Auditor General (Mr. J. C. Macglashan) and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Burke) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that the "acts of the Governor in reference to the vessel were regarded by the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries as questions of Imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of imperial policy and objects."*

1882 The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention of the vessel was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members of the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes and on the re-assembling of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. On the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of the "total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions.* On the 7th November a minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it, and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr, and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon, who was also absent from the island, resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Florence* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed in the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the unofficial members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantages being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Florence* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the

* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.

Florence case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important Legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered. 188

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882,) by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from the other parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,945 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7½d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethren who were sufferers by the fire.)

The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their enquiry lasted to the 25th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the reports were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them. 188

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of Office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to his Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that his Excellency's administration would have been extended so as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the Colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we say that the administration of your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people, and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus reviewed his administration of the Government: "So far as it has been in my power to direct it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C.B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation;" and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the Island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new

383 departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major-General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Henry W. Norman at the Town Hall. The address expressed the hope that His Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the Legislative machinery, of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced" and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

884 On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change "a moderate step in advance." With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston, to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power professed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overridden by the Governor." The resolution continues: "This meeting declares that

the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will be in the future unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People." A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the Parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to raise funds; to hold conference with the sister parishes; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect: and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them from time to time, as occasion may require. During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20/ of taxes, or rate-payers and taxpayers paying 30/ of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The Registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution, which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sec. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,300.

On the 26th February, 1885, the Porus Branch of the Railway Extension was opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large Company were present. Sir Anthony Musgrave (the previous Governor of the Island) was eulogized by several of the speakers at the Banquet for having projected the Extension Lines.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chamber a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolu-

session was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration." On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex officio* and nominated members declining to vote: "That this Council learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enabled the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course request the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General; the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector-General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Imperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops. On the 16th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has

received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Beyond laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they could do nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintendent Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools; the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Gillies, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *ad interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September, the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished with due regard to the protection of vested interests; and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 20th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommend that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The Petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any com-

885 mercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record; several lives were lost. In the February of the following year small-pox was introduced into the island in the person of a passenger by the R.M.S. "Dee" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small-pox hospital where he was treated; he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

886 Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commission allowances was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another; that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Board held on the

3rd May all the members except the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood, the 1884
 Rev. W. Griffiths and Messrs. J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, re-
 signed their seats. The Board met on the 7th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley
 Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who
 resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies
 and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned
 were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy
 was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the
 place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Paine,
 resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for
 transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from
 the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St.
 Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James,
 St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the
 Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the
 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing
 the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The
 Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the
 Law: "I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and
 control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is un-
 necessary; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that
 the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by the Law, has been
 substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by
 the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in
 any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what
 is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many func-
 tionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to
 be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony." The
 Governor in publishing the despatch expressed "the hope and belief that the
 action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards
 Parochial Boards; but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place
 poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the
 ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be "his aim to nominate to the
 Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives
 both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated
 would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit."

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had pro-
 duced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the
 roads and railway; and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over
 the island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations.
 Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on
 a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary
 address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply His Excel-
 lency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even an hurried opportunity for
 seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my
 judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the con-
 fidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much
 that was set on foot during that period."

The Commission on education presented their final report to the Governor in
 August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most im-
 portant of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that "the provision of
 suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts a necessary com-
 plement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be
 made by government on the same principle that now govern the grants-in aid of
 school buildings; (2) that a system of superannuation allowance and gratuities for
 teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted; (3) that attendance at
 school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13; (4) that school fees
 should be abolished; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, con-
 sultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted; and

886 (6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report.

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if his Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum." Sir Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended "the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child-birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council, and it was resolved "that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

887 On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary, his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time; but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded: "He prays that the disease (small-pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honourable Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of His Excellency.

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." They commended "this most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much needed railway extension." The Governor on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommended, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Porus Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Porus would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief Sea Ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for surveys. The surveys was completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged on it have cheerfully displayed throughout the arduous work. I think the island may be proud

that, without any extraneous assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 8s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Porus to Montego Bay was estimated at £332,399 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but this did not provide for the interest on loan during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £274,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £4,677 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one unofficial member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 20th June His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated in the Colony on the 28th June and two succeeding days with great enthusiasm. Everything that could be devised to mark the auspicious event was carried out with the greatest success and enthusiasm. Nor were the rejoicings and festivities confined to Kingston. The same enthusiasm was manifested throughout the country and it may safely be said that while in some places Her Majesty's Jubilee may have been celebrated with grander and more elaborate display, nowhere was there a more hearty exhibition of loyalty and affection towards her Person and Government.

The Legislative Council again met on the 29th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000 making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimates of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the incessant demands for expenditure—many of them with much to be said in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £520,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended

1887 that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided; to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury.⁷ His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover; the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St. Ann and St. Mary; the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon. C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April and on the 5th of that month the Hon. C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr. Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of alteration and re-distribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day; but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled “the Revenue Temporary Protection Law,” levying the proposed increased duties. On the 23rd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that “it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 26 of 1868 to impose one uniform tax on land irrespectively of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates; for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre; from 100 to 500 acres 6d. per acre; all above 500 acres, 1½d. per acre. The Attorney General moved to substitute the following resolution: “That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made.” The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon. Mr. Palache moved “that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government is in a position to place before the Council a valuation of the property in the island under the resolution passed yesterday.” The Hon. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided: For the amendment, 6: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Craig and Mr. J. M. Farquharson; against it, 2: Mr. Espeut and Mr. C. S. Farquharson: Majority, 4: It passed in the affirmative, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal “the Revenue Temporary Protection Law.” The bill declared that “the customs duties and the duty on rum shall be levied and paid as if the said law had not been passed.” The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into Law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bog Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that “this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding thus tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous speculation and would, at any future time, be able to guide itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure.” The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the “Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legislature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work.” Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extension lines as follows: “That as soon as the finances will allow the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River,” and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read: “That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions

indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary laws 186 to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was mooted in the session of October, 1885, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved that the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in the Council by giving one member to each parish in the island." On the 4th April, 1888, the Governor in a message to the Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject, and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment: "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided: For the amendment, 8: Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against it, 5: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Espeut declined to vote.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would reconsider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency," had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

On the 7th May His Excellency Sir Henry Norman left Jamaica on an Official Visit to the Cayman Islands and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned on the 17th May, only to leave for England on leave of absence on the 25th when Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Legislative Council assumed the Government.

Sir Henry Norman returned on the 27th August and resumed the Government of the Colony.

On the 11th of September following the Legislative Council met, when the Governor in his opening speech was able to state that there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the disappearance of small-pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the Bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

On the second of October the Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 on the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078—"hence efforts were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had, however, so largely exceed the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should

1888 much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows :—

"First : Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second : Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desired on a considerable scale or not : and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favourable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is desired to construct them.

"Third : Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees."

The Legislative Council on the 23rd November, agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed : "As regards the principles on which the valuation should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorised above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman informed the Legislative Council that he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency, "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a dissolution, a new Council meets in the Spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson on behalf of an American Syndicate."

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council : "It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people.

"I cannot take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done, but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in this Chamber and Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members, and which, I am sure, are appreciated by the electors.

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the cor-

dal relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a 1888
 circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution.

Presentation to the Legislative Council of the reply of the Secretary of the West India Committee to the resolution of the 6th October respecting the abolition of the sugar bounties. Mr. Ohlson stated that "the West Indian Committee fully recognized the kind appreciation of their work by the Legislative Council."

A week later the elected members of the Council presented a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to his Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty might be pleased to extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply His Excellency stated that he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—but he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term of office should be prolonged.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Council Sir Henry Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland.

The period of three years for which the City Council and Parochial Boards had been elected in 1885 having expired, elections were held between the 14th and 19th of September in this year (1888) of members to serve in the new Boards. In 38 of the 56 Electoral Divisions into which for Parochial Election purposes the island is divided, there were contests for seats at the Boards.

For a considerable time it had been admitted that the duties falling upon the Bishop of Jamaica were greater than one man could fairly be expected to discharge. Accordingly on the 12th of September a special Synod of the Church of England was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Arch-deacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The encouraging statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Council with regard to the reviving trade of the island was amply borne out by the Report of the Collector General for the year ending on the 30th September. From the report it was clear that the long period of depression under which the colony had struggled had at last come to an end.

Meanwhile much regret was felt at the approaching departure of Sir Henry W. 1889
 Norman from the island. The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to decide on a mode of perpetuating the Government of His Excellency. A few days later the Committee met and agreed to the terms of the address and suggested that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston.

On the 2nd of January, 1889, Governor Sir Henry Norman left the island, amid demonstrations of esteem and regard from the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding districts.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West India Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The Streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honour the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform.

1889 The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman, and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Moselle," where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Regular Troops and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Moselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States Warship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification :

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

"From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered useful service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others ; some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid, and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honour to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

In the following month a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony was published. The Despatch concluded as follows :—"Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

Many questions closely affecting the well-being of the colony were now calling for attention—the principal among them being that of the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Circumstances required that this question and others should be dealt with by a newly elected Council. Accordingly on the 31st January the Legislative Council was dissolved by proclamation of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, and writs issued for a General Election of members to serve in the new Council.

Meanwhile the colony had been apprised by telegram from the Secretary of State of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., to succeed Sir Henry

W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica, and to his coming the public now began to look forward with keen interest.

They had not long to wait for on the 9th of March (1889) His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Blake and family, arrived in the Colony and received a loyal and hearty welcome. The Mayor and Council of Kingston presented His Excellency with an address on the day he landed. The following were the closing words of His Excellency's reply: "I trust that by the help of God, I may have the benefit of the tongue of good report and that the recollection of my administration may be as pleasant as my anticipation is hopeful."

A few days later, in reply to an address of welcome from the Magistrates and Parochial Board of St. Andrew (the Parish in which the principal residence of the Governor of the Colony is situated) Sir Henry Blake, after expressing his thanks for "the assurance of the Magistracy and the elected Representatives of the people of St. Andrew that in the discharge of his duties he would receive the support of all classes of the community," spoke the following hopeful and encouraging words: "I am glad to find that here as elsewhere the depression that has been felt for the past few years shows signs of disappearing and that the tide of prosperity is beginning to rise. The readiness with which Jamaica has set herself to multiply her industries and to retrieve some of her losses in sugar by the expansion of her fruit production affords ample proof of her energy and a guarantee for her future stability, while I have no doubt that the sugar growers will realise to their ultimate profit that depression is the mother of progress. Of it are born economy, invention and experiment, and with the modification and improvement of old methods, or the adoption of new, I believe that the staple industry of this Island will prosper in the future as it has flourished in the past."

The Governor held his first Levée on the 15th March in the Legislative Council Chamber, and Lady Blake's first reception took place on the evening of the same day at King's House.

Meanwhile, the elections for the new Legislative Council had been held throughout the Island and the return of the writs showed that the personnel remained almost unchanged. In only one Electoral District, that of Kingston and St. Andrew--was there a contest, and this resulted in the return of Lt.-Col. Ward of the Kingston Infantry Militia by a majority of 190 votes over his opponent, Mr. R. H. Jackson.

The principal subject which had been brought before the Electors was the question as to whether the Railway should or should not be sold to the American Syndicate which had made proposals for its purchase. The proposed transaction was known to include a provision for the extension of the Railway, and it was undoubtedly the prospect of such extension that caused the electorate to return to the Council the candidates who were, with but one exception, favourable to the sale of the existing lines.

It was forcibly urged afterwards that at the time of the election the terms of the sale were unknown to the country. This matter at once became the burning question of the hour. On the 22nd April, Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General of the Colony, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, member for Westmoreland and Hanover, who had been sent as Delegates to consult with the Secretary of State in regard to the sale, returned to the Island and, on the following day, the Government published in the Gazette a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the scheme, together with the provisional agreement signed by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and by Mr. Wesson on behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The experience of other colonies points to the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concession does not, as in this case, include the parting with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any subscribed share capital is a novel ex-

1889 periment in a British colony; and the enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Forwood, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favourable to the Promoters."

A few days later the public was further informed on the subject by the publication in the Gazette of a letter from Mr. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Railway, and certain observations on the proposed contract drawn up by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

The matter now became the subject of public discussion and debate, and meetings were held throughout the Island, some of the promoters of which were opposed to, and some favourable to the scheme. A special meeting of the members of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce was held at the Merchants Exchange, one of the resolutions at which declared that the agreement entered into by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson in London "was unauthorized (not having had the endorsement of the people of Jamaica, whose property the Railways are), unjust, seriously damaging, and replete with prospective injury to Jamaica." The last resolution was that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council against the confirmation of the agreement.

Again at a meeting of the citizens of Kingston held at the Town Hall, His Honour the Mayor (R. H. Jackson, Esq.) presiding the following resolutions were passed :—

"Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the sale of the Jamaica Government Railway on the terms published in the Jamaica Gazette of 23rd April, 1889, would be disastrous to the finances and credit of the Island and therefore protests against it.

"2. That the Government being the owners of the existing lines of Railways in Jamaica ought, without delay, to take steps themselves for supplying a judicious extension thereof, and increased facilities, which, in the opinion of the meeting, are necessary for opening up and developing the resources of the colony."

Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway, and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

Meanwhile, on the 24th April, the new Legislative Council had met—the second under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance, His Excellency opened the session with an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgment of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said :—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the Island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in laying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am confident that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the issue; and to enable them to examine more closely the terms of the agreement it is my intention, as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the action of the Government in the re-

patriation of the destitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved."

Three weeks later (15th May) the Attorney-General moved in the Council the following resolution:—

"That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the sale of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor's message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it." The motion was seconded by Mr. C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week, and in the course of which Mr. T. L. Harvey moved as an amendment "that the resolution be agreed to, with the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built of a gauge not less than what is known as the 'meter gauge;' and that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and be repayable in not more than 55 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds." The Attorney-General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the gauge to be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that "the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor," and that the line of Railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston." The Attorney-General having replied, the question was put that the words of the question stand as in the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey's resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, throwing out the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey and the Council divided. For the motion, 9: Mr. Solomon, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Craig, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Clark, and the Attorney-General. Against it, 3: Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr. Batten, Dr. Mosse and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

A bill in accordance with this decision was accordingly introduced, and on the 18th of June passed into Law.

The main features of the contract thus entered into between the Government and the American Syndicate, who are designated in the Law as "The Promoters," may be shortly stated here.

The Syndicate was to purchase the existing lines for £800,000, of which £100,000 was payable in cash, and the remaining £700,000 in Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Promoters undertook to extend the Railway from Porus to Montego Bay, and from Bog Walk northwards to the sea, and then eastward to Port Antonio. For each mile of railway completed the Promoters were to be paid £8,000 out of the proceeds of Bonds which they were authorized to issue at various stages during the progress of the construction. When the whole had been completed a deferred payment equivalent to £4,500 more per mile was to be made. Also for each mile constructed the Promoters were to be granted a square mile of the Crown lands of the Island. The cost of providing the track was to be borne by the Colony. The Promoters were to construct the extensions at the rate of 12½ miles per annum, eighteen months from the passing of the Law being allowed for the completion of the first Section of that length. The Law also made provision for the surrender to the Government of the Railway, should the Promoters fail to carry out the contract.

The opinion of the Governor with regard to the sale was made public by the publication in the Gazette of 26th September of a correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State as to the objection raised by the latter to the sections of the Railway Company's Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch was as follows:—

1889 As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its paying Railway and to make the necessary extensions itself, reaping the benefit of the traffic, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway will be a very valuable property, and will, I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the making of these extensions by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good land opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica, will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable alike to the Company and to the colony. My duty I conceived was fulfilled by submitting the agreement to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April, 1889.

This transaction was finally carried out on the 1st January, 1890, when the Promoters paid into the Treasury of the Colony the sum of £100,000 as required by the Law, and the Government transferred the Railway to the Company.

In September the Governor initiated a movement for the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica illustrative of the natural products and manufactures, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. On the 19th of the month a large number of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met his Excellency at the Public Library, Kingston, for the purpose of considering the proposal.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed, "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law" by which, *inter alia*, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition.

The idea was warmly taken up throughout the Island, and ere long guarantees amounting in the aggregate of £28,000 were given by persons of every class. Lt.-Col. Ward, Mr. Geo. Stiebel and Mr. Louis Verley each advanced the sum of £5,000, and subsequently £15,000 was advanced from the Public Treasury. An admirable site for the building was secured on the lands of Quebec Lodge to the North of the Kingston Race Course, and before many months had passed, a plan had been prepared and accepted and building operations commenced.

Before the close of the year the Governor made the first of his numerous visits to the country districts of the Island, when he travelled Eastward into the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland. It was remarked at the time that His Excellency in the course of his journey crossed no less than sixty-four rivers, a fact which testified to the wonderful abundance of water in the Parishes named, as well as to the necessity which existed for bridges but few of those crossed by His Excellency being spanned by bridges.

1890 On the 25th February, 1890, the Legislative Council once more assembled for the transaction of public business.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year. His Excellency stated that the Government Railway had been handed over to the Jamaica Railway Company, the latter having paid the instalment of £100,000 required by the law of the previous session. He added that "he had been informed that the Promoters did not propose to alter the existing gauge, and that the work of the extension to Montego Bay was being proceeded with." His Excellency referred to the Exhibition of 1891 and stated that "he had reason for hoping that the colony would be honoured by the presence of Prince George of Wales, who would probably open the Exhibition." In connection with the necessity of providing locomotion and quarters for visitors to the Exhibition the Governor stated that he would submit to the Council "a proposal for the encouragement of the building of hotels and keeping of livery establishments in the island."

This estimate of the financial results of the year was afterwards fully justified, as 1890 when the accounts were closed it was found that there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £56,540.

The session thus happily opened was productive of several admirable measures. Of these, perhaps, that which has proved of the greatest benefit to the colony was Law 17 of 1890: "A Law in Aid of the Parochial Boards." This useful act provided for the raising of a loan of £180,000 for the purpose of reconstructing several of the Parochial Roads of the Island, which for purposes of such construction and maintenance were to be taken over by the Public Works Department. The selection of the Roads to be so taken over was entrusted to Commissioners appointed for each Parish, these being the Director of Public Works, the Custos of the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and the District Engineer for the District. The annual maintenance of these roads was provided for by the proceeds of the Spirit Licenses, and by the levying of a tax on land called the Holding Tax.

Another act of the session which calls for notice was the Hotels Law (27 of 1890). This Law authorized the Government to enter into contracts with any recognized company for the construction of Hotels, the Government guaranteeing the Debentures (and interest thereon) to be issued by such companies, and having the right in the event of the company failing, to take possession of the Hotels. The great object of the Law was to encourage the building of suitable Hotels in anticipation of the large number of visitors expected to visit the Island at the time of the Exhibition. Five Hotels were built under the provisions of the Law—two in Kingston, one at Constant Spring, in St. Andrew, one at Spanish Town, and one at Moneague, in St. Ann.

A third Law passed during the session of 1890, which may be noticed here, was The Kingston Improvements Law (Law 31 of 1890). This Law made provision for the underground drainage and sewerage of Kingston and for the reconstruction of the streets. Previous to the passing of the Law there was much discussion as to the probable effect on the health of the Town by the turning up of the soil for the purpose of laying the sewers, and of the relative advantages, in a tropical climate, of underground and surface drainage. But the advocates of underground sewers and drains prevailed, and the Law was accordingly passed. The Law was to be carried out by Commissioners, and these were subsequently appointed by the Governor. They obtained the services of the eminent Engineer, Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C. B., who in a report published some months later declared that in Kingston "all the elements of success are present; and therefore a system of sewers may be confidently recommended."

Throughout the year preparations for the coming Exhibition proceeded apace. Rapid progress was made with the building while in the country parishes local Exhibitions were held of the articles it was intended to send up to the Exhibition. At each of these local Shows the Governor was present, often accompanied by Lady Blake.

Eighteen Ninety-one opened under the happiest auspices. H. R. H. the Prince 189 of Wales had kindly consented to be Patron and his son Prince George of Wales had promised to open the Exhibition.

On the 21st January, the North America and West India Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Watson, in H. M. S. Bellerophon, arrived at Port Royal. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales commanded H. M. S. "Thrush", one of the ships of the squadron.

A few days later (on the 27th January) the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, was opened by His Royal Highness. The day's proceedings had been carefully arranged and were punctually carried out. At 9 o'clock a.m., the Prince, accompanied by Admiral Watson and several officers of the North America and West India Squadron landed at the Market Wharf, where he was met by his Excellency the Governor and Staff, a large number of Naval and Military Officers, the Heads of Public Departments and many prominent citizens. Through streets crowded with sightseers and lined by Regular Troops and by the Volunteer Militia, the Royal Party proceeded in carriages to the Town Hall, where a loyal address of welcome was offered by the Mayor and Council of the city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to King's

391 House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock; shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager. After several presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the reception room, a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais under the central dome of the building where the opening ceremony was performed. The ceremony was an exceedingly brilliant one and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of Jamaica. Before leaving again for King's House the Prince made a tour of the building, and visited the several Courts on the way, the Commissioners of the several countries being presented to his Royal Highness. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Exhibition, at which the Prince, his Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from King's House were present. All the arrangements, both in the city and at the Exhibition, were carried out without a hitch, while the enthusiasm of the crowds, the admirable behaviour of the people, and the perfect weather, all tended to enhance the success of a day which will long be remembered in the annals of Jamaica.

On the evening of the following day a grand State Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor, at which the Prince, Admiral Watson and Officers of the Squadron, the Commanders of the several foreign ships of war then lying in the Harbour and many distinguished guests were present.

The Exhibition remained opened until the 2nd May. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons were present at the brilliant display of fireworks which had been provided for the last evening, and the departure of the Governor when the hour for closing arrived was the occasion for a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds in the building. The number of persons returned as having visited the Exhibition from the 27th of January—the day of opening—to the 2nd May was 302,831.

The Exhibition was the means of bringing Jamaica to the notice of the outside world, and went far to remove the erroneous impression as to the climate of the Island. Financially it failed to pay its way, and it became necessary to call on guarantors to pay the amounts for which they had made themselves responsible, while the General Revenue also made a large contribution to enable the Commissioners to wind up its financial affairs.

391 On the 24th February the Legislative Council was opened with the usual ceremony. His Excellency the President in his opening address reviewed the year which had elapsed since the preceding session, referring *inter alia* to the opening of the Exhibition, the completion of several bridges in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, the taking over of roads by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the building and completion of Hotels under Law 27 of 1890, the construction by the Railway Company of the first section of Extension—12½ miles—and the apparent increase in the general prosperity of the Island. Referring to the finances of the Colony, His Excellency announced a probable surplus on the transactions of the financial year to end 31st March, 1891, of £172,000, and estimated a surplus at the close of the year 1891-92 of £100,000. His Excellency concluded his speech by referring to the Laws which the Government proposed to introduce during the session, among the more important of which may be mentioned, The Volunteer Militia Law, The Pensions Law, The Resident Magistrates Law Amendment Law, The Parochial Boards Law Amendment Law, two Immigration Laws, and a Law relating to Secondary Education.

Two or three matters, other than legislation proper engaged the attention of the Council during this session. On the 9th April a somewhat heated debate took place on the sale of the West Street Premises by the Government to the Atlas Steamship Company. In November, 1890, the Government had entered into an agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company to sell to them certain premises at the foot of West Street, Kingston. The consideration was £1,000 and the erection by the Company on the premises of the Government occupied by the Internal Revenue Department of Rum Stores and other buildings of equal capacity with those existing on the West Street Premises. Early in the session the papers in connection with the transaction had been laid on the table of the Council at the request of Mr.

W. B. Espeut. On the 21st March the Governor addressed a Message to the Council on the subject, in which the following passage occurred "it has been represented to me and I am advised that a sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration, to be paid into the Treasury, is beyond the power of the Governor without the consent of this Council. I feel that I have no other course open to me than to commend the matter to your consideration that you may, if you see fit, give the necessary authority for carrying the agreement into effect." The debate took place on the following motion of the Director of Public Works:—"That this Council having considered the terms of the agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor of the 24th March is willing to validate and confirm the same in so far as it is an agreement for the sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury." The Council, by the unanimous vote of the elected members (the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members not been taken) rejected the motion and passed the following amendment, moved by Mr. Clark:—"That this Council regrets its inability to validate and confirm the agreement made with the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, dated 20th November, 1890, for the sale of the West Street Premises, and is of opinion that this, or any similar subject, should not be dealt with without the consent of the Legislative Council." The Atlas Company had, however, erected the buildings according to the agreement, and had also purchased certain adjacent premises known as Desnoes' Wharf, and built extensive warehouses thereon for their own use. The contract for the sale being thus annulled by the Legislature, it became necessary to re-imburse the Company the amount they had thus expended. This proved to be £13,725, and in the session of 1892 the Council, having first viewed the premises, passed a vote for that sum.

Another subject which engaged the attention of the Council was the question raised by Mr. George Levy as to the legality of Messrs. T. L. Harvey and Wellesley Bourke retaining their seats as members of the Council. The papers and correspondence on the subject were submitted to the Council by the Governor by Message on the 23rd April. Mr. Levy had urged that under the terms of the Queen's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, the seats of these gentlemen had become vacant on the ground that, since their election, they had remained for a period of a month and more, parties to a contract with the Government, they having been at the time of their election and from thence up to the time of the sale of the Railway to the Railway Company, Solicitors to the Jamaica Government Railway; and further, on the ground that as agents for the London Guarantee and Accident Company they (Messrs. Harvey and Bourke) had held contracts with the Government in respect of their having guaranteed the fidelity of certain public officers. The Message was referred to a Select Committee of the Council who reported on the 28th April. The Committee based their finding on a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of "Deleon vs. the Director of Public Works" in which the Court held that the position of the Director of Public Works with regard to the Railway was not that merely of a servant of the Government having the management of a branch of the Government business, but that "the same principle that applies to the case of trustees or other public bodies entrusted by Law with the duty of carrying on a particular undertaking applied to the Director of Public Works in relation to the management and carrying on of the Railway." In their report the Select Committee say—"If the Director of Public Works held the position assigned to him by the Court, it appears to us to follow that his contract was not the contract of the Government, and that a person contracting with him did not contract with the Government. Conceiving then that we are bound to defer to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case adverted to, we report that, in our view, Messrs. Harvey and Bourke were not, according to the principle laid down by the Supreme Court, parties to a contract with the Government, and have not vacated their seats."

The Council, after passing a Bill finally abolishing the Export duties, was prorogued on the 29th April.

In the same month the Governor found it necessary to exercise the power vested in him by the Parochial Boards Law of 1885, and to dissolve the Mayor and

891 Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

The Governor's power of dissolution was subsequently exercised (January 1893) in the case of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, but these are the only instances in which, since the establishment of these Boards in 1886, it has been necessary for the Governor to intervene in the manner described.

On the 2nd June, the Governor left the Island on leave of absence and the administration of the Government was assumed by Major General Wilsone Black, C. B., the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's forces in the Island, and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

During the same month the Registrar General published the preliminary returns of the results of the Census which had been taken in April. The total population of the Island was found to be 639,491, of whom 305,948 were males and 333,543 were females. The increase during the decade had been 58,687, the Census of 1881 having returned a population of 580,804, 282,957 being males and 297,847 females.

But a subject of much importance to the colony now called for the careful consideration of the people of Jamaica, and specially for that of their representatives in the Council. This was the passing of the famous McKinley Act by the Government of the United States. This Act threatened with serious injury the commercial prospects of the Island, and specially the fruit trade which had, by this time, assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to come to some arrangement with the Government of the States in order to avoid prohibitive import duties being levied upon our principal exports. Accordingly on the 5th November, the Legislative Council was called together, and on the following day the Colonial Secretary moved, and the Council agreed to, the following resolution:—

RESOLVED.—That in view of the terms of the McKinley Tariff Law shortly to come into operation this Council is of opinion that two gentlemen nominated by the Governor should proceed to Washington to confer with the British Minister with a view of ascertaining precisely to what extent the operation of the Law may affect the trade relations between the United States and this Colony and to advise and report to the Government in respect of the matters referred to them.

The gentlemen selected were Mr. Hocking, Attorney General, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, the member of Council for Westmoreland and Hanover—(the same who had proceeded as delegates to England in the matter of the sale of the Railway) and they sailed for America on the 26th November. On their return on Christmas Day they reported that they had negotiated for the placing on the free list of the Jamaica Tariff, a number of American productions, and that the loss of revenue to the colony entailed would be about £25,000. It was found later that this estimate was below the mark, as the loss of Import Duty was as much as £29,000.

The Governor returned to the Colony, after his short absence on leave, on the 28th November, and met with a most loyal and hearty reception. The Custos and Magistrates of Kingston presented an address in the Town Hall, while the City itself was handsomely decorated. His Excellency caused a Gazette Extraordinary to be issued expressing his appreciation of, and thanks for the welcome which has been accorded to himself and Lady Blake.

1892 Early in the new year the Legislative Council was called together to consider in Special Session the legislation necessary to secure a reciprocal tariff with the United States of America under the McKinley Act. On the 25th January the Council passed an act amending the existing Tariff and removing from the list of goods dutiable on importation, a large number of American products, either in whole or in part. In default of such a measure the United States Government would, in accordance with the terms of the McKinley Act have levied duties on the fruit and other products of the Island, which would have proved ruinous to the trade of the Colony with that Republic.

After passing the Tariff Amendment Law (Law 1 of 1892) the Council adjourned to the 16th February, on which date it accordingly re-assembled. The session produced some important measures, foremost among which may be placed The Elementary Education Law. It had been admitted for some time that the number of

schools had now become so large as to render it difficult for the Inspector of Schools 1892 to efficiently manage the Department single handed. As far back as the session of 1891 Mr. Espeut, then member for Portland and St. Thomas, had moved and carried the following resolutions :—

1. That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable that a Central Board of Education should be created and entrusted with the supervision and conduct of everything connected with the Primary Education of the people.

2. That it is expedient for the Government to secure, so far as is possible, that every child of not less than 6 and not more than 14 years shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that grants of public money in aid of Primary Schools should be limited to pupils of those ages, and be based only on results actually obtained in the three subjects mentioned: Provided that grants-in-aid on a reduced scale may be made to efficient Infant Schools or Kindergartens.

3. That no School fees should be collected from pupils between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and that where reasonable facilities exist in towns and villages, a system of compulsion, so far as is practicable, should be enforced.

The Law of 1893 gave effect to these Resolutions with the exception of that part of No. 3 which referred to Compulsory Education.

It provided for a Board of Education to manage Educational affairs and be presided over by the Chief Inspector of Schools who was now to be called the Superintending Inspector of Schools; it provided that payment of grants-in-aid should be based on results; it abolished the system of school fees, and imposed a house tax for the purpose of paying Teachers, &c.

The Board which was subsequently appointed by the Governor was intended to be thoroughly representative so far as that was possible, and consisted of the following :—

The Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; Bishop Gordon, Bishop J. Hanna. The Revds. Wm. Gillies, M.A., Thos. M. Geddes, William Pratt, M.A., William Simms, M.A. The Hons. George Stiebel, C.M.G., William Ewen, and John Pringle, and John Calder, and Francis B. Lyons, Esquires.

The Council also passed a Secondary Education Bill to provide for the establishment of Government aided schools of a higher grade than the Elementary Schools, and for the founding of scholarships in connection with such School.

A Pension Law was also passed during the session, the principle on which it is based being the creation of a pension fund to which public officers appointed since 1885, and receiving a salary of £150 and over may, if they please, contribute at the rate of 2 per cent. of their salaries. Such portion of the pensions accruing to officers contributing as could not be met from the pension fund is to be supplied from General Revenue.

In common with their fellow subjects in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions the people of Jamaica were called upon in February to mourn the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Heir-presumptive to the Throne. The news was received in the Colony with profound regret, and mourning was worn by even the humblest classes. The Governor despatched to the Prince of Wales a telegram expressive of Jamaica's sorrow and of condolence with the bereaved Royal Family. The deceased Prince had visited Jamaica in 1878 when a Midshipman on board H. M. S. "Bacchante," in the course of the famous voyage which he and his brother Prince George of Wales had made in that vessel.

Later in the year further and tangible proof of the loyalty of the Colony was afforded by the opening of the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital which had been erected as a memorial of the attainment by Her Majesty, in 1887, of the 50th Anniversary of her accession to the Throne.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, his Private Secretary, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Brandford Griffith, Resident Magistrate for St. Catherine, and Dr. Strachan, of the Public Hospital, paid an official visit, in June, to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cayman Islands, the dependencies of Jamaica, where His Excellency was heartily received. In the case of the Cayman Islands where affairs had been left entirely in the hands of the local Justices, this visit resulted in much good, several reforms being subsequently introduced, and a Law passed, known

1892 as The Cayman Islands Government Law, which placed the Laws and the Judicial System of the Colony on a satisfactory basis.

Towards the close of the year considerable friction arose between the Government and the West India Improvement Company—the Promoters under the Railway Law of 1889,—in connection with the construction of the Extension line. Several law suits, with varying results, followed. But this was not all. Mr. Fraser, the Government Inspector of the Railway, had reported to the Government that the embankments were not of the width required by the specification, that the sleepers used were not of proper material, and that in sundry other respects the line had not been constructed as required by the specification. The parts of the line to which these statements referred had been taken over by the Government from the Promoters on the Certificate of the Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, who, from 1890 to 1892, had been also Government Inspector of the Railway.

Accordingly, on the 7th December the Governor issued a Commission, under Law 8 of 1873, to enquire as to Mr. Bell's conduct in the matter. The Commissioners were Mr Justice Nathan, one of the Resident Magistrates, but then acting as a Puisne Judge, Lt.-Col. Washington, R.E., and Dr. John Pringle. They sat on several days throughout the month of January, 1893. In their finding which was made public in the Gazette, Mr. Bell was exonerated from blame in respect of some of the points on which the Commissioners were required to report, while in others they considered he had erred. The Report was for some time under consideration of the Government, the final result being wholly negative.

1893 During the latter months of 1892 and the earlier months of 1893, one of the results of the Exhibition was seen in the visits of tourist steamers to the Island. Of the visits made by these boats, some were in connection with Cook's Excursions, while others were arranged in the United States.

Before the session of 1893 was opened, a change which afterwards proved to be of a very temporary character, was made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that it was unfitting that the Governor should preside in the Legislative Council. Accordingly Her Majesty's Order of the 19th May, 1884, was so amended as to relieve the Governor of the duty of presiding in Council, and to provide for the appointment of a President. At the same time the Collector-General was added to the Council so as to balance the loss of the Governor's vote. On the 28th February, 1893, the Council met for the first time under the new Order. His Excellency delivered the opening address, after which the Honourable J. O. Phillippo, who had been appointed President of the Council, took his seat, receiving the congratulations of the Governor, who then left the Council.

In His Excellency's address he stated that the surplus estimated at the close of the financial year to end on 31st March, 1893, amounted to £55,992.

With regard to the coming year, 1893-94, His Excellency stated the Revenue was estimated at £548,300, which, with the surplus, made £604,292, while the Expenditure was estimated at £596,969, leaving a small surplus of £7,323.

After mentioning the several measures which would be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, His Excellency made the following remarks with regard to the recent change in the Constitution:—

"Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Queen has been pleased to issue an Order in Council under the provisions of which the Governor will no longer preside over the meetings of the Legislative Council.

"The removal of the Governor from active participation in the proceedings is a pledge of Her Majesty's desire that the members of the Council shall enjoy the fullest freedom of debate. * * * The meetings of the Legislative Council will in future be presided over by a gentleman to be nominated by the Queen or by the Governor, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and power is given to the members of Council to elect from time to time a Vice-President should they so desire."

The Colonial Secretary having moved that the Hon. J. M. Farquharson be chosen Vice-President, an opportunity was afforded the Elected Members to express their views on the change. While some of the members objected to the Governor's re-

removal from the Council, others approved of it but objected to the manner in which the change had been brought about. Mr. Harvey opposed the Colonial Secretary's motion which was ultimately lost on a division. 1893

The Estimates for the ensuing year which were laid on the table early in March placed the Revenue at £548,300, and the Expenditure at £621,969. The increase of Expenditure for Education, to which the Government was willing to pledge itself, amounted to £16,483, bringing up the Expenditure for that purpose for the year to £59,082.

In the course of the Session a Message from the Governor was read in the Council, asking authority to incur the expense of bringing a Railway Expert from England to inspect and report upon the Railway Extensions constructed by the West India Improvement Company. The Message was discussed and referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, recommended the expenditure proposed, and expressed the opinion that the West India Improvement Company should be invited to depute an Engineer to join with the Government Engineer in the inspection and report on the line.

The recommendation as to inviting the West India Company to send an Engineer was not accepted by the Government—but in May, Major H. A. Yorke, B. E., an Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, arrived in the Colony, having been selected by the Secretary of State for the service in question. Major York made an inspection and report on the line, the result of which may best be summed up in his own words:—

“In conclusion, I would remark that although the Railway does not come up to the standard laid down by the Board of Trade for English lines, it is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic. It has been my duty to draw attention to certain defects, but these can nearly all be rectified without any difficulty and with a small amount of expenditure.”

Some time previous to the meeting of the Council a correspondence had taken place between Mr. F. Wesson, President of the West India Improvement Company and the Hon. George Solomon, Member for Clarendon, with regard to the extension of the line of Railway to Port Antonio, Mr. Solomon urging that it should not be carried out or should at least be postponed. The proposal naturally met with much opposition from the inhabitants of St. Mary and Portland, the Parishes through which the line would pass. But Mr. Solomon nevertheless moved in the Council that the correspondence on the subject between Mr. Wesson and himself, should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, however, met with no support, the Council being of opinion that the contract entered into by the Government and the West India Improvement Company should be carried out by both parties.

After passing sundry measures—among which, as having the greatest popular interest, may be mentioned the Public General Holidays Law—the Council adjourned on the 20th April.

In June the Governor paid a hurried visit to England. Leaving Kingston on the morning of the 8th June, Sir Henry Blake travelled, via New York, reaching England in 12 days. His Excellency returned by the same route to Jamaica, arriving here on the 21st July. During his absence the Government was administered by Major-General Wilson Black, C. B., Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica.

Towards the close of the year public interest was absorbed in the proceedings of a Commission issued by the Governor under Law 8 of 1873 to enquire as to the truth of certain allegations made by Mr. W. B. Gray, then Crown Solicitor of the Colony, in regard to Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General, in a letter addressed by the former to the Government on the 7th June, 1893.

Mr. Gray had represented in this letter that in certain Law cases between the Government and the West India Improvement Company then on appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council, Mr. Hocking had been biased against the position of the Government, and had urged that Mr. Hocking should be prevented from appearing in the appeals. He also related a conversation in which he alleged that Mr. F. Wesson

1893 son, President of the West India Improvement Company, had stated to him that Mr. Hocking had received money for his services in passing the Bill for the sale of the Railway through the Council. Briefly stated the Commission was required to report whether in that Mr. Hocking was biased against the position of the Government in the law suits with the West India Improvement Company, Mr. Gray intended to impute disloyalty to him; if so, whether he had reasonable ground for so doing; whether the conversation with Mr. Wesson took place, and if so, whether Mr. Hocking had or had not received money in connection with the sale of the Railway. Mr. Gray's letter was sent to the Secretary of State to be submitted to Mr. Hocking then absent from the Colony on leave. Mr. Hocking demanded an enquiry, and the importance attached to the matter may be gathered from the fact that two Chief Justices were selected by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry. These were Sir David Patrick Chalmers, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and the Hon. James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. They arrived in the Colony on the 8th and 9th December respectively and the first meeting of the Commission was held on the 11th. The Report of the Commissioners was published at the end of January, 1894, and was of a most exhaustive and elaborate nature. The details of the finding cannot be given here. It will be enough to state that Mr. Hocking was completely vindicated, the Commissioners holding that Mr. Gray had intended to impute disloyalty to him and that there was no ground for doing so. They found, further, that Mr. Hocking had not received money from the Promoters of the Railway on account of his services in passing the Railway Bill through the Council. The Commissioners were divided on the question as to whether the conversation said by Mr. Gray to have taken place between himself and Mr. Wesson did or did not occur. The Chairman of the Commission, Sir David E. Chalmers held that it did, while Mr. McDonald found that it did not.

1894 Mr. Gray was subsequently charged before the Privy Council for having made charges against the Attorney General without good ground therefor, and his suspension by that body was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Council which had been elected in 1889, had been dissolved and in February, 1894, the Governor issued writs for a general election. The result was a great change in the *personnel* of the Council. There were no contests in Kingston an St. Andrew, in Manchester, in St. Elizabeth or in St. Mary and St. Ann. But in the two first named of these Electoral Districts the representation was changed, Mr. S. C. Burke being returned for Kingston and St. Andrew in the room of Colonel Ward who did not seek re-election, and Mr. J. T. Palache being elected for Manchester vice Mr. J. P. Clark who retired. For St. Ann and St. Mary, Mr. Jos. H. Levy was returned unopposed and Mr. J. M. Farquharson for St. Elizabeth. After a contest with Mr. W. B. Hannan, Mr. Wm. Andrews was re-elected for St. Thomas and Portland. But in the remaining constituencies hotly contested elections resulted in the return of new members in each case. Mr. John E. Kerr replaced Mr. Wellesley Bourke in St. James and Trelawny, the Rev. Henry Clarke defeated Mr. C. S. Farquharson in Westmoreland and Hanover, Mr. T. H. Sharpe was preferred in Clarendon to Mr. Geo. Solomon, and the electors of St. Catherine rejected Mr. T. L. Harvey in favour of Mr R. H. Jackson.

Thus, of the nine elected members of the former Council, three only—Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Levy—found their way back to the Legislative Chamber.

On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council, was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor in the Chair of the Council, (2) to constitute the Collector-General an ex-officio member, and (3) to take away the Governor's deliberative vote leaving him a casting vote only. The return of the Governor to the Council was the most easily accomplished owing to the fact that Dr. Phillippo, the President of 1893, had died in October of that year.

The new Council met on the 7th March. The following are extracts from the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor:—

In my opening address last year, I announced my resignation of this Chair to the *Honourable James Cecil Phillippo*, upon whom as a leading and trusted member of

the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phillippo the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be resumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The outlook of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and satisfactory basis. * * * * The current year began with a surplus of £62,159 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £575,482, making a total of £637,641.

The Expenditure of the current year to the 31st March is estimated at £618,419 which will leave us at the commencement of the coming financial year with an approximate surplus of £19,222. * * * * The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £576,475, which, added to the estimated surplus of £19,222, makes a total of £595,497. The estimated Expenditure is £613,281."

On the following date the Hon. S. C. Burke moved a resolution deprecating the return of the Governor to the Council, and expressing the view that representation should be extended by giving to each parish a member.

The debate which ensued was of a spirited and interesting character, and lasted for two days. Ultimately the following resolutions, which were substituted for those originally proposed, were adopted:—

"That this Council humbly prays Her Majesty that in order to carry out the expectations held out to the people of this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch of date 1st December, 1883, in which His Lordship stated that the then existing Legislature could not have been intended, and ought not to be regarded as a permanent institution, whereby the people were led to anticipate a "further step in advance" in managing their own affairs. Her Majesty will be pleased to order that there shall be extended representation by giving to each parish of this Island a member.

2. This Council hereby further represents to Her Majesty that in the event of the number of the members of the Council being thus increased it will be for Her Majesty to consider whether it would not be advisable to empower the Council to elect its own President or to authorise the Governor to nominate the President.

3. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The session lasted until the 2nd May, when the Council adjourned *sine die*. Of the measures passed perhaps the most important were Law 15 of 1894 The Cruelty to Animals Law; Law 18 of 1894, A Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in Aid of Law 37 of 1893—The Cayman Island Government Law, 1893; Law 31 of 1894, The Land Surveyors Law, 1894; Law 34 of 1894, The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law; and Law 36 of 1894, the effect of which was to restore to illiterate persons the privilege of voting, which Law 40 of 1893 had taken away.

In addition to actual legislation, there took place in the Council, throughout the session, a series of important debates on questions of public interest, among which may be noted the debate on Mr. Palache's motion for a Select Committee on the working of the Franchise Laws and the Laws regulating Elections; that on Mr. Kerr's motion that steps should be taken by Government to relieve the taxpayers of the Island from the Hotel Guaranteed Loan, and the discussion which took place on Mr. Palache's motion that the replies of the Government to questions he had put in regard to the circumstances under which Railway Bonds had been issued in respect of the section of Railway between Appleton and Ipswich, disclosed "a deviation from the provisions of the Railway Law and Agreement that is incompatible with the best interests of this country."

On the 15th May, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on leave of absence, and the reins of Government were assumed by Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General Wilson Black in the Command of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island.

1894 In June an unfortunate disturbance took place in Kingston which at the time caused considerable excitement and some anxiety.

A soldier of the West India Regiment had been arrested by the Police for some trivial offence against law and order, and on the following day was brought before the Magistrate and punished. He appears to have been a favourite with his companions and they keenly resented his arrest and punishment. The relations between the soldiers of the Regiment and the Police had always been somewhat strained, and the incident mentioned stirred up in the former their dormant enmity. On the evening of the 8th June a large number of them came down from Camp to Kingston where they were joined by a crowd of loose women and other idlers of the Town. The Police Stations at Fletcher's Land and Sutton Street were attacked—the former being wrecked and considerable damage done to the latter. The Police, in endeavouring to quell the disturbance were roughly handled. Inspector Pratt was seriously wounded with a razor, and several members of the Force were more or less hurt. Several of the soldiers were subsequently arrested, with a number of civilians—principally women—and charged with riot. The trial in the Circuit Court which met in September, lasted for a month, and resulted in the conviction of three soldiers only, and of ten women for complicity in the disturbances. The result was felt to be unsatisfactory, for of some 50 or 60 men that took part in the proceedings of the 8th June, thirteen only were arraigned for trial, and of these, as has been said, three only were convicted.

In August the Kingston Infantry Militia were encamped at Up-Park Camp for a period of eight days training, the Artillery Militia undergoing a similar period at Port Royal. Both Forces benefitted greatly by the military exercises practised and the enforcement of military discipline, and the officers by whom they were inspected were able to report favourably on their progress towards efficiency.

In September the three years period for which the Parochial Boards had been elected in 1891, expired, and writs for a general election of members of these Boards were issued. Contests took place in a large proportion of the constituencies. In Kingston Mr. R. H. Jackson was one of the 15 members elected, and he was subsequently elected Mayor of the City.

The Collector-General's Annual Report for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 1894, was published about this time, and was found to afford gratifying proof of the continued prosperity of the Island. The value of the Imports during the year reached the considerable total of £2,157,794 being an increase of £216,313 on the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Equally satisfactory were the returns of Exports, the value of which was £2,075,689, against £1,759,807 in 1892-93. Of the Exports, the value of fruit shipped from the Island amounted to £527,475 (including cocoanuts £34,392) or 26.6 of the whole. As a further sign of prosperity it may be mentioned that the Stamp Duties during the year had increased by £1,491.

The term for which the Governor had obtained leave of absence having been extended, Major-General Bengough continued to administer the Government of the Island until the date of His Excellency's return. Before relinquishing the Government the General on the 1st November entertained 1,500 Sunday-school children on the grounds of his residence at Trafalgar Park, St. Andrew, an act of kindness and consideration which earned for him golden opinions from the people of Jamaica and the gratitude of the children themselves.

On the afternoon of the 8th November the Officer Administering the Government held at Up-Park Camp a parade of the Regular and Militia Forces and addressed a valedictory speech to them in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

On the 15th November General Bengough left Jamaica to assume command of a Brigade at Aldershot to which he had been appointed.

On the 10th November His Excellency Sir Henry Blake returned to the Colony accompanied by Lady Blake, and resumed the Government. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome from all classes. Kingston was decorated and an address from the Custos and Magistrates was presented at the Court House, while during the next few days resolutions and addresses of welcome continued to be received from Magistrates and public bodies throughout the Island.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

FROM the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles 1661 II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,* to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed 1664 Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each Parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and author- 1674 ized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the consent of the General Assembly.'" The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England

* The Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May, 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the Calendar of State Papers (vol. 2) D'Oyley was to "choose" a Council, but in the copy of the Commission printed in the Appendix to the 1st vol. of the Journals of the Assembly the constitution of the Council was to be as stated above.—COMPILED.

1674 was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adopted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

1680 About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and of having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to 'secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £8,000.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during the interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.* On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honourable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reform as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic. chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legisla-

* *Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.*

1853 ture) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of Officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any Legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expense, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were:—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the general election in 1863 and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts:—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalf	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	25
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	441,264	1,798	1,482

These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, 1865 Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community;" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic. cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."*

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.†

The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1882, 1882 in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one-half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florence" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of unofficial members and two were absent from the island.)

Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the political constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 1884 19th May, 1884, in which it was declared that a new Legislative Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for

* For names of members of the Legislature thereby abolished see Handbook of 1885-86, pages 84 and 85.

† For names of members of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1886-86, page 86.

1884 the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—
 - (a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

[These are the same qualifications as those for the members of the Old House of Assembly.]

The 14th section of the Order provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

- (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
 - (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
 - (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes herein-after specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;

4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes ; 1884
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors. The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the Order in Council and enacts as follows :—

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards :—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has

not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty;

- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the three General Elections which have taken place, viz., in September, 1884, March, 1889, and February, 1894, and the number on the list for the current year. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given :—

	1884-85.	1888-89.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Population.
Kingston		1,398	1,641	1,325	
St. Andrew	1,538	1,744—3,142	3,021—4,662	2,755—4,080	86,359
St. Thomas		1,305	2,039	1,923	
Portland	891	1,181—2,486	1,923—3,962	1,776—3,699	64,174
St. Mary		1,309	2,470	2,061	
St. Ann	999	1,891—3,200	2,896—5,366	4,053—6,114	96,042
Trelawny		1,799	2,342	1,985	
St. James	955	1,329—3,128	1,588—3,930	1,435—3,420	66,046
Hanover		1,774	2,620	2,234	
Westmoreland	1,209	2,005—3,779	3,578—6,498	3,566—5,800	85,538
St. Elizabeth		944	2,410	2,872	62,256
Manchester		646	1,984	3,616	53,462
Clarendon		884	1,981	4,688	57,105
St. Catherine		1,232	2,314	4,734	65,109
	9,298	22,660	42,266	38,376	639,491

The first general election for members of Council, after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, was held in September, 1884.

This first Council under the new Order lasted until 31st December, 1888, when it was dissolved. The elections for the second Council took place in March, 1889. This Council continued until the termination of the period for which it was elected, viz., until January, 1894, and the elections for the new Council took place during the following month, resulting in the return of several new members.

The following is the constitution of the present Council :—

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works.

The Hon. the Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Superintending Inspector of Schools.

“ Samuel Leonard Crane, C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, for Kingston and St. Andrew.

“ John Thomson Palache, for Manchester.

“ James Miller Farquharson, for St. Elizabeth.

“ Joseph Henry Levy, for St. Mary and St. Ann.

“ the Rev. Henry Clarke, for Westmoreland and Hanover.

“ William Andrews, for St. Thomas and Portland.

“ Richard Hill Jackson, for St. Catherine.

“ John Edward Kerr, for St. James and Trelawny.

“ Thomas Hicks Sharpe, for Clarendon.

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners,

*For the Order in Council see Handbook of 1884-85, page 485. † For Despatch see Handbook of 1884-85, page 71.

however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the largest towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the proper qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list* comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

* CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	660

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, February, 1859; Sub-Inspector, March, 1859; appointed Resident Magistrate, February, 1876; in January, 1882, was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates selected by the Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; appointed Governor of the Bahamas, January, 1884; Newfoundland, 1887; Queensland, November, 1888, but did not take up appointment; Governor, Jamaica, December, 1888.

The Governor's Private Secretary.

LORD GEORGE FITZGERALD, B.A. Oxon., 1884. Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake as Governor of the Bahamas, 1885; as Governor of Newfoundland, 1887, and as Governor of Jamaica, 1889.

*The Governor's Aide-de-Camp.**

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY JARDINE HALLOWES, entered the Army as Ensign 2nd May, 1855, promoted Colonel 15 August, 1885. Served with Brigadier-General Gough's Brigade in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and was present during the march to and subsequent occupation of Cabul, and in the operations at Jugdulluck (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.)

PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Ex-Officio Members.**Nominated Members.*

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer.	Hon. Valentine Graeme Bell, Director of Public Works.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.	Hon. John Thomas Orrett.
The Hon. the Attorney General.	Hon. John Pringle.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk	Thos. Bancroft Oughton	£ s. d. 300 0 0	July, '94
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb. '70
Reporting Staff	DeCordova & Co.	375 0 0	...

* Vacant at time of printing.

FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

Mty. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795
Ditto General William Brayne	1656	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Governor—Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	more	1829
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Albe-		Bart., K.C.B.	1836
marle	1687	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart. K.C.B.	1839
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
President—John White, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Governor—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1700	Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Governor—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	G.C.M.G.	1866
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor, C.B.	1867
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	K.C.M.G.	1877
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	K.C.M.G.	1880
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Governor—Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	Clarke	1883
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Governor—Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1883
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Adm.-Gov.—Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	1888
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1888
Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. W. Black, C.B.	1891
Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1891
Governor—Thomas, Earl of Effingham	1790	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. H. M. Ben-	
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791	gough, C.B.	1894

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of their recommendations to the extent of submitting for the consideration of the Governor the advisability of introducing a system of Competitive Examination of nominated candidates. The matter was referred by Sir Henry Norman in 1884 to the Schools Commission who made a report on the subject, recommending a scheme of Competitive Examination among candidates to be nominated by the Governor. The report was approved of by Sir Henry Norman with the exception that the competition was changed to an *open* competition, the candidates not requiring to obtain nomination, and was put into operation in the year 1885, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Schools Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to be the Board to conduct the Examinations, the first of which was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. Examinations have been held regularly every year since.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed, according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

This system of entirely *open* competition was, however, the subject of adverse criticism at the hands of official and elected members of the Legislature in March, 1890, and the Schools Commissioners on the request of the Governor have submitted a further report, containing certain additional recommendations, which report is still under the consideration of the Government.

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for the Competitive Examinations as at present in force :—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

“It is also announced that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

“This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

“The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next.”

“15th April, 1885.

“The Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica :—

Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.

“Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules

the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

" I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold this office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

" II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners ; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

" III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied it—

" 1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

" 2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

" 3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

" 4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

" IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commission, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations shall be held at such periods as the said Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to such a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commission as either existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations.

" V. When the Candidate, after Examination, has been reported by the said Commission to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship, and has been admitted, he shall be on probation for a period of twelve months or less, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted. It is particularly impressed on all Candidates that this is distinctly a period of probation, and that the Candidate will not be retained unless the Head of his Department can certify, not merely that no serious fault can be alleged against him, but that he has proved himself fit for the appointment he provisionally holds. Should a Candidate, before the expiration of such period of twelve months, prove himself, in the opinion of the Head of his Department, manifestly unfit for the appointment he provisionally holds, such Head of Department may make his report on such candidate to the Governor without waiting for the expiration of such period of twelve months. Whatever recommendations Heads of Departments may make in the exercise of their discretion the final decision shall in every case rest with the Governor, who shall also decide whether such candidate is to have another period of probation in another Department or not.

"Schedule A.

"Third Class Clerkships in offices to the extent of one half the number that may become vacant in each year.

"Schedule B.

"The remaining vacancies, that is, half the full number that may occur in any one year shall be filled by nomination of the Governor. The nominated candidates shall be exempt only from competition, and shall attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination, and shall in all other respects meet the requirements of the Commission as to health, age and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other candidates.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Governor the exigencies of the Public Service require that an exception as to age should be made in the case of any candidate whom it is desired to nominate, and who otherwise satisfies the usual conditions of the regulations, the Governor shall have power to direct the Commission to waive the requirement as to age. Such nominated candidate must either attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination or must produce to the Schools Commission such certificate or certificates as, in the opinion of the Commission are of at least equal value to this qualifying standard.

*"Schedule C.**"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.*

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commission, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor; and be discontinued as soon as such Commission is able to supply the Service conformably to this Order.

"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

"With reference to the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the Board to conduct the Examinations for entrance to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commission for conducting such Examinations:—

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and good health and character.

"Provided nevertheless that persons who have been educated at a college for training teachers in Jamaica, aided from Public Funds, will not be eligible as candidates for competition for or nomination to public appointments till they have repaid the full amount expended from such Public Funds on their training. The amount is fixed on the basis of £35 for each year during which the candidate has been under training, so that a candidate who has received the full three years training will have to repay, under the operation of this clause, the amount of £105. Such amount will be refunded in case of failure of the candidate to obtain an appointment.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 18 and under 21 years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commission that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and

"The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject, and the remainder, i.e. the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in that subject which will be credited to the Candidate. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks.

"QUALIFYING STANDARD.

"No Candidate, either under Schedule A or Schedule B, will be considered as having attained a qualifying standard who is not credited with marks, (after the deduction aforesaid), in each of the following subjects, viz. :—Arithmetic, Orthography, Handwriting, Copying MS. and English Composition, and who does not obtain a total of 600 marks in all (deductions as aforesaid having been made in each subject.)

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

"The Candidates under Schedule A will be arranged in order according to the total marks credited to them after the deduction of the minimum in each subject, and those candidates will be considered successful who have obtained the qualifying standard and are within the number to be selected, as detailed in Regulation No. 8.

"8. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the results of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the Schools Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained; but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates. The marks of the nominated Candidates will be published separately.

"Should there be any vacancies actually existing at the date of the receipt of the results of an Examination in excess of the number published before the Examination, these vacancies will also be filled up as if they had been among the number published before the Examination.

"9. The Schools Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary. The appointment of the successful Candidate in the open competition and of the successful nominated Candidates will be made by the Governor in such manner as seems best to His Excellency.

"10. The attention of every successful Candidate is particularly drawn to the provisions of No. V. of the Order of the Governor authorising these Examinations, which requires at the end of a year's probation a certificate from the Head of his Department in the terms specified.

Under an Order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, Landing Waiter, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous Public Service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 19th and following days of October, 1891.

The marks set opposite each candidate's name are those remaining after the minimum in each subject has been subtracted from the total gained by him.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80	200	200	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
1	Mellish, C. E.	101	150	0	36	80	35	91	26	20	0	144	92	80	855	
2	Doorly, C. W.	84	10	85	52	73	48	76	67	31	49	45	96	0	716	
3	Logan, C. A.	136	120	48	3	28	0	85	52	10	29	—	—	—	511	
4	Wynter, F. C.	130	0	75	8	31	63	111	16	23	10	—	—	—	467	
5	Morle, H. A. K.	69	20	35	23	108	35	119	6	16	0	—	—	—	431	
6	Williams, A. P.	108	0	60	0	35	30	48	37	0	0	0	0	93	411	
...	X*	53	0	28	29	53	10	74	3	30	38	0	15	68	401	
7	Packer, A. H.	66	80	60	0	33	11	80	3	14	0	—	16	0	363	
8	Gooden, F. T.	1	140	25	5	73	—	97	1	—	0	—	—	—	342	
9	Burke, W. H.	100	10	45	20	50	0	71	14	0	24	0	0	0	333	
10	Smith, K. A.	107	0	78	0	14	0	69	35	4	8	—	—	—	315	
11	Seaton, R. E.	81	0	70	0	34	—	85	26	—	0	—	—	—	296	
12	Levy, E.	56	0	55	7	43	0	111	0	0	0	12	3	0	287	
13	Moore, E. J.	86	10	50	0	40	7	52	26	0	0	—	—	—	271	
14	Hopwood, L. A.	47	0	18	0	25	45	76	23	15	0	—	—	—	249	
15	Kerr, E. G. C.	51	0	70	0	4	37	64	0	14	0	0	1	0	241	
16	Carvalho, L. G.	68	0	50	0	40	4	65	5	0	0	0	0	0	232	
17	Heron, G. W.	115	0	18	0	23	3	37	17	9	3	—	—	—	225	
18	Minot, E. L.	7	60	1	37	16	23	72	0	0	0	—	—	—	216	
19	Smith, J. A. G.	93	60	0	0	31	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	20	211	
20	Mohrman, A. J.	7	0	33	0	48	0	93	0	0	18	—	—	—	199	
21	* * *	62	0	43	0	23	0	71	0	0	0	—	—	—	199	

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 27th of October and following days in the year 1892.

1	Mullings, J. A.	187	60	76	38	40	15	45	0	0	0	176	116	145	898
2	Norman, D. W.	114	112	32	63	78	24	44	59	27	3	113	23	53	745
3	Royes, S. W.	132	64	68	50	72	42	75	49	1	0	68	63	26	710
4	Clarke, I. O.	156	148	32	58	58	0	76	58	6	0	—	—	—	592
5	Gauntlett, G. A.	143	8	0	26	52	43	81	32	21	23	78	0	33	540
6	Durant, A. J.	51	72	36	130	17	18	75	60	20	1	—	—	—	480
7	Arscoit, P. L. A.	174	0	0	61	12	33	55	17	0	0	35	0	9	396
8	Holtz, F. E.	121	4	30	38	47	38	41	54	11	0	—	—	—	384
9	Virtue, D. W.	132	0	36	49	23	4	12	69	0	15	0	—	0	340
10	Wilson, E. G.	53	0	0	38	13	45	47	0	70	53	—	—	—	319
11	Fray, T. E.	60	60	0	12	40	1	0	0	22	6	68	40	0	309
12	Nicholas, A. E.	4	96	4	8	88	6	46	0	35	0	0	—	—	287
13	Arscoit, C. M.	64	36	46	22	22	0	25	0	0	0	33	0	0	248
14	Clarke, P. B.	81	0	30	44	0	22	30	2	0	0	—	10	0	219
15	Wynter, R. R.	44	0	0	0	28	0	6	21	0	0	73	2	—	174
16	DePass, A. J.	46	0	56	42	0	9	21	0	0	0	—	—	—	174
17	Henry, U. M.	27	0	0	14	45	5	29	0	32	0	—	—	—	152
18	Duffus, W. A.	43	0	10	29	18	0	47	0	0	0	0	—	—	147

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 27th of October and following days in the year 1893.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
	Minimum	80	100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	—
1	Simmons, H. T.	106	295	220	100	30	72	87	79	72	.	86	112	58	1,317	
2	Headley, H. G.	197	255	135	91	68	109	89	95	85	53	.	.	83	1,260	
3	Brown, E. E.	155	265	240	115	100	36	74	99	15	0	10	.	43	1,152	
4	Maxwell, W. D.	125	300	203	142	68	21	39	70	7	.	.	.	.	975
5	Smith, G. A.	94	250	145	76	103	77	28	80	45	0	.	.	27	936	
6	Ashman, T. A.	96	265	155	92	55	62	46	65	37	0	.	.	22	895	
7	Lawrence, J. A.	44	245	180	64	88	67	62	76	22	0	.	.	28	876	
8	Kelly, W. W.	16	195	183	79	90	0	60	90	0	6	0	146	0	865	
9	Brandon, L. W.	83	280	155	115	85	0	32	98	0	16	.	.	.	864	
10	Cross, S.	83	285	178	92	76	-	44	69	16	0	.	.	.	843	
11	Sutton, W. A. E	49	245	200	70	55	33	37	48	10	0	43	18	0	813	
12	McDonald, W. C.	84	295	225	96	45	0	40	-	25	2	.	.	.	812	
13	Fletcher, J. E.	7	215	185	82	90	38	70	60	20	0	.	.	.	767	

NOTE.—For the result of each of the previous Competitive Examinations see previous editions of the Handbook. The results of the Examination of 1894 were not known at time of printing.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court	" 9	to 3	Prisons	" 9	to 4
Collector-General's Office	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Customs	" 9	to 4	Treasury	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Savings Bank	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Immigration	" 9.30	to 4.30
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrates' Courts	9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4			

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject :—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified, for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures :—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

1895. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK, 1895.

New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Whit Monday	-	-	June 3
Ash Wednesday	-	-	Feb. 27	First Monday in August	-	-	Aug. 5
Good Friday	-	-	April 12	Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	-	-	April 15	The day after	-	-	Dec. 26
Queen's Birthday	-	-	May 24				

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations were issued on the 9th November, 1886, by Governor Sir Henry Norman, based on the Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was adopted by the Council on the 21st October, 1886, in regard to the reimbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty:—

The following charges will be allowed:—

- i. The amount actually disbursed for hire of conveyance or for keep of man and horse, or for fares by railway, mail coach, or steamer, on an account to be rendered and to be supported by vouchers where practicable.
- ii. Officers using their own vehicles and horses, instead of hiring or travelling by public conveyance, fifteen shillings a day.
- iii. In addition to either of the foregoing a daily allowance to cover all personal expenses of 20s. to Heads of Departments and of 15s. to all other officers.
- iv. In cases, however, in which the duty permits of the officer returning to his home or office on the same day only actual expenses disbursed.

All claims are to be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders the following officers are excepted from the operation of this scale:—

- (a.) Judges and other Officers of Courts who now receive either fixed amounts, allowances or rates;
- (b.) The Inspector of Schools, the Government Surveyor, and the Assistant Government Surveyor, who under the letters of their respective appointments draw a fixed allowance;
- (c.) District Engineers, to whom a special annual allowance has been made as more suitable, or whose salaries have been fixed to include cost of travelling;
- (d.) Inspectors of Immigrants who draw one shilling for every mile travelled;
- (e.) Assistant Inspectors of Schools who also have a fixed annual allowance as more suitable;
- (f.) Inspectors of Police who have a daily forage allowance as more suitable and a special allowance when out of their districts;
- (g.) Officers of the Internal Revenue Department who have limited fixed allowances.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(The Numbers on these Regulations are from the Colonial Office List of 1892.)

118. THE Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satis-

NOTE.—For Government Regulations for the guidance of the Civil Servants of the Colony, see page 25 of Handbook of 1882.

fied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such cases must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case £100. If the Officer is paid by fees they must report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorized allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned, and an absent Officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil Officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by Law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the Officer on leave must report himself, either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will

any Officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia	
Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the Officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the Officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the Officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and to give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

Provision was made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision was made in the law for any pension or gratuities to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this law.*

These cases are now provided for by Law 26 of 1892, under which Public Officers who may elect to contribute 2 o/o from their salaries towards a Pension Fund, are entitled to pension on their retirement.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£ s. d.
E. N. Harrison	... Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	12 0 0
R. G. Harrison	...	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell	...	"	75 0 0
J. W. Ratty	...	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid	...	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan	...	25th March, '66	20 0 0
			247 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Catherine McGhie	...	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
Catherine Price	...	"	20 0 0
Alma Alberga	...	20th Aug., '93	30 0 0
			62 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
(1.) Ecclesiastical—			
R. B. Lynch	... Island Curate	... 9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
J. Williams	... Island Curate	... 11th March, '77	280 0 0
A. G. Davidson	... Rector Hanover	... 1st Nov., '77	357 15 6
D. R. Morris	... Rector St. James	... 1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
H. Scotland	... Island Curate	... 1st June, '91	221 0 0
J. S. Wollett	... Roman Catholic Priest	... 1st April, '94	58 6 8
(2.) General—			
H. W. Austin	... Receiver-General	... 17th April, '68	380 0 0
G. B. Pennell	... Deputy Director of Roads	... 1st June, '68	100 0 0
Solomon D. Lindo	... Clerk of the Peace St. Mary	... 1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon	... Coroner St. James	... 1st Oct., '68	8 0 0
Edward Kemble	... Puisne Judge	... 1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke	... Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met-		
	calfe	"	80 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson	... Ditto Clarendon	"	194 6 8
E. B. Lynch	... Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court	... 1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
G. Ffrench	... Collector of Taxes	... 1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Sherbon	... Accountant Director of Roads' Office	... 1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Gray	... Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	... 1st Aug., '85	50 12 8

* For Law see Handbook of 1887-88, pages 218-220.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>			£ s. d
Mary Wilkins	... Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	6 13 4
Sarah Gray	... Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	8 1 0
Henry Thomas	... Superintendent Montego Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	63 14 0
Elizabeth A. Dryden	... Matron Lock Hospital	1st Oct., '87	20 8 4
R. Elworthy	... Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '88	156 10 7
J. T. Wigham	... Stipendiary Magistrate, Portland	1st April, '88	20 0 0
W. G. McFarlane	... Clerk Central District Court	1st April, '88	260 0 0
C. F. Douet	... Principal Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	66 2 2
T. P. Cox	... Tutor Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	143 2 3
J. H. E. Llewellyn*	... Assistant ditto	1st Jan., '91	10 0 0
K. H. A. Mainwaring	... Stipendiary Magistrate, Kingston	1st June, '91	90 0 0
Total for offices abolished			£4,143 15 10
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED ROUTINE SINCE UP.			
William Ewen	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	8th March, '70	£136 16 6
John W. Straton	... Auditor-General	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy	... Chief Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	1st Oct., '75	47 2 11
Ann E. Freshney	... Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '75	53 11 0
M. Whitmore	... Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
S. D. Scholar	... Matron General Penitentiary	12th March, '78	21 2 0
S. S. Plues	... Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	13th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rampini	... District Court Judge	20th March, '78	250 0 0
R. Thomson	... Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	163 6 8
F. J. Stephenson	... Chief Clerk Customs Kingston	1st Oct., '78	104 3 4
Thomas Kilby	... Sub-Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Feb, '79	14 0 0
J. Duncan	... Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	66 13 4
T. S. Cushnie	... Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	31 5 8
Dr. John Wilson	... Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov., '79	70 0 0
George Ffrench	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	1st Jan., '80	120 0 0

* Reduced by £36 Os. 1d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
John Savage	Inspector of Schools	1st Oct., '80	62	326 13 4
Robert Matthews	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary	21st Aug., '80	62	41 18 7
Eliza R. Scott	Postmistress Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
William Martin	Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
F. S. Chamberlaine	Collector of Customs Sav-la-Mar	1st Sep., '81	48	150 0 0
P. Stowe	Master Blacksmith General Penitentiary	1st Jan., '82	73	44 6 5
Mary Watt	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	25th Mar., '82	60	8 19 11
Francis Reid	Messenger Colonial Secretary's Office	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
C. G. Thompson	Matron Reformatory	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
M. S. Farquharson	Clerk Petty Sessions Clarendon	1st Oct., '82	64	52 6 8
Francis Hopkins	Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 9
E. Newton	Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary	7th June, '83	50	175 0 0
J. Leslie	Head Turnkey Hanover District Prison	1st July, '83	65	16 16 0
B. S. Cooper	Messenger Legislative Council	1st Oct., '83	53	7 16 0
Police Pensions	(Old Force)	...	...	30 5 0
T. McKay	Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Dec., '83	37	13 0 0
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th Mar., '84	62	6 10 0
E. Moore	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '84	62	6 10 0
W. Y. Garsia	Inspector of Immigrants	12th Nov., '74	65	133 6 8
W. A. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes Manchester	1st April, '85	70	201 13
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	43 16
Samuel Hinds	Head Turnkey St. Catherine District Prison	1st Aug., '85	44	19 5 9
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary	20th April, '86	41	56 8 5
J. R. Mann	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Lydia Henriques	Matron Lepers' Home	1st April, '87	34	18 0 0
H. Jervis	Inspector of Immigrants	1st June, '81	...	30 0 0
James M. Facey	Clerk Eastern District Court	1st April, '87	72	200 0 0
St. Leger Tivy	Inspector of Constabulary	1st July, '87	41	156 10 6
G. G. Little	District Court Judge	12th July, '87	56	531 13 4
C. McHardy*	Salesman General Penitentiary	19th Nov., '87	60	64 0 0
T. W. Rodgers	Asst. Collector Taxes	7th Nov., '87	40	57 7 3
Felix Gordon	Customs Boatman	7th Nov., '86	55	11 13 6
William Ernst	District Court Judge	2nd April, '85	58	333 3 4
James Bailey	Foreman Platelayer, Jamaica Railway	27th April, '88	69	96 0 0
Eliza Hyde	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st March, '88	61	49 15 7
Clarissa Kay	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	20th July, '88	61	5 4 0
Chas. Williamson	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '88	60	14 8 0

* Pension reduced.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
Jno. Cunningham ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	13th Oct., '88	47	13 17 6
Richard Gillard* ...	Collector General ...	1st Jan. '89	56	60 0 0
W. S. Groves ...	First Class Superintendent of Roads ...	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
A. R. Fitch ...	Out-Door Officer, Customs	1st Sept. '89	66	66 0 0
T. Bravo ...	Parochial Treasurer of Cla- rendon ...	15th Sept., '89	53	250 0 0
W. B. Mais ...	Clerk Audit Office ...	25th July, '89	33	42 3 6
W. Irving ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st March, '89	65	8 2 0
G. N. Broderick ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st March, '90	44	100 0 0
W. Allwood ...	Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office ...	1st April, '90	43	170 0 0
R. L. Rivett† ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
C. E. Bodden ...	Postmistress ...	16th April, '90	51	20 0 0
S. C. Burke ...	Crown Solicitor ...	1st May, '90	...	120 0 0
B. A. Silveira‡ ...	Government Dispenser ...	1st Sept., '90	63	28 0 0
Alex. Gordon ...	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads ...	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
J. W. Ramsay ...	Runner Revenue Depart- ment ...	9th May, '90	58	8 2 0
Jas. Hall ...	Customs Boatman ...	11th May, '90	48	11 13 6
James Murdoch ...	Sub-Officer General Peni- tentiary ...	1st June, '90	52	12 5 5
C. J. Mathie ...	Runner Revenue Depart- ment ...	1st June, '90	61	14 2 0
Henry Lee ...	Secretary Water Commis- sioners, Kingston ...	7th Aug., '90	41	27 16 3
G. Dunn ...	Customs Boatman ...	7th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
J. J. Bowrey§ ...	Curator Jamaica Institute...	1st Oct., '90	45	21 0 0
A. E. Robertson ...	Postmistress ...	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
S. Pinnock ...	Sub-Officer Boys' Reforma- tory ...	14th Dec., '90	44	10 17 5
A. W. Lundie ...	Customs ...	1st Jan., '91	44	30 0 0
Ann Mercier ...	Hospital Nurse ...	25th Jan., '91	60	4 8 5
R. Arrowsmith ...	Public Works ...	1st April, '91	60	100 0 0
W. R. Burke ...	Assistant Collector of Taxes	1st July, '91	57	142 5 2
Ann Allgrave ...	Messenger Girls' Reforma- tory ...	4th July, '91	58	11 6 11
Eliza Reid ...	Hospital Nurse ...	19th July, '91	72	7 12 7
C. Plummer ...	Assistant Inspector of Schools ...	1st August, '91	62	112 10 0
J. H. Dodd ...	District Engineer ...	1st Dec., '91	40	208 13 8
W. S. Spence ...	Customs Officer ...	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
J. B. Cameron ...	Revenue Runner ...	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Chas. Wood ...	Customs Officer ...	6th April, '92	55	103 16 8
Geo. M. Duff ...	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
J. H. Williams ...	Headman Public Works Department ...	23rd July, '92	60	12 9 7
Frances Mason ...	Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital ...	24th April, '92	55	9 16 0
Jane Muir ...	Nurse Public Hospital ...	28th May, '92	70	6 12 7

* In addition to £66 13s. 4d. per annum paid by the Imperial Government.

† Law 25 of 1890.

‡ Reduced by £8 13s. 8d. per annum.

§ Paid out of Jamaica Institute Funds.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
Thos. Harrison	... Surveyor General	... 24th June, '92	66	249 1 11
Alex. Lake	... Resident Magistrate	... 13th Dec., '92	62	265 12 9
G. G. Nix	... First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department	... 7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
Chas. Langley	... Cook at Lepers' Home	... 27th Nov., '92	37	10 8 0
Benj. Williams	... Headman Public Works Department	... 1st July, '92	72	11 14 0
Cecilia Minott	... Washerwoman Lepers' Home	... 15th Jan., '93	66	10 17 3
C. B. Mosse, C.B.	... Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Me- dical Officer	... 24th Feb., '93	62	520 0 0
T. Gayleard	... Superintendent Roads	... 17th Feb., '93	48	100 0 0
Alex. Barton	... Messenger Customs, King- ston	... 1st May, '93	63	15 2 7
G. T. Martyn	... District Medical Officer	... 6th April, '92	45	86 13 4
Danl. McBean	... Headman Public Works Department	... 1st Feb., '93	60	17 19 11
T. G. Black	... Inspector of Constabulary	... 1st June, '93	52	163 6 8
John C. Dotten	... Runner Internal Revenue Department	... 14th July, '93	57	10 8 0
W. T. Jamison	... First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Revenue Department	... 1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Sarah Smith	... Warden at Girls Reforma- tory	... 1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Mary J. McDermion	... Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal	... 19th Aug., '93	50	8 2 2
A. C. Neyland	... District Medical Officer	... 28th Sept., '93	55	106 17 4
J. S. Brown	... First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston	... 23rd Sept., '93	34	87 10 0
K. H. A. Mainwaring	... Harbour Master	... 11th Oct., '93	56	150 0 0
Jas. Dyken	... Head Sorter General Post Office	... 4th March, '90	52	22 14 8
Louis T. Morris	... Messenger Audit Office	... 22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
John Pringle	... District Medical Officer	... 1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
S. O. Burke	... Asst. Attorney General	... 1st Jan., '94	60	193 6 8
Eleanor Taylor	... Matron Morant Bay Prison	... 1st Jan., '90	60	6 7 6
Jane Simmonds	... Nurse Lepers Home	... 1st April, '88	...	6 12 3
G. C. Hutchings	... First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	... 1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
S. T. Scharschmidt	... District Engineer	... 1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Isabella Thibeau	... Warden General Peniten- tiary	... 1st April, '94	...	8 15 9
G. F. Coward	... Inspector of Police	... 16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 9
Thos. Walker	... Headman Cinchona Plan- tation	... 22nd April, '94	60	9 12 1
Jos. Wilson	... Runner Internal Revenue Department	... 1st June, '94	66	15 12 0
Mary Ann Barnes	... Under Nurse Public Hos- pital	... 1st April, '94	60	5 17 4
Isaac Johnson	... Sub-Officer, General Peni- tentiary	... 5th May, '94	55	26 1 5
				£11,051 10 8

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	£1,300 0 0	13 Dec., '67
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James Allwood	700 0 0	July, '62
Chief Clerk	S. P. Musson	500 0 0	1st April, '66
First Class Clerk	F. S. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	10th Sep., '63
Ditto	T. L. Roxburgh	400 0 0	1st Jan., '82
Ditto	J. B. Lucie Smith	380 0 0	3rd March, '72
Second Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	300 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	J. M. Casserly	270 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	210 0 0	1st April, '80
Third Class Clerk	F. L. Pearce	150 0 0	19th Aug., '84*
Ditto	J. F. Osmond	90 0 0	15th Sep., '92
Ditto	A. C. Finlay	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Sorting Clerk	D. H. Hall	78 0 0	22nd April, '92
Copyist	C. E. T. Stewart	78 0 0	April, '94

* Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st February, 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.† Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time the expenditure on the main roads has been entirely defrayed out of the general revenues of the island.

In the year 1870 the length of the main roads was 707½ miles; during the period of 24 years to the end of 1894 new roads of an aggregate length of 163½ miles were added, making the total length in the latter year 870½ miles. The following are some of the new roads constructed or re-constructed during that period:—

Annotto Bay to Port Maria.	Chapelton to Cave Valley.
Annotto Bay Junction Road (completed.)	Montego Bay to Adelphi.
Free Town to Rules Pen.	Port Antonio to Sandy River.
Milk River to Old Toll Gate at St. Jago.	From Hope Bay up the Swift River Valley.
Lucea to Glasgow.	

* Phillippo's Past and Present State of Jamaica.

† Sir Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1859.

Loop Road from Linstead Market by the Railway Station to the Rio Magno Bridge.
 Barquadier Road at Chapelton.
 Riversdale by Williamsfield, Kendal, Richmond and Highgate to White Hall.
 Richmond to Auguata Vale.
 Barnstaple *via* Ulster Spring, Albert Town, Troy and Oxford to Greenhill and by
 Balacava to Lilliput.
 Cabbage Hall to Woodhall.
 From the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar
 Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay.

The following important Bridges were also erected during this period :—

Nightingale Grove near Old Harbour.
 Rock near Falmouth.
 Flint River between Montego Bay and Lucea.
 Rio Minho at May Pen.
 Middle River at Annotto Bay.
 Warner's Pond at Port Maria.
 Black River at Linstead.
 Bodles Gully near Old Harbour.
 Horse Savanna in Portland.
 Cane River in St. Ann's.
 Church Spring at Yallahs.
 Potosi River near Bath.
 Sulphur River at Bath.
 Caneside River near Port Antonio.
 Orange Hill, Moore Hall, Dunder Gully, Dry Gut, Richmond and Whitehall, in St.
 Mary.
 Tryall Gully in Hanover.
 Mighty Gully near Old Harbour.
 Orange River at Sutherlands Fording.
 Dry Gut Gully in St. Mary.
 Pear Tree Bottom in St. Ann.
 Duppy River, Leith Hall River, Hog River, (three crossings) and Pompey River, in
 St. Thomas.
 Annotto River in Portland.
 Mahogany Vale Bridge in St. Andrew.
 Lloyds Gully Bridge in St. Catherine.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

The main roads were also in many parts widened and otherwise improved. The average annual cost of maintenance was £35 10s. per mile during the financial year ended 31st March, 1894.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public on the dates set against them in the following list :—

Harbour Head River, August, 1890	Devil's River, December, 1890
Roach's Gully, August, 1890	Pencar River, January, 1891
Priestman's River, October, 1890	Dry River, January, 1891
White River, November, 1890	Spanish River, February, 1891
Buff Bay River, November, 1890	Swift River, August, 1891
Rio Grande, May, 1892.	

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous beaches on an inhospitable coast, formed another formidable difficulty which had to be overcome.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these Bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was hailed with great rejoicing by the inhabitants of the Parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

The following Bridges on the new interior main road in the Parish of St. Thomas have also been erected :—

Easington Bridge Negro River Bridge Palmetto Gully Bridge Sandy Gully Bridge
Ramble do. Allan Spring do. York River do. Johnson River do.

In addition to the foregoing, the following bridges have been or are being built from funds provided by Law 20 of 1892 :—

St. Andrew—Falls River (2), Cassava River.

St. Thomas—Plantain Garden River at Hordley, White River, Island, and Plantain Garden River at Bath.

Portland—Banana River, Low Layton Swamp, Breast Works River, Jackass River, Downs River (Negro), Seaman's Valley, Muirton River, Mulatto River, Christmas River, Little Spanish River, and Canewood River.

St. Mary—Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo, Forked River, Tryall River, Pond Mouth River, Rio Sambre, Jack's River, and May Hill Fording.

St. Ann—Pedro River, Laughlands River, Cove River, Cave Valley Gully & Cave River,

St. James—Boggy Gut River, Running Gut River, Worcester River, Split Hill River, Tangle River (2), John's Hall River (2).

Hanover—Bamboo Bottom River, Big River, and Grange River.

Westmoreland—Dunbar and Goodens Rivers.

Manchester—One Eye River Bridge.

Clarendon—Rio Minho at Hermitage, Springfield Gully, Milk River, Sandy River, and Congo Gully.

St. Catherine—Rio D'Oro, and Gully at Dover (2).

By Law 17 of 1890 revenues were appropriated for the maintenance of additional main roads, sufficient to provide for a length of nearly 1,000 miles, and a loan of £180,000 was authorized for the reconstruction of the parochial roads to be taken over under that Law. The following list gives the number and the aggregate mileage of roads in each parish which have been so taken over and reconstructed :—

		M.	CHNS.
In St. Andrew	39 roads with a mileage of	80	64
" St. Thomas	23 " " "	68	23½
" Portland	8 " " "	52	20
" St. Mary	16 " " "	76	22
" St. Ann	15 " " "	95	69½
" Trelawny	5 " " "	44	36
" St. James	7 " " "	49	68
" Hanover	6 " " "	36	70½
" Westmoreland	13 " " "	72	33
" St. Elizabeth	11 " " "	109	26½
" Manchester	9 " " "	84	61½
" Clarendon	10 " " "	85	3
" St. Catherine	16 " " "	116	52½
Total	178 " " "	972	72

The aggregate length of the main roads of the island is therefore now 1,843 miles being an increase in the past four years of 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

By Law 1 of 1891, authority was given to spend a portion of the Loan to be raised under Law 7 of 1881 in constructing a new main road from the 11th mile on the Windward Road through the interior of the Parish of St. Thomas to Morant Bay. This road passes over Cambridge Hill, through Llandewy, Ramble, Windsor Forest, Monklands, Cedar Valley, Trinityville, Coley, Serge Island and Morant. It is now completed.

The expenditure on new works for main roads during the past year, 1893-94, has been as follows :—

From General Revenue	.	.	£2,093	4	1
Under Law 17 of 1890	.	.	16,416	19	2
Total	.	.	£18,510	3	3

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out during the period of 24 years ending the 30th March, 1894 :—

Lepers Home at Spanish Town
 Lazaretto at Green Bay
 Twelve new Court Houses
 Twenty-two new Police Stations
 Eight Public Hospitals
 Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston
 " " Lunatic Asylum
 " " General Penitentiary
 " " St. Catherine's District Prison
 Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew
 " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill
 Girls' Reformatory at Admiral's Pen
 Boys' Industrial School at Hope
 Girls' " " Shortwood
 Government Printing Establishment.
 Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.			
Director of Public Works	Hon. V. G. Bell, C.E.*	£ 1,200 s. 0 d.	1st Aug., '86
Assistant ditto	J. Richmond, C.E.*	800 0 0	22nd Mar., '73
Engineer Eastern District	D. Sanftleben*	370 0 0	1st April, '92
Engineer Southern District	John D'Aeth*	450 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Engineer Western District	C. Renwick, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	1st Jan., '80
Superintendent for Irrigation	H. A. Stafford	210 0 0	1st July, '91
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works and the District Engineers are reimbursed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.			
*First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan	£ 290 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	W. J. Davis	300 0 0	16th March, '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	280 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	G. A. Mould, A.M.I.C.E.	260 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Ditto	R. J. deCordova†	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	O. R. Rowland	250 0 0	27th May, '91
Ditto	Vacant	250 0 0	...
*Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. E. Streadwick	230 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado	230 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	M. L. Hendricks	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	W. A. Miller	220 0 0	13th May, '91
Ditto	E. M. Morales	200 0 0	2nd March, '94
Ditto	H. Hollis	200 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	E. Foster	200 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	A. H. N. Jones	200 0 0	1st October, '94
Chief Clerk	C. W. Tait	400 0 0	25th Oct., '66
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	230 0 0	25th April, '75
Ditto	M. H. Cooke	230 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Second Class Clerk	George R. Taylor	200 0 0	17th Jan., '81
Ditto	H. M. Pearson	130 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	T. R. Mould	150 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	R. H. R. Payne	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	R. H. Phillips	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	G. A. Henriques	95 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	A. P. Williams	90 0 0	15th Feb., '92
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	340 0 0	6th April, '75
Assistant Draughtsman	E. V. Acton	200 0 0	11th Nov., '93
PUBLIC WORKS STORES.			
Superintendent	E. L. DuQuesnay	250 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Wolfe, jnr.	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Third Class Clerk	H. A. K. Morle	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

* The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

† Mr. deCordova receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874, further amended by Law 43 of 1887, the Government became the trustees of all lands acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 26,504 acres have been recovered from 1,440 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The annual rents from these and some other lands average about £1,200.

Law 5 of 1871 (amended by Law 14 of 1884 and further amended by Law 32 of 1888) declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents for a period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of eighteen months. Under this law the particulars of no less than 740,710 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 80,000 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the Parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston . . .	16½	1,200	—	1,216½
St. Andrew . . .	1,626	23½	—	1,649½
St. Thomas . . .	17,087	938	—	18,025
Portland . . .	5,259	2,329	2,170	9,758
St. Mary . . .	1,082	14	220	1,316
St. Ann . . .	—	157	3,760	3,917
Trelawny . . .	16,810	—	8,000	24,810
St. James . . .	—	400	1,700	2,100
Hanover . . .	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth . . .	—	10	10,600	10,610
Manchester . . .	—	—	—	—
Clarendon . . .	—	841	6,000	6,841
St. Catherine . . .	7,837	3,750	4,700	16,287
Grand Totals . . .	49,717½	9,662½	37,150	96,530

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quitrents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 37,525 acres have been actually surveyed and 193 leases have been effected, covering 87,004½ acres.

The Government have realized £23,755 6s. 4d. from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £1,552.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT.

ON the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch, which was formerly attached to the Public Works' Department, was organised into a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the title of Surveyor General.

By this arrangement the scope of the Crown Lands' Department has been considerably increased by becoming an independent branch and by the addition of the requirements under the Jamaica Railway Company's Law 12 of 1889, and the Mountain and River Reserves Law 37 of 1889, Amendment Law 30 of 1890. Under the former the Surveyor General has to acquire all the land required for the Railway Extension, and under the latter the Department has to define all Mountain and River Reserves. The Mountain and River Reserves Laws have been repealed by Law 14 of 1893.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway are entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 19,520 acres, or 30½ square miles of land have been conveyed to them. Of this, 17,147 acres are in the Parish of Portland and is well watered, virgin and fertile land. The Promoters have not yet made a selection of the remaining 24 square miles of land to complete the 54½ miles of Railway constructed and vested in the Railway Company.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	W. C. Liddell*	£ s. d. 400 0 0	1st May, '81
Accountant	W. M. Fraser	150 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	80 0 0	1st March, '93

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Govt. Inspector	H. Blomfield Smith	£800 0 0	2nd March, '94
Assistant Inspector	A. G. Nash*	300 0 0	17th April, '93
Clerk	Chas. C. Ware	100 0 0	1st April, '93

AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that it was "indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of an Auditor General to assist the Commissioners of Public Accounts, which body consisted of the Members of Assembly.

The Auditor General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver General for payment and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Commissioners of Accounts with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor General. In 1857, another Act was passed constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, and dividing the duties of the Audit Department between the Auditor General and the Auditor of Prisons Accounts, these officers being designated First and Second Commissioners of Audit.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported, "that the duties of a large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the Revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant General and Auditor General in one person and one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an Officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses

Department had only been examined from time to time as a Junior Clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton re-modelled the system of bookkeeping in the Treasury. The system which had existed previously to his appointment "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."* He also in a great measure re-organized the Audit Office, but retired from office before the pre-audit system could be dealt with.

This system, which had been condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay, was subsequently strongly objected to by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor was to examine the working of other people and not to transact business that ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), an improved mode of preparing the annual estimates, the investment of the Auditor General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of appropriation accounts. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Harris Nicholas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to inquire into the audit system in the West Indian Colonies, relieved of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Collector General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office, and a test examination of those accounts, in accordance with the English practice was substituted therefor.† In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1886, and these various improvements in system have been accompanied by a gradual reduction of the clerical staff from 16 in 1879 to 11 in 1882,—a reduction of more than 31 per cent.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to a strict examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	J. Macglashan	£ 1,000 0 0	30th June, '58
Chief Clerk	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	\$ 400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	William Duff	300 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '73
Ditto	A. A. Samuel	300 0 0	5th April, '75
Second Class Clerk	E. DuMont	200 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	A. S. Finzi	200 0 0	14th June, '75
Ditto	G. W. Taylor	150 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	J. L. Pietersz	110 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Third Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	100 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	C. B. Taylor	100 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Ditto	F. P. MacD. Dallas	100 0 0	5th July, '79
Ditto	S. W. Royes	85 0 0	1 Mar., '93
Copyist	S. C. McCutchin	5s. a day	...

* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879

† Mr. Nicholas had reported in regard to these accounts that "all the security a strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided."

‡ The salary has been fixed at £800 a-year after the incumbency of the present Auditor-General.

§ Also " a year for parochial inspections.

TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was by a law passed in 1733 prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent. is payable by the Bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1863, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	7 8d.
" of £2	3 4d.	" of 7	8 9d.
" of 3	4 5d.	" of 8	9 10d.
" of 4	5 6d.	" of 9	10 11s.
For sums of £10 1s.			

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business :

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James "	1838	St. Mary "	1856
Trelawny "	1842	Westmoreland "	1865
St. Ann "	1845	Vere "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s. ; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year ; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property ; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required ; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration ; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1893-94 were as follows :—

Under Letters of Administration	£848 15 1
„ Letters Testamentary	181 0 9
„ Revenue Commissioner's authority	157 3 1
„ Power of Attorney	105 16 6
	<hr/>
	£1,292 15 5

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of *monthly as heretofore.*

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1884 to 1894 :—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1884-85	5,177	3,268	33,154	29,375	£213,169 7 0	£213,437 14 11
1885-86	4,031	3,043	30,893	31,044	189,826 3 9	196,832 14 0
1886-87	3,706	2,979	29,000	28,666	174,466 15 8	183,064 0 9
1887-88	4,100	2,837	28,593	29,422	204,935 15 8	185,615 0 6
1888-89	4,084	3,899	30,671	32,910	230,706 12 6	227,114 16 3
1889-90	4,200	4,000	32,000	33,000	214,000 0 0	213,800 0 0
1890-91	4,112	2,972	31,729	30,997	215,440 12 1	220,703 9 3
1891-92	3,703	2,647	27,321	33,785	211,175 7 3	225,729 15 3
1892-93	3,416	2,354	26,037	29,481	197,613 2 2	219,686 2 9
1893-94	3,734	2,098	29,676	30,239	235,941 9 1	208,192 1 7

There were on the 31st March, 1894, 25,533 depositors, including charities societies, clubs, and publicfunctionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1894 :—

Administrator-General's Account	.	£4,229 1 11
Bankrupt Estates	.	6,309 17 9
Charities	.	805 15 3
Chancery Accounts	.	21,153 0 3
Government Accounts	.	3,912 0 10
Old Savings Bank Balances	.	1,494 8 3
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	417,452 15 4
Government Trusts	{	2,567 3 11
Other Trusts	{	
Total	.	£457,924 3 6

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £202,253 8s. 1d. as under :—

1871-72	.	£4,590 19 11	1882-83	.	£8,865 19 4
1872-73	.	5,499 3 1	1883-84	.	9,409 17 8
1873-74	.	6,341 12 9	1884-85	.	9,966 5 0
1874-75	.	7,543 8 2	1885-86	.	10,108 18 2
1875-76	.	8,539 16 6	1886-87	.	10,048 16 8
1876-77	.	9,230 11 4	1887-88	.	10,484 9 0
1877-78	.	9,750 17 7	1888-89	.	11,410 8 10
1878-79	.	10,414 13 10	1890-91	.	11,932 18 10
1879-80	.	11,728 8 1	1891-92	.	11,880 4 0
1880-81	.	11,212 5 8	1892-93	.	11,702 12 10
1881-82	.	9,626 5 4	1893-94	.	12,209 15 2

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 31st March, 1894, they stood thus :—

Consols	.	£20,404 17 3
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	.	396,636 9 10
Treasury Debt	.	40,882 16 5
Total	.	£457,924 3 8

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	St. Ann's Bay.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Falmouth.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Montego Bay.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Lucea.	Spanish Town.
	Savanna-la-Mar.	

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Buff Bay, open on every Friday.	Porus, open every day.
Annotto Bay, open on every Friday.	Alley, open each Friday.
Brown's Town, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Chapelton, open each Tuesday.
Santa Cruz, open on every Monday.	Linstead, open each Tuesday.
	Old Harbour, open each Tuesday.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 30th September, 1893, (the close of the financial year) there were 89 Penny Banks in existence with 13,511 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £4,704 14s 11½d. and the amount withdrawn was £3,308 17s. 10d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY BRANCH.			
Treasurer	H. W. Livingston*	£ 600 s. 0 d.	5th Oct., '52
Chief Clerk	E. J. Andrews	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Bookkeeper	C. W. Chapman	310 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Cashier	T. B. Hendriks	250 0 0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	E. W. Astwood	250 0 0	1st May, '75
Ditto	D. P. Fouché	230 0 0	1st Oct., '82
Ditto	A. F. Wilson	220 0 0	21st May, '80
Second Class Clerk	H. Priest	239 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	A. L. Harris	200 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	F. H. McDermott	120 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	J. C. Royes	120 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	A. H. dePass	110 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	W. H. Burke	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	A. J. Durant	85 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	P. L. Arscott	85 0 0	1st Mar., '93
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	H. W. Livingston	100 0 0	5th Oct., '52
Accountant	James Sinclair	400 0 0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	250 0 0	25th Nov., '67
First Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	220 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Second Class Clerk	H. C. Livingston	150 0 0	1st Oct., '85
Ditto	H. J. Newman	120 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	100 0 0	23rd Oct., '86
Ditto	C. A. Logan	95 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	C. B. Dignum	85 0 0	18th Oct., '92

* The Treasurer in addition to his salary receives a commission of 1 per cent. on Chancery deposits. He also receives £100 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps, in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs' warrants and receipts.

The denomination at present in use is 3d., available also for postal purposes.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve, the penalty is one half; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now by Law 27 of 1886 made liable thereto, according to the rates laid down in the schedule attached to Law 33 of 1868, with the exception of mortgages, which are not taxable till they exceed £500. (See schedule).

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for twelve months to 31st March, 1894, £19 18s. 0d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent.; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren, are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty received for the financial year ending 31st March, 1894, was £2,598 8s. 10d. Legacy duty for the same period, was £1,305 11s. 3d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1893-94, was £22,445 4s. 5½d.

Stamps of £2 15s. and upwards are impressed in red coloured printing ink ; as also all stamps on parchment, irrespective of enfaced value.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amendment Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1886—Amending Law 33 of 1868, in respect of agreements, &c.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

18 of 1887—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

There were ninety-one Stamp Distributors on the 31st March, 1894, including fifty-five District Postmasters.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.				Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—		
Agreement under hand only	£	0	2	On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the island.		
Agreement for rent of land not exceeding £5 per annum		0	0	On every Deed and other Instrument executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
Articles of Clerkship		50	0	On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties a duty of	£3 10 0	
Award		0	15	But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.		
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—				On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0 15 0	
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	£20	0	0	Exchange—		
Exceeding 20	30	0	0	On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0	
" 30	50	0	0	Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.		
" 50	100	0	1	Kettubah or Jewish Marriage Contract	0 15 0	
And for every additional £100 or fractional part		0	1	Leases—		
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this Island (must be drawn in sets of three with the word "first," "second" or "third" written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part)—				If annual rent less than £1	0 0 6	
On each part or bill of or above £10 and not exceeding £50		0	0	Of or above £1 and less than £5	0 2 6	
Above £50 and not exceeding £100		0	0	" 5	10	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part		0	0	" 10	15	0 7 6
Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of three as above)—				" 15	20	0 10 0
On each part or bill		0	0	" 20 and not exceeding £100	0 15 0	
Coastwise receipt		0	0	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0	
Bonds—				And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0	
Above £30 and not exceeding £50		0	2	Powers of Attorney—		
50	100	0	4	Ordinary power	1 10 0	
" 100	200	0	8	To manage an estate	4 0 0	
" 200	300	0	12	Licenses—		
" 300	500	0	15	To retail firearms	4 0 0	
" 500	1,000	1	0	To sell gunpowder	4 0 0	
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part		0	10	To a banking corporation issuing notes	65 0 0	
Certificates—				Marriage License	5 0 0	
Of the admission of a Barrister		15	0			
On the admission of a Solicitor		100	0			
Charter-party		1	10			
Cheques—						
On any Banker		0	0			
On any person or firm, other than a Banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand		0	0			
Conveyances on Sale—						
When the purchase or consideration money does not exceed £10		0	5			
Above £10 and not exceeding £20		0	10			
" 20	50	1	0			
" 50	100	2	0			
And for every additional £100 or fractional part		0	15			
Copartnership Articles		1	10			
Customs Warrants—						
Inwards and Outwards		0	0			

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES, continued.	
Mortgages—	Receipts—
Not exceeding £100	Of and above forty shillings and not ex-
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	ceeding £50
And for every additional £100 or frac-	Above £50
tional part	In full of all demands or of that nature
Building Society Mortgages exceeding 500	Settlements—
and not exceeding £600	Whereby property, real or personal, shall
And for every additional £100 or frac-	be conveyed upon any good or valuable
tional part	consideration other than a <i>bond fide</i>
Assignment of Mortgage	pecuniary consideration.
Plat or Diagram	Not exceeding £500
Policies of Insurance. Fire—	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000
Not exceeding £100	And for every additional £1,000 or frac-
And for every additional £100 or frac-	tional part
tional part, up to £500	Paper Stamps—
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	All exemplifications of wills, accounts-
" 1,000 " 2,000	current, &c., required to be recorded,
" 2,000 " 5,000	and all office copies authenticated by
" 5,000 "	the Deputy Keeper of Records, are sub-
For one month, one-fourth the annual rate.	ject to the following stamps :—
For three months, one-half the annual rate.	When the same shall be under or amount
For six months, three-fourths the annual rate.	to 600 words
Above six months, the full annual rate.	And for every additional 600 words or
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—	fractional part
Not exceeding £200	Stamp Distributors are authorised to
Above £200 and not exceeding £500	charge over and above the amount of
And for every additional £500 or frac-	stamp impressed upon any sheet of
tional part	paper or form according to the follow-
Marine, Coastwise (under Law 5 of 1882)—	ing scale :—
For every £20 or fractional part of £20	On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/,
below £500	2/6 or 3/
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	Above 3/
Policies of Insurance. Life—	On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or
For £100	folio post
And for every additional £100 up to £1,000	Medium paper
Exceeding £1,000 for every £500 or frac-	Royal ditto
tional part thereof	Imperial ditto
Private Bills—	On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange
On every Private Bill introduced into the	On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading
Legislature	On each Coastwise Receipt
Probate Duty. Two per cent. on person-	On each Form of Title
ally above £100.	On each Surveyor's Notice
Protests—	
On every Protest or other notarial act	

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Philip E. Chapman*	£ s. d. 800 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Cashier	George S. Thomson	250 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	85 0 0	1st March, '93

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—Parochial as well as General—are collected and accounted for by a well organized Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and ten other Clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's Office

* Also Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy at same salary.

In addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are collated from returns furnished by the local officers.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties is performed by the Collector of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; three First Class Clerks; three Second Class Clerks; five Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, ten Landing Waiters (one of whom is Chief Tide Surveyor and another Assistant Inspector of Invoices); a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-six Outdoor Officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk; a First Class Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk; and a Second Class Locker and Gauger.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Waiters, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston and St. Andrew) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors, except the Collector for St. Andrew, do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the roll of taxpayers and electors, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, preparing accounts and returns and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for money, and during the past twenty years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of three collecting officers, which amounted to £307 10s. 0d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston .	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay .	Yallahs.
Port Morant .	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio .	Manchioneal. Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay.
Annotto Bay.	
Port Maria .	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay .	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour.	
Falmouth .	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay.	
Lucea .	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar .	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River .	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay.
Alligator Pond.	
Milk River .	Carlisle Bay.
Salt River.	
Old Harbour	Cockpit.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.		GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES, continued.	
<i>Quit Rent—8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.</i>		Each wheel of a carriage solely for hire and livery stable purposes	
Upon every acre of land patented as such 1d.		£0 10 0	
PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868, AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890.		Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables, bananas, cocoanuts or ground provisions 3d.		Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Upon ditto in Guinea grass 1½d.		Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner	0 2 0
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento ¾d.		Ditto to be used otherwise	0 8 0
Upon ditto in ruinate or wood ¾d.		POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869, AMENDED BY LAW 28 OF 1890.	
TAX ON HOLDINGS—LAW 17 OF 1890, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1891.		On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.	
Holding not exceeding 5 acres £0 2 0		On every other house a tax or duty of 4s. Or such rate as may be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner after consideration of Estimates prepared and furnished to him by the several Parochial Boards.	
" " " 10 " 0 3 4		DOG TAX—LAW 10 OF 1868.	
" " " 20 " 0 4 8		On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal 4s.	
" " " 50 " 0 5 4		RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.	
" " " 100 " 0 6 8		<i>Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890.</i>	
" " " 200 " 0 10 0		*Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £4 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.	
" " " 500 " 1 0 0		*Each house below £4 £0 3 0	
" " " 800 " 1 10 0		Each head of horsekind used in the city	
" " " 1,000 " 1 16 8		Ditto solely for livery stable purposes	
" " " 1,500 " 2 13 4		Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city	
" exceeding 1,500 " 3 0 0			
GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867 AND LAW 17 OF 1890.			
Each head of horsekind used on roads			
Each head of horsekind used solely for hire and for livery stable purposes			
Each ass			
Each wheel of a carriage			

* Collection suspended under Law 1 of 1892.

RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS, continued.
Ditto solely for livery stable purposes

£0 3 6	Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city
0 3 0	Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city
0 6 8	Unoccupied lands
0 3 0	

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872 AND LAW 11 OF 1887.

Such rate as may from year to year be fixed by the Mayor and Council, but not to exceed 5d. in the £ of assessed annual value. The rate for 1894-95 is 1½d. in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes where imposed, section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for 1894-95 is 8d. in the pound.

SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

GENERAL PURPOSES RATE—LAW 10 OF 1886.
The rate is fixed according to the requirements of each parish.

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1873, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1894.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 6s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.

£2 0 0	For each personal license
2 10 0	For each transferable license
	<i>Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 13 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.</i>
	License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals
5 0 0	License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms
5 10 0	(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)

Spirits—Law 9 of 1875.

£10 0 0	License to sell spirits by whole-sale in Kingston
5 0 0	Ditto in every other parish
25 0 0	License to retail spirits in Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal
	Ditto in the Towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Royal, Brown's Town, Bath, Porus, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Stewart Town, Duncans, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Old Harbour Market
20 0 0	Ditto in all other parts of the island

Tavern—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Tavern License in Kingston

Ditto in the several other parishes

Hotel—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Hotel License in Kingston

Ditto in any other parish

Stills—Law 10 of 1873, Sec. 6.

For each Still

Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.

Merchants

Storekeepers

Auctioneers in Kingston

Auctioneers in other parishes

Retail Storekeepers—Class 1.

Ditto—Class 2.

Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston

Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere

Wharfinger

Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes

Proprietors of Newspapers

EDUCATION TAX, LAW 31 OF 1892, AS AMENDED BY LAW 34 OF 1893.

On every house under the value of £4

On every house of the annual value of £4

On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding £6 annual value

On every house exceeding £6 but not exceeding £12 annual value

On every house exceeding £12 annual value

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 20th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, Part 2, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:—

£1 0 0	For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage
1 10 0	Do. from 50 to 100
2 0 0	Do. from 100 to 200
3 0 0	Do. from 200 to 500
4 0 0	Do. from 500 to 800
5 0 0	Do. from 800 to 1,200
£6 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage
7 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000
8 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000
9 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000
10 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 29 of 1869.

All goods, after having been stored for three months, are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every three succeeding months or part thereof.

* See Schedule of Stamp Duties, page 138.

The cost of drayage to the Warehouse is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867, AMENDED BY LAWS 19 AND 26 OF 1890, 1 OF 1892, AND 13 OF 1894.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	0	0	9	Petroleum and its products, crude			
Bacon, per pound	0	0	1	or refined, per gallon	0	0	6½
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200 lbs.	0	11	3	— undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
Bread or Biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Butter, Oleomargarine, Butterine or other substitute for butter, per lb.	0	0	1	Soap, per 100lbs.	0	5	6
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	12	6
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2	— Gin, per gallon	0	12	6
— wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0	0	2	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	12	6
Cheese, per pound	0	0	1	— Whisky, per gallon	0	12	6
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spiritous compounds, per gallon	0	12	6
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Spirits, metleylated, 12½ per cent. ad valorem			
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Sugar, unrefined, per 100lbs.	0	10	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	3	Tea, per pound	0	1	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0	1	6
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0	0	0½	— Unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	9
— Alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	— Cigars, per pound	0	5	0
— Herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Tongues, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
— Herrings, smoked, per pound	0	0	0½	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6
— Mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wines in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	3	6
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6
— Salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2	Wood, per every 1,000 ft. of pitch pine lumber, in rough or prepared for buildings, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
— Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	10	6	— per every 1,000 ft. of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0	— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
— Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Hams, per pound	0	0	1	On all other Goods, Wares, Merchandize and effects of every description not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Lard and its compounds, per 2lbs.	0	0	0½				
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion.	0	5	0				
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0				
Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	1	6				
Oats, per bushel	0	0	3				
Oil, other than petroleum and cotton seed oil, per gallon	0	0	9				
Peas (not being split pease), per bushel	0	0	4				
Pork, wet, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	11	3				

EXEMPTIONS.

Animals, alive, and poultry	Lamps and lanterns not exceeding ten shillings each in value as defined in Section 24 of Law 18 of 1877
Apparatus and appliances used for generating, storing, or conducting electricity	Leeches
Asbestos and tar paper for roofing	Lime of all kinds
Beef, smoked and dried.	Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances for railways and tramways
Beef and pork preserved in cans, not being wet salted or cured	Malt dust
Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas or India-rubber	Maps
Birds	Marble or alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments
Boats and lighters	Meat, fresh
Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages	Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer
Bones and horns	Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power and all parts of the said mills
Bottles of glass or stone ware	Molasses
Bran, middlings and shorts	Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Bricks (not bath bricks)	Oysters, preserved in cans
Bridges of iron or wood or of both combined	Paper of all kinds, whether for printing, writing, wrapping or packing or other purpose, to include envelopes and bags of paper
Brooms, brushes and whisks of broom straw	Patent fuel
Bullion and Coin	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron
Candles of tallow	Photographic apparatus and chemicals
Carts, waggons, cars and barrows, with or without springs, of all descriptions not being such as are ordinarily used as vehicles of pleasure	Pipes for conveying fluids
Clocks and parts thereof	Printers' ink, all colours
Coals and Coke	Printing presses, types, rules, spaces and all accessories for printing
Cotton seed and its products, to include meal, mealcake, oil and cottolene	Pumps for raising water
Cotton wool	Quicksilver
Crucibles and pots of all kinds for melting metals	Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine
Diamonds	Railway truck wheels
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs	Salt, rock
Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations of all kinds including patent or proprietary medicines	Sarsaparilla
Dyewoods	Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof
Eggs	Shooks, tierces, puncheon and hogshead, and all descriptions of shooks, also tierces, hogsheads and casks, including box shooks
Fertilizers of all kinds natural and artificial	Slates
Fish, fresh or on ice	Soda, ash or sub-soda
Fishing apparatus of all kinds	Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology
Flax	Starch of Indian corn or maize
Fruits and vegetables, fresh or dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled	Steam and power engines and machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or for the communication of motive power thereto
Gas fixtures including pipes and stoves, and all apparatus for generating, measuring or storing gas	Steam boilers and steam pipes
Gold and silver coin and bullion	Still or any part of a still
Guano and other manures	Sugar, refined
Hand machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	Sulphur
Hay and straw for forage	Tallow and animal greases, grease or slush
Hemp	Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground
Hides, raw	
Houses of wood complete	
Hydraulic Presses	
Ice	
Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, including axes, bill-hooks, cutlasses, diggers, forks, grass knives, hatchets, hoes, picks, shovels and spades.	
India-rubber and gutta-percha goods, including water proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof	
Iron, galvanized	
Iron for roofing, doors and shutters, and every kind of iron doors and shutters	

EXEMPTIONS, *contd.*

Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination	Water-pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions and water-meters
Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones	Wax, bees'
Tongues, smoked and dried	Wire fencing, iron standards and also tomb railings
Tortoiseshell	Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples nails and the like appliances for fastening the same
Tow	Wood hoops
Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation	Wood, staves and headings, red or white oak or ash
Turtle	Yeast cake and baking powders
Varnish not containing spirits	Zinc, tin and lead, in sheets
Wall paper	
Watches and parts thereof	

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY :—

The packages or coverings in which any articles imported into the Island are contained, being only the usual or proper packages or coverings, but not including the cans, tins, bottles, cases, boxes or other receptacles, or covering immediately inclosing or containing any articles or substances liable to any duty on importation according to the value thereof, in which any such articles or substances are ordinarily, or from the nature of such articles or substances, necessarily, put up, preserved, contained, packed or kept, until the same are required for consumption, together with the labels, coverings or wrappers, covering or attached to the same.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the Army or Navy aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

All Arms, Ammunition Appointments and other Public Stores, and all Uniform and Musical Instruments imported for the use of the Militia [Sec. 60, Law 35 of 1879].

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

All goods imported by the Governor for the use of his household or for himself as Governor.

Articles imported for use in or for furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulate of any Foreign Country, provided the Country is named by Proclamation as one to which Law 13 of 1893 applies.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation a drawback equal to the duty so paid :—

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article	Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than ten barrels of each
Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article	Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags
Candles, not less than ten boxes	Dried Fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight
Soap, not less than twenty boxes	Tongues, not less than ten barrels
Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles	Lumber, not less than five thousand feet
	Shingles, not less than five thousand.

On the exportation of Bread or Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.

Drawback is allowed on shipbuilding materials or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been im-

ported into the Island and used in the construction, equipment or repairs, of vessels or boats of any kind, on presentation to the Chief of Customs at the Port of Importation of a Certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a Declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the island.

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 6s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894, and Regulations published in Gazette of 8th October, 1885.

Drawback of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of 1/7½ for each gallon cordial exported, on its being proved to the Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. See section 46 of Law 10 of 1878 as amended by Law 12 of 1894.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics, shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of ¼d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

WHARFAGE.

Schedule of Charges for Wharfrage at the various Public Wharves in Jamaica—Law 29 of 1869.

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of Earthen or Glassware, not exceeding eight feet, except as hereinafter specified, per cubic foot	£0 0 6	Box of Soap or Candles, per 112lbs.	£0 0 9
Above eight feet, per cubic foot	0 0 3	Ironware, Pewter, Copper, Lead, Tin and Brass of every description, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Bolt of Canvas, Oznaburgh or Crocus, loose	0 0 3	Bricks, Tiles and Slate, per 1,000	0 9 0
Cordage, per 112 lbs.	0 0 9	Paving Stones, each	0 0 3
Mahogany, Cedar and other Hard Timber, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	Dripstones, each	0 1 6
Nicaragua and Camwood, per ton	0 10 0	Puncheon or tierce of Corn	0 1 3
Logwood, Fustic, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and other Dye and Hardwoods, per ton	0 5 0	Hogshead of Corn	0 2 0
Hogshead of Salt Fish, Salt, Lime, Coals or Slates	0 3 0	Chest of Arms	0 6 0
Hogshead of Tobacco, per 112 lbs.	0 0 6	Truss Hoops, per set	0 0 9
Hogshead of Oats, Earthen or Glassware	0 2 3	Smiths' Bellows, each	0 3 0
Hogshead of Porter, Beer or Cider	0 1 6	Butt and Pipe Staves and Heading, per 1,000	0 15 0
Tierce of Coffee	0 2 0	Horses, Mules, Asses and Horned Cattle, each	0 2 6
Puncheons of Hams, Bacon or Dried Meats	0 2 0	Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wet Provisions, Salt, Coffee, Pimento or of a similar description	0 0 9
Tierce of Ginger, Pimento, Rice, Cornmeal, Earthen or Glassware	0 1 6	Grindstones and Tombstones, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Barrel of Flour or other Dry Provisions	0 0 6	Hogshead or Puncheon Shooks	0 0 6
Hampers or Baskets of Cheese or Potatoes, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Chairs, Tables, Jointers, Piano Fortes, Desks, Sideboards, &c., per cubic foot	0 0 6
Jugs and Jars of all description, per gallon	0 0 2	Plough and Harrow	0 3 0
Firkin of Butter, Beef, Tongues, Herrings	0 0 6	Jack Screw	0 0 9
Keg of Paint, per 56lbs.	0 0 3	Chest of Tea	0 1 6
Keg of Peas, Grits, Biscuits, Currants or Dried Fruits	0 0 3	Scantling, Plank and Boards, wrought or unwrought, per thousand superficial feet; Staves and Heading, per 1,200 pieces	0 9 0
		Shingles, per thousand, packed	0 2 0
		loosed	0 3 0
		Spades and Shovels, per doz.	0 0 6
		Oars and Handspikes, per doz.	0 1 6

Vat or butt of Malt Liquor, per 100 gallons	£0 3 0	Bottled Liquor in brls. or other pkgs., per dozen bottles	£0 0 3
Butt of Wine or Spirits	0 6 0	Oil and Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 2
Pipe of Wine, Brandy or Gin	0 4 6	Iron Pots, Boilers and other hol-	0 0 1
Hogshead of Sugar	0 3 0	low ware, per gallon	0 0 1
Tierce of Sugar	0 2 0	Woodhoops, per 1,000	0 6 0
Barrel of Sugar	0 0 9	Ox Bows, per dozen	0 0 6
Puncheon of Rum	0 2 0	Hides, per dozen, wet	0 3 0
Sheep, Hogs and Goats, each	0 0 6	Hides per dozen, dry	0 2 0
Coffee, receiving, weighing, tiercing and shipping, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Bags of all descriptions, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Coffee in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 6	Puncheon of Temper Lime	0 2 3
Pimento in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 3	Corn and Salt, per bushel	0 0 2
Barrel or half barrel Gunpowder	0 6 0	" " " if stored, per bushel	0 0 3
Keg of Gunpowder	0 1 6	Coach or Chariot, including wheels	1 10 0
Coals, when loose, per ton	0 7 6	Chaise or Cart	0 12 0
Lancewood Spars, per dozen	0 2 0	Bananas, per bunch (Law 24 of 1891)	0 0 1½

And all Goods, Wares and Merchandize not herein particularly enumerated and set forth shall be paid for in proportion to the foregoing rates.

Note—The legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	Robert Batten	£ 900 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	B. C. Orgill	600 0 0*	Nov., 1875
Chief Clerk	A. H. Miles	400 0 0	Feb., 1874
First Class Clerk	H. E. Ramson	250 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	W. B. Isaacs	230 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. A. Marshall	210 0 0	Sept., 1865
Second Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	170 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	C. L. Scarlett	130 0 0	Jan., 1887
Ditto	T. S. Chapman	120 0 0	Mar., 1880
Ditto	A. A. O'Meally	110 0 0	Feb., 1890
Third Class Clerk	A. W. L. Laing	95 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	D. N. Norman	85 0 0	1 Mar., '93
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	85 0 0	1 Mar., '93
Kingston Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices	Charles Goldie	600 0 0	Nov., 1863
Shipping Master		150 0 0	...
First Class Clerk	B. de S. Bell	250 0 0	Oct., 1879
Ditto	H. Bogle	250 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	R. O'C. J. Livingston	210 0 0	Jan., 1882
Second Class Clerk	W. E. M. Drummond	140 0 0	May, 1880
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	130 0 0	Apr., 1885
Ditto	A. K. McDermott	120 0 0	Feb., 1890
Third Class Clerk	E. B. Levy	90 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	100 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	R. A. H. Stone	95 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	85 0 0	1 Mar., '93
Ditto	J. O. Clarke	85 0 0	1 Mar., '93
Surveyor	A. W. Hitchins	410 0 0	Nov., 1863
First Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	250 0 0	Oct., 1872
Second Landing Waiter and Assistant Inspector of Invoices	B. Daniel	225 0 0	Jan., 1874
Senior Landing Waiter	J. M. V. Thomson	180 0 0	June, 1881
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	180 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	G. A. Burke	180 0 0	Mar., 1882
Junior Landing Waiter	G. E. R. Pearce	130 0 0	Sept., '84
Ditto	G. D. Garsia	130 0 0	Nov., 1876
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	130 0 0	May, 1883
Ditto	M. B. Burke	130 0 0	Feb., '92
Ditto	W. Douglas	130 0 0	Oct., 1884

* A per diem allowance when travelling of £1 with cost of conveyance paid.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. H. C. Holwell	£ 180 s. 0 d.	Nov., 1876
First Class Out-Door Officer	R. E. Walker	100 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	S. H. Bynge	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Second Class Out-Door Officer	W. C. Plummer	85 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	T. P. Walton	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	85 0 0	Nov., 1884
Ditto	F. Luke	85 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto	W. T. Huggard	75 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	A. E. Leeson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	E. E. Fowler	85 0 0	Dec., 1889
Ditto	J. S. Bennett	75 0 0	Feb., 1891
Third Class Out-Door Officer	C. K. Lambert	70 0 0	Oct., 1886
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	70 0 0	June, 1891
Ditto	J. Roberts	70 0 0	Jan., 1891
Ditto	One vacant	...	...
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	70 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	R. R. Stuart	70 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	E. W. Campbell	70 0 0	April, 1891
Ditto	E. V. W. Mellad	60 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	H. E. Nix	70 0 0	June, 1892
Ditto	E. T. Reid	70 0 0	Sep., 1892
Ditto	A. B. McCatty	60 0 0	Jan., 1894
Ditto	P. St. L. Bacquie	60 0 0	Aug., 1894
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	T. F. Clarke	500 0 0	April, 1865
	House allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	B. Chadwick	250 0 0	Sep., 1880
First Class Clerk	W. C. Gauntlett	132 0 0	Jan., 1887
Second Class Clerk	K. A. Smith	90 0 0	Feb., 1892
Locker and Gauger	J. H. E. Llewellyn	130 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	100 0 0	Mar., 1887
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	T. J. Breakspear	300 0 0	Mar., 1868
	Harbour Master	20 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	C. S. Foote	150 0 0	May, 1873
of Taxes	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	J. Addison	150 0 0	April, 1878
of Taxes	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	H. F. J. Read	100 0 0	July, 1882
Ditto	D. M. Robertson	100 0 0	May, 1885
First Class Clerk	J. J. Orgill	116 0 0	Aug., 1876
Second Class Clerk	I. I. Elliott	95 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	J. S. Trench	400 0 0	May, 1868
	House Allowance	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master	Commission	
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. Taylor	200 0 0	Nov., 1871
of Taxes	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter	H. G. B. Murray	150 0 0	Sep., 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	O. dePass	100 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	S. Cross	80 0 0	Mar., 1894
Second Class Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	90 0 0	July, 1886
Out-Door Officer	J. E. Davis	80 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	Henry James	300 0 0	Feb., 1868
	House allowance	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Mary, continued.</i>			
Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	M. H. Bogle	£ s. d. 150 0 0	Dec., 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Ditto	G. H. Davidson	200 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter, &c.	W. M. Robertson	100 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	S. H. W. Allwood	132 0 0	June, 1884
Second Class Clerk	L. W. Brandon	80 0 0	March, 1894
Second Class Landing Waiter	...	...	...
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	J. G. Chisholm	400 0 0	Jan., 1863
Ditto Assistant Collector of Taxes	S. Binns	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	A. G. Davidson	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	R. H. Brice	150 0 0	Mar., 1877
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	100 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Landing Waiter	F. A. D. Eves	90 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Simmons	80 0 0	March, 1894
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	R. C. J. Baquie	500 0 0	Oct., 1867
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	J. A. S. Monaghan	200 0 0	April, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	J. L. Lord	200 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. P. McGrath	124 0 0	June, 1888
Second Class Clerk	D. W. Virtue	85 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Landing Waiter	J. K. Collymore	100 0 0	Dec., 1883
Out-Door Officer	H. B. Batley	80 0 0	Oct., 1889
Ditto	E. A. Davis	70 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	J. W. Gruber	500 0 0	Feb., 1868
	House allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	E. A. Savage	250 0 0	Jan., 1874
First Class Assistant Collector	W. J. Pearson	250 0 0	Oct., 1871
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter, &c.	B. A. Lindo	150 0 0	April, 1872
Ditto	H. W. O'Donnell	130 0 0	Aug., 1878
First Class Clerk	F. L. Nicholas	100 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	A. H. Packer	90 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	E. E. Brown	80 0 0	March, 1894
Out-Door Officer	W. M. G. Cooke	80 0 0	April, 1885
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	E. P. Pullar	300 0 0	Jan., 1869
	Harbour Master	20 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. L. Gifford	200 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk and Landing Waiter	T. E. R. Gordon	132 0 0	July, 1887
Second Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	90 0 0	Feb. 1892
Out-Door Officer	A. J. Rodgers	70 0 0	Dec., 1891
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	L. A. Rattigan	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	A. G. Facey	250 0 0	May, 1869
	Harbour Master	Commiss'n	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	E. Wilson	200 0 0	Jan., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland, continued.</i>			
First Class Landing Waiter	Vacant	£ s. d. ...	...
First Class Clerk	O. G. Gauntlett	116 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	Vacant	...	...
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. J. Kennedy	100 0 0	Dec., 1880
Out-Door Officer	D. G. Archer	65 0 0	Jan., 1893
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	R. R. S. Spalding	300 0 0	July, 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	Vacant	...	...
Ditto	S. E. Payne	200 0 0	Aug., 1878
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. L. Fiddes	124 0 0	June, 1885
Second Class Clerk	T. A. Ashman	80 0 0	March, 1894
Ditto	A. J. DePass	85 0 0	March, 1893
Out-Door Officer	A. C. Murray	60 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	C. Guy	65 0 0	March, 1893
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	E. H. E. MacIaverty	400 0 0	June, 1865
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	D. A. Rankine	150 0 0	Nov., 1878
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	C. A. Pasmore	150 0 0	Jan., 1873
First Class Clerk	J. E. Sherlock	140 0 0	Aug., 1879
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Isaacs	95 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	E. C. Baines	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	R. N. Berwick	250 0 0	Aug., 1868
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	L. J. Lee	200 0 0	July, 1878
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	L. Smyth	150 0 0	July, 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master	Commissions	
First Class Clerk	P. J. Browne	116 0 0	July, 1883
Ditto	J. P. K. King	132 0 0	April, 1880
Second Class Clerk	W. A. Sutton	80 0 0	March, 1894
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	W. Cork	400 0 0	Aug., 1868
	House allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	C. Baquie	250 0 0	Oct., 1866
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	C. M. Gifford	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
Third Class Assistant Collector	E. P. Mudie	150 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector, &c.	H. Barned	150 0 0	Mar., 1875
First Class Clerk	C. M. Muir	140 0 0	May, 1881
Second Class Clerk	C. M. Arscott	85 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Locker and Gauger	W. M. Lewin	100 0 0	May, 1885
Second Class Clerk	E. Millingen	95 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. Smyth	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	A. Robertson	400 0 0	Aug., 1862
	House allowance	50 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	D. Bailey	140 0 0	Feb., 1873
Second Class Clerk	Vacant	...	...

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1.—POSTAL.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis March, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "sixpence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, island as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce, so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law, is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milbourne March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in a letter which formed an enclosure to a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favourably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, *i.e.*, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £9,898 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended the bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government" and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June, 1860, at latest; but on the representation of the Governor the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of

the salary, under the new arrangement, to £600 per annum Mr. Morris resigned and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office.

The following is a brief epitome of the principal improvements and changes which have been effected in the service of the Jamaica Post Office since its management has been assumed by the Colony:—

November, 1863.—Money Order System with the United Kingdom: Money Order Exchanges now exist with the other Colonies, the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. 1st January, 1872.—Compulsory prepayment of Inland Postage and House Delivery by Letter Carriers in Kingston: prior to this date a partial delivery only existed. 1st April, 1877.—Entrance of the Colony into the Universal Postal Union under the auspices of the Mother Country, the result being a gradual reduction of the Foreign Letter rate of postage from one shilling per half ounce to two-pence halfpenny per half ounce; a corresponding reduction being also made in other classes of mail matter. Inland and Foreign Post Cards were issued on the same date and Reply Post Cards were introduced on the 16th June, 1883. On the 4th November 1878, the Mail Coach Service was established.* During 1879 the American Private Letter Box System was established at the head office, Kingston. 1st October, 1885.—Parcel Post Exchange with the United Kingdom, since extended to the United States, the other Colonies and the Dominion of Canada: for regulations and rates of postage see pages 174–177. 12th Oct., 1887.—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law, 1887, sanctioning the unification of the Postage and Revenue Stamps came into force. 1st September, 1888.—Newspaper wrappers with embossed half-penny postage stamps issued. 1st April, 1890.—Introduction of Postal Order System: for regulations see pages 171–173. On the same date, 1st April, 1890, the pre-payment of Official Postages was authorized, and the Franking privilege discontinued. In 1860, when the Colony took over the control of the Post Office, the Inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles; over 60 but not exceeding 100 miles 6d.; over 100 miles 8d. Since that time gradual and material reductions have been made and the Colony now enjoys the Penny Postage System which was introduced on the 1st January, 1890: for rates of Inland Postage see page 160.

Fuller details of the above changes and improvements will be found in chronological order in previous issues of the Handbook.

The following are the days of departure and arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers conveying mails, *fortnightly*, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Jacmel:—

To Jamaica.—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 8 a.m.

From Jamaica.—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m. Arrive Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The return Packet Express Mails leave the Terminal Post Offices for Kingston every alternate Monday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Tuesday, the day of the departure of the Steamer.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours:—

Registered letters and parcels, 9 a.m.; newspapers, 10 a.m.; ordinary letters, 11.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 12.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not any Contract Mail Service between Jamaica and the United States

* For lines of Coaches now in existence see *Travelling in Jamaica*.

of America, although they are *frequent* opportunities for the exchange of mails in Kingston and at the outports. The most *frequent* and *regular* opportunities in Kingston are by the Steamers of the Atlas Company which at present leave on each alternate Thursday at 9 a.m. The opportunities at the outports are by the Steamer of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. of Montego Bay and of the Boston Fruit Company at Port Antonio.

There is a monthly mail service between Jamaica, Halifax, Bermuda and Turks Islands, by means of the Steamers of Messrs. Pickford & Black which arrive here about the 25th of each month and leave three days after. The steamers are subsidized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter per ½ ounce.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	*Registra- tion Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
2½d.	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Switzerland, Tunis and the United States of America, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books

* The sender of a registered article addressed to any Country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, engraving or the type writer.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Pattern of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.

Australia.

Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Bosnia.

Brazil.

British Borneo.

Bulgaria, Principality of.

Cameroons.

Canada, Dominion of, viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.

Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.

Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.

Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.

Costa Rica.

Cyprus.

Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.

French Colonies, viz.:—

Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies, French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam and Half Jack, (also Sette Cama and Assinee), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies, French establishments in Madagascar, viz.: Amboetra, Andevovante, Antananarivo, Diego-Suarez, Fenerive, Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Majunga, Mananjary, Morandava, Morotsangana, Nossi-Vé, St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomandry, Vohemar, New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India (Pondichery, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam) Annam, Cambodge Tonkin, and in Cochin China. French Establishments in Morocco, viz.:—Casablanca, El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Sam and Tangier.

German Colonies, viz.: Marshall Islands New Guinea (portion of) Samoa (Apia), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo, Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga, in East Africa,

Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez. Laraiche; Rabat; Cassablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.)

Great Britain and Ireland.

British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Islands.

British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establish-

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

ments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.	Paraguay.
Greece, including Ionian Islands.	Patagonia.
Grey Town.	Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf.
	Peru.
	Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
Guatemala.	Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd Islands and Dependencies (Bissao and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagon Bay and Mozambique.
Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).	Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.	Russia, including Finland.
Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	Salvador.
Liberia.	St. Pierre et Miquelon.
Luxemburg.	Servia.
Malta and its dependencies, <i>i.e.</i> , Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.	Siam.
Marquesas Islands.	South African Republic (Transvaal).
Mexico.	Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
Montenegro.	Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.
Natal	Phillippine Islands and Marian Islands.
Netherlands.	Sweden.
Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca and Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).	Switzerland.
New Guinea, German Territory of	Tahiti.
New Zealand.	Turkey, European and Asiatic.
Nicaragua.	United States of Colombia; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.
Norway.	United States of America.
	Uruguay.
	Venezuela.
	Zanzibar.

Payment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

Letters not specially directed by a particular route will be sent by the first mail despatched.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, per ½ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
Abyssinia	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
a. Africa (West Coast Native Possessions)							
c. Arabia							
Ascension							
Bechuanaland							
“ Protectorate							
Including Kanye, Lake Ngami, Macloutsie, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Molepolole, Palachwe, (Khamas Town), Shoshong, Tati River, and Zambesi							
British Central Africa	5	1	2	1	4		
Including—British Nyassaland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganvika, and Upper Zambesi							
Cape Colony							
China							
Friendly Islands							
c. a. Madagascar via Marseilles (except French Establishments in, for which see page 161)						Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.	
c. “ via Mauritius							Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.
Morocco (except places given in note)							

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory*, with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

Navigators Islands (Samoa)	5	1	2	1	4	Same as for Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.	Same as for Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.
Niger Coast Protectorate, viz.:—							
Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New and Old), Opobo, and Warree or Fercados,							
Orange Free State							
St. Helena							
Sarawak							
Society Islands							
Other parts							

(c) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (a) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps

INLAND POSTAGES.

The following are the existing Regulations with respect to Inland Postage:—

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers	Prices Current	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	Registration
For each Half-ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.	each.	each.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	Fee
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Four-pence.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post cards which have been issued to the Post Office Department *only* are available for inland circulation. Any other card will be surcharged at the *letter-rate of postage*.

The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post :—

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

COPIES OF LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS, *i.e.* which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewelry or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, *viz.*, eight-pence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, has been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must be made prior to the arrival of the Mail*.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box*, but must be *handed to the Postmaster*.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at.	Depart.		Due by.	Depart by.
Windward	9.53 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside	By Train. } 8.45 a.m. 4.27 p.m.	
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside		

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passenger Train between Kingston, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Shooter's Hill, Mile Gully and Balaclava. There are also daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Up-Park Camp, and between Kingston and Port Royal.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, *viz.* :—9.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.45 a.m., and 3.15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours:—

	Newspaper, Books, &c.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Late Letters.	
				1d. Extra.	2d. Extra.
Southside Mails	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Northside " }					
Windward " via Bath	2.00	2.15	2.50	3.00	3.10
Portland " via An-					
notto Bay					
Daily Mails to Port Roy-	2.00	2.15	3.00	...	...
al, Gordon Town, &c. }					

There are 10 Street Letter Boxes at the following places, which are cleared as under :

Letter Box.	Daily.				For Fortnightly Packet Mails.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
1. North-st. and King-st.	8.25	10.25	12.10	2.10	10.25
2. Parade and King-st.	8.35	10.35	12.20	2.20	10.35
3. Harbour-st. and Princess-st.	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.30	10.45
4. Port Royal-st. and Luke-lane	8.50	10.50	12.35	2.35	10.50
5. Victoria Market	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.40	10.55
6. Camp Cross Road, Police Station	8.00	9.50	1.00	2.10	10.10
7. Allman Town, Prince of Wales-st. and Race Course	8.30	10.30	1.25	2.35	10.45
8. Kingston Garden, Central Avenue and North-st.	8.35	10.35	1.30	2.40	10.50
9. Rae Town, Elletson Road and Tower-st.	8.15	10.15	12.05	2.15	10.15
10. Park Lodge Hotel, Windward Road	8.35	10.35	12.25	2.35	10.35

N.B.—A special clearance of the Boxes, except Nos. 6, 7 and 8 is made on the afternoon of the closing of the Mail for U. S. America by the fortnightly Atlas S. S. Coy's Steamer.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Arrival from Kingston.			Distance in miles from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston	
	Hour.				Hour.	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Up-Park Camp	10.20	12.40	& 3.35	2	8.40, 10.35, 12.55	& 2.25
Halfway-Tree	10.20	12.40	1.40 & 4.00	4	8.15, 10.40, 1.00	& 2.00
Gordon Town		4.55		10	7.25	
Cold Spring		7.00		16	5.20	
Port Royal		4.45		5	9.00	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c. †

Names.	Distance of Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Spanish Town	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*Linstead	26	"	"	"	"
*Ewarton	31	"	5 35	"	7 24
Moneague	41	"	8 15	"	4 25
Claremont	50	"	9 30	"	3 10
Lime Hall	54	"	10 15	"	1 45
Saint Ann's Bay	60	"	11 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 1 0
Laughlands	64	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 12 35	"	11 45

* See also page 165.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 15th March, '92.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C. †

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, <i>contd.</i>					
Dry Harbour	74	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 2 5	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 15
Rio Bueno	79	"	3 10	"	9 10
Duncans	85	"	4 15	"	8 05
Falmouth	95	"	5 50	"	6 30
Little River	106	"	7 40	"	4 40
Montego Bay	117	"	9 20	"	3 00
Flint River	131	"	11 45	"	12 15
Lucea	142	"	P.M. 1 30	"	A.M. 10 30
Green Island	154	"	5 5	"	6 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale	39	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Point Hill } via Ewarton	45	"	9 15	"	...
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
Walkers' Wood via Moneague	49	"	7 0	"	4 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
Bensonton } via Claremont	61	"	8 15	"	3 25
York Castle	55	"	7 0	"	5 0
Ocho Rios } via St. Ann's	67	"	1 35	"	10 15
Retreat	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa } Bay	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Davis Town	67	"	7 0	"	4 0
Gayle	88	"	6 0	"	5 25
Guy's Hill } via Retreat	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	3 51	"	7 15
Stewart Town } via	87	"	5 26	"	5 30
Alexandria } Dry Harbour	91	"	7 20	"	3 30
Cave Valley	99	"	9 45	"	1 0
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 05
Jackson Town } via Duncans	93	"	6 40	"	4 45
Ulster Spring	103	"	9 40	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi } via Falmouth	110	"	10 10	"	1 45
Deeside	110	"	10 15	"	1 45
Anchovy via Montego Bay	123	"	P.M. 4 5	"	A.M. 8 0
Mount Moriah via Lucea	148	"	3 40	"	8 0
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Old Harbour	24	Tu. Th. Sat.	...	Tu. Th. Sat.	...
*May Pen	33	"	...	"	...
*Four Paths } By Train	37	"	...	"	...
*Porus	47	"	6 20	"	...
Mandeville	59	"	9 0	"	3 45
Spur Tree	66	"	10 40	"	2 05
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 0
Lacovia	86	"	2 05	"	9 55
Middle Quarters	90	"	2 45	"	9 10
Black River	99	"	4 10	"	7 45
Whitehouse	114	"	6 40	"	5 20
Bluefields	119	"	8 15	"	3 45
Savanna-la-Mar	129	"	10 0	"	2 0
Grange Hill	138	"	P.M. 1 30	"	A.M. 8 30

* See also page 165.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Table of 16th March '92.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.†

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Hayes	41	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 6 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 6 8
Alley	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Salt River	57	"	10 5	"	2 10
Chapelton	45	"	7 24	"	A. M. 5 0
Frankfield	57	"	11 0	"	P.M. 1 0
Rock River	51	"	9 30	"	2 30
Milk River	49	"	7 30	"	4 0
Mocho	44	"	7 20	"	1 00
*Shooter's Hill	65	"	6 0	"	6 58
*Mile Gully	64	"	7 41	"	5 17
*Balaclava	75	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon	71	"	9 50	"	2 40
Maidstone	71	"	10 10	"	2 40
Christiana	65	"	9 15	"	4 0
Walderston	59	"	7 10	"	5 50
Pratville via Newport	76	"	10 20	"	1 0
Watson's Hill	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	80	"	8 50	"	3 0
Malvern via Santa Cruz	90	"	7 40	"	4 0
Siloah via Lacovia	98	"	9 0	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	100	"	4 50	"	6 30
Bethel Town	111	"	6 55	"	4 25
Chester Castle	114	"	7 30	"	3 50
Ramble	117	"	8 20	"	3 0
Copse via Chester Castle	120	"	9 30	"	1 40
Little London	138	"	P.M. 3 15	"	A.M. 8 0
Petersfield	135	"	1 30	"	8 30
Darliston	144	"	4 10	"	5 30
Negril	139	"	6 10	"	5 00
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	7 53
Saint David	19	"	7 53	"	6 0
Morant Bay	31	"	10 22	"	3 31
Port Morant	38	"	11 51	"	2 02
Bath	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 20	"	12 33
Plantain Garden River	52	"	2 49	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 4
Manchioneal	62	"	5 23	"	8 30
Priestman's River	71	"	7 33	"	6 20
Port Antonio	83	"	9 53	"	4 0

* See also Page 165.

† See note on previous paper.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.*

Names,	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley } via Morant Bay	37	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 6 42	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 4 18
Trinityville }	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Halfway-Tree	3	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 30	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 40
Stony Hill	6	"	5 47	"	7 23
Castleton	19	"	7 52	"	5 5
Annotto Bay	30	"	10 10	"	3 0
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 35	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 55
Hope Bay	50	"	5 00	"	7 30
St. Margaret's Bay	55	"	6 45	"	5 45
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Glengoffe } via Stony	17	"	8 14	"	3 0
Lawrence Tavern } Hill	12	—	6 43	—	4 31
Richmond }	39	"	8 0	"	3 0
Port Maria } via Annotto Bay	46	"	1 27	"	5 0
Hampstead via Port Maria	52	"	8 45	"	3 0
Guava Ridge	13	"	5 48	"	5 43
Hagley Gap	17	"	6 41	"	4 0
Cedar Valley	22	"	7 46	"	3 45
Spring Hill via Cold Spring	22	"	7 20	"	3 0

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Spanish Town	Tuesday	10 31 a.m.
Bog Walk	"	10 8 "
Linstead	"	9 57 "
Ewarton	"	9 41 "
Moneague	"	4 25 "
Claremont	"	3 10 "
Lime Hall	"	1 45 "
Saint Ann's Bay	"	1 0 p.m.
Laughlands	Monday	11 45 "
Dry Harbour	"	10 15 "
Rio Bueno	"	9 10 "
Duncans	"	8 5 "
Falmouth	"	6 30 "
Little River	"	4 40 "
Montego Bay	"	3 0 "
Flint River	"	12 15 a.m.
Lucea	"	10 30 "
Green Island	"	6 30 "

* Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 15th March, '92.

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
BRANCH OFFICES.		
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton .	Monday	4 55 p.m.
Crofts Hill .	"	3 0 "
Point Hill .	"	3 0 "
Walker's Wood via Moneague	"	5 0 "
Pedro	"	5 0 "
Bensonton } via Claremont	"	3 25 "
York Castle	"	5 0 "
Ocho Rios	"	9 35 "
Salt Gut } via St. Ann's Bay	"	7 40 "
Oracabessa	"	6 00 "
Davis Town	"	4 0 "
Gayle } via Salt Gut	"	4 25 "
Guy's Hill	"	2 00 "
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	"	11 00 a.m.
Brown's Town	"	6 45 p.m.
Stewart Town	"	5 00 "
Alexandria } via Dry Harbour	"	3 00 "
Cave Valley	"	12 30 "
Clark's Town	"	5 30 "
Jackson Town	"	4 00 "
Ulster Spring	"	1 00 "
Hampden } via Falmouth	"	3 05 "
Adelphi	"	1 00 "
Deeside	"	1 45 "
Anchovy via Montego Bay	"	1 00 "
Mount Moriah, via Lucea .	"	8 00 "
SOUTH WEST TRUNK. POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Old Harbour	Tuesday	10 00 a.m.
May Pen	"	9 35 "
Four Paths } By Train	"	9 22 "
Porus	"	8 53 "
Mandeville	"	3 45 "
Spur Tree	"	2 05 "
Santa Cruz	Monday	11 00 p.m.
Lacovia	"	9 55 "
Middle Quarters	"	9 10 "
Black River	"	7 45 "
Whitehouse	"	5 20 "
Bluefields	"	3 45 "
Savanna-la-Mar	"	2 00 "
Grange Hill	"	12 00 noon
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
Hayes	"	6 15 p.m.
Alley	"	5 0 "
Salt River } via May Pen	"	2 0 "
Chapelton	"	5 0 "
Rock River	"	2 30 "
Frankfield	"	1 0 "
Milk River via Four Paths	"	4 0 "
Mocho, via Four Paths	"	4 1 "
Shooter's Hill	"	7 58 "
Mile Gully	"	6 17 "
Balaclava } via Mandeville	"	4 0 "
Newport	"	6 0 "
Cross Keys	"	3 30 "

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES, <i>continued.</i>		
Devon	Monday	3 30 p.m.
Maidstone } via Mile Gully	"	3 0 "
Christiana via Shooter's Hill	"	5 0 "
Walderston. via Shooter's Hill	"	6 50 "
Pratville via Newport	"	3 0 "
Watson's Hill	"	5 45 "
Southfield } via Spur Tree	"	3 0 "
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	"	3 30 "
Malvern via Santa Cruz	"	2 40 "
Siloah via Lacovia	"	2 0 "
Newmarket	"	6 30 "
Bethel Town	"	4 25 "
Chester Castle } via Middle Quarters	"	3 50 "
Ramble	"	3 00 "
Copse	"	11 30 a.m.
Little London	"	11 15 "
Petersfield } via Savanna-la-Mar	"	12 00 noon
Darliston	"	9 00 a.m.
Negril	"	5 00 "
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Bull Bay	Tuesday	3 49 "
Saint David	"	1 56 "
Morant Bay	Monday	11 27 p.m.
Port Morant	"	9 58 "
Bath	"	8 29 "
Plantain Garden River	"	7 0 "
Manchioneal	"	4 25 "
Priestman's River	"	2 20 "
Port Antonio	"	12 0 noon
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
B. M. Valley	"	5 18 p.m.
Trinityville. } via Morant Bay	"	3 30 "
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Stony Hill	Tuesday	4 13 a.m.
Castleton	"	2 8 "
Annotto Bay	Monday	11 50 p.m.
Buff Bay	"	7 15 "
Hope Bay	"	3 45 "
St. Margaret's Bay	"	2 0 "
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES		
Glengoffe via Stony Hill	"	4 0 "
Lawrence Tavern	"	4 31 "
Richmond	"	4 0 "
Port Maria } via Annotto Bay	"	7 0 "
Hampstead via Port Maria	"	5 0 "
Guava Ridge	"	5 43 "
Hagley Gap	"	4 50 "
Cedar Valley	"	3 45 "
Cold Spring	Tuesday	6 0 a.m.
Spring Hill	"	3 00 "
Gordon Town	"	8 5 "
Halfway-Tree	"	8 55 "
Up-Park Camp	"	9 10 "
Port Royal	"	9 0 "

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH
INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE.

Offices.	Despatch.			Arrivals.		
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.
DOWN:	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
<i>Kingston to Balaclava—</i>						
Kingston .	8.00	1.35	4.15	...	...	...
Spanish Town .	8.33	2.06	4.46	8.33	2.06	4.46
Old Harbour .	9.03	2.36	5.16	9.03	2.36	5.16
May Pen .	9.32	3.01	5.41	9.32	3.01	5.41
Four Paths .	9.44	3.13	5.52	9.44	3.13	5.52
Porus .	10.14	3.41	...	10.14	3.41	6.20
Shooter's Hill .	10.50	4.14	...	10.50	4.14	...
Mile Gully .	...	4.39	...	11.12	4.39	...
Balaclava .	...	...	...	...	5.25	...
<i>Kingston to Ewarton—</i>						
Kingston .	8.00	1.35	4.15	...	...	...
Spanish Town .	8.35	2.09	4.48	8.35	2.09	4.48
Bog Walk .	8.57	2.31	5.10	8.57	2.31	5.10
Linstead .	9.07	2.42	5.21	9.79	2.42	5.21
Ewarton .	...	...	...	9.21	2.56	5.35
UP:						
<i>Balaclava to Kingston—</i>						
Balaclava .	...	7.12	...	...	...	...
Mile Gully .	...	7.51	1.30	...	7.51	...
Shooter's Hill .	...	8.14	1.55	...	8.14	1.55
Porus .	6.35	8.53	2.39	...	8.53	2.39
Four Paths .	7.04	9.22	3.11	7.04	9.32	3.11
May Pen .	7.16	9.35	3.24	7.16	9.35	3.24
Old Harbour .	7.41	10.00	3.51	7.42	10.00	3.51
Spanish Town .	8.12	10.31	4.26	8.13	10.31	4.26
Kingston .	...	...	...	8.43	11.00	5.00
<i>Ewarton to Kingston—</i>						
Ewarton .	7.25	9.41	3.36	...	...	...
Linstead .	7.41	9.57	3.52	7.40	9.57	3.52
Bog Walk .	7.51	10.08	4.03	7.51	10.08	4.03
Spanish Town .	8.11	10.28	4.23	8.11	10.28	4.23
Kingston .	...	...	...	8.43	11.00	5.00

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Office as under :—

Offices.	Due at G. P. O.		Depart from G. P. O.	
Up-Park Camp .	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m. 12 m.	3.15 p.m.
Halfway-Tree .	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m. 12 m.	3.15 p.m., 4 p.m.
Gordon Town and Cold Spring .	9 a.m.	.	3.15 p.m.	.
Port Royal .	10.30 a.m.	.	3.15 p.m.	.

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Porus and Savanna-la-Mar and between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commission on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom areas under :—
 For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 9d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 3d.
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 6d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 0d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1	6
“ 5 “ “	7	-	2	3
“ 7 “ “	10	-	3	0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 0d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

INLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

The following are the Regulations relating to the issue and payment of Postal Orders within Jamaica—

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid :—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	- Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling	- Half-penny	Five Shillings	One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	- Half-penny	Ten Shillings	- Two-pence

2. Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable *only* at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus: "_____ & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal-Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order; but such cancellation must *only* be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will not be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with, as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collector of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public dues.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; and the United States of America is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundel Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

Parcel mails for the United States are closed for despatch by each direct oppor-

tunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to *all* places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and *general* conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom and British Colonies:—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addresses of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the

* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.—See page 176.

etter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violates the Copyright Laws of the country of destination ; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances ; fatty substances ; liquids, and those which easily liquefy ; confections and pastes ; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried ; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour ; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars ; all obscene or immoral articles ; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so ; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence ; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination ; and they must **NOR BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding two pence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight ; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised ; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package ; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and condition with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada :—

A parcel may not exceed seven pounds in weight, two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country ; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof ; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following :—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.
II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *singly* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels or the mails or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be redirected to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage

may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government and conveying mails directly between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.
TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.				Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 8 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 8 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.					
*Aden (see India)	1/5d.			1 1/4d.								11 lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Accra, Lagos).
*Adrianople	1/2d.	3/9		1 1/2d.		5/3						11	
*Africa, West Coast of												7	
*" East Coast of		3/8			4/6	7/1						7	
*Algeria		5/8		6d.								11	
*Annam	6d.	5/10				7/4						7	B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandretta, Caïfa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeağ, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leross, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samson, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria) Valona, Yathi).
*Antigua				1 1/4d.								11	
*Argentine Republic													
*Ascension													
*Australia (see respective Colonies)—													
*Austria Hungary													
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)													
*Azores													
*Bahamas via United Kingdom													
*Barbados													
*Belgium													
*Belize (British Honduras) via United Kingdom													
*Belize (direct)													
*Beyrout													
*Borneo (North)													
*Bosnia													
*British Guiana													
*Bulgaria via Cologne													
*Bulgaria via Hamburg													
*Burnah (see India)													
*Cameroon													
*Canada—													
New Brunswick													
Nova Scotia													
*Prince Edwards Islands and Province of													
Quebec													
Province of Ontario													
Manitoba and North West Territories													

* In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, &c.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Limit of Weight.				Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 11 lbs.	
Columbia (British) (see Canada)	1/2d.	.	.	1 1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
*Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1/5d.	.	.	1 1/5d.	.	.	.	11	
*Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuana Land—	1/2d.	5/3	.	11d.	6/8	.	.	11	
*Ceylon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Chili	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
China, (see Hong Kong)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Cochin China	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	11	
*Colombia, Republic of	.	3/7	5/3	.	6/8	.	9/10	11	
*Congo Free State	.	.	3/9	.	.	8/9	12/3	11	
*Constantinople	.	3/	.	.	4/6	7/9	11/9	11	
*Corsica	.	3/4	.	.	6/1	.	9/2	7	
*Costa Rica	1/5d.	.	.	10d.	.	.	.	11	
*Cyprus	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
Danish West Indies	(O).	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
Demerara	.	2/8d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	7	
*Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	4/10	.	.	6/3	.	.	7	
*Diego Suarez (Iceland)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Dominica (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Dutch East Indies	.	3/2	.	.	5/6	.	8/2	11	
*Egypt	.	2/9	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
Falkland Island	1/2d.	2/11	.	1 1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
Finland	2/1	3/5	4/9	1 1/2d.	.	10/7	.	11	
*France (not including Corsica)	.	2/7	.	.	4/1	.	.	7	
*French Guiana	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	7	
*French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	.	3/7	.	1 1/2d.	.	.	.	7	
Gambia	1/2d.	2/3d.	.	9d.	3/9	.	.	11	
*Germany	1/1d.	3/7	.	9d.	5/	.	.	11	
*Gibraltar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Greek Ports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	3/7	.	9d.	5/	.	.	11	

Note.—In each case marked * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

O.
Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas,
St. John and St. Croix.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. when.	Limit of Weight.				Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	
*Grenada	6d.			6d.	5/10			11lbs.	
*Guadeloupe		4/5			4/2			7	
*Heligoland		2/8½d.	3/4		5/			7	
*Herzegovina					3/10½d	5/11		11	
*Holland		2/2						11	
*Hong Kong and places via Hong Kong (D)	1/3½d.			11½d.				11	
*India and places via India (E)	1/5½d.			1/11d.				11	
*Italy (via France) (F)		2/11			4/5			7	
*Italy (via Germany)		3/6½d.			5/			6	
*Japan		3/7			5/3			7	
*Java		3/7			5/11			8/9	
*Jerusalem		3/9			5/3			11	
*Labuan				1/4½d.				11	
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	1/4½d.								
*Little Popo (West Africa)									
*Luxemburg		4/5			5/10			7	
*Madagascar		2/4½d.			3/10			11	
*Madeira via Portugal						6/1½d.			
*Madeira via France (see note)		3/4			4/10			7	
*Malta					8/2			6½	
*Martinique	1/1½d.			9½d.				11	
*Mashonaland		4/5			5/10			7	
*Mauritius and Dependencies									
*Mayotte							6/11½d.	7	
*Mexico	1/1½d.	4/10						11	
*Morocco	6d.			1/1½d.	6/3			11	
*Natal (including Eshowe, Zululand) to all places other than Durban and the Point Natal to Durban and the Point only	1/2½d.			6d.			6/0½d.	7	
*Nevis	1/2½d.			1/2½d.				7	
*New Caledonia	6d.	5/3		6d.	6/8			11	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.

Parcels for Madeira via France may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

D.
Hong Kong (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hothow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow). *Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.*

E.
India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Bussrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat)

F.
Italy (including Assab and Massawah).

G.
The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.			Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.			Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 11 lbs. but not over 17 lbs.	Over 17 lbs. but not over 25 lbs.	Over 25 lbs. but not over 35 lbs.	Over 35 lbs. but not over 45 lbs.		
Newfoundland	1/2d.			11d.							11 lbs.	
New Hebrides		2/5		1/2d.							11	
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)		2/5		1/2d.							11	
*New Zealand		2/5		1/2d.							11	
*Norway		2/5		1/2d.							11	
North Borneo	1/4d.			1/4d.	3/9	5/10					11	
*Nossi-Bé		4/10			6/3						7	
*Novi Bazar		3/4			5/						7	
*Orange Free State	1/8d.			1/8d.	5/3						7	
*Philippopolis		3/9			5/3						7	
*Portugal (direct)		2/11			4/5						7	
*Portugal via France (see note)		4/5			5/10						7	
*Reunion					5/9d.						7	
*Roumania					3/5d.						11	
*St. Helena	1/1d.			1/1d.							11	
*St. Kitts	6d.			6d.							11	
*St. Lucia	6d.			6d.							11	
*St. Vincent (W.I.)	6d.			6d.							11	
*St. Marie de Madagascar					6/3						11	
*Samoa (Apia)				4/10							11	
Sarawak				5/4d.							11	
Sardinia	1/5d.			1/5d.							11	
Sicily											11	
Siam (Bangkok only)	1/3d.			1/3d.							11	
*Siam (see note)		3/7			5/						11	
*Siam via Cologne											11	
*Seychelles											11	
*Smyrna											11	
*South Australia		2/5		2/10d.							11	
*Spain (see note)		2/11		1/2d.							11	
*Straits Settlements											11	
*for H. M. Ships on China Station charge											11	
(rate as to Hong Kong)											11	

H.
Straits Settlement, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).
Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.

Parcels for Portugal and Spain may be accepted up to 40 lbs.

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over				Over 3 lbs. but not over	Over 7 lbs. but not over	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over	Over 7 lbs. but not over	Over 11 lbs. but not over	Over 3 lbs. but not over				
*Sweden	4/7	.	.	.	.	lbs. 7		
*Switzerland	.	2/4d. 2/8d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	7	
Tahiti	.	.	7/0d.	.	.	.	.	9/3d.	.	7	
*Tangiers	.	1/1d.	.	10d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tasmania	.	3/6	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tobago	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tonga (see Samoa)	.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tortola	.	6d.	.	1/5d.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Transvaal	.	1/5d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Trinidad	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Tunis	.	.	3/3	6d.	4/8	.	.	.	.	11	
Turks Islands	.	6d.	.	.	7/1	.	.	.	.	7	
*Tonquin	.	5/8	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	.	7	
*Tripoli (Africa)	.	3/2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*United States of America	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	9/6d.	.	11		
Uruguay	11		
*Victoria (Australia)	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Western Australia	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies)(1)	11	The Windward Islands include: Grenada. Grenadines. St. Lucia. St. Vincent.	
Zanzibar	.	1/5d.	.	1/1d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	

Note.—In each case marked * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

PARCEL POST, *continued.*

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Maderia via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place. (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN.

(See India.)

ADRIANOPLE.

Letters.

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

Nil.

ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, fruits and fresh vegetables, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

ANNAN.

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leward Islands.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Letters, articles of gold and silver, vine plants.

ASCENSION.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandretto, Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

BAHAMAS.

Nil.

BARBADOS.

Nil.

BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, game, fresh-meat, airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols, and revolvers of small calibre.

BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

BOSNIA.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, foreign lottery tickets, plants.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Spirits, cigars or snuff, (in packages containing less than 5lbs. net weight) tobacco, (including cigarettes) opium, ganje, charas, bang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

BULGARIA.

Letters, unpurified wax and paraffin candles, lottery-tickets, copper-money, arms and ammunition, unmanufactured tobacco, worn clothing, plants, grapes, flowers, vegetable, medicines and poisonous drugs unless addressed to Chemists.

BURMAH.

(See India.)

CAMEROONS.

Letters and liquids.

CANADA.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works, base or counterfeit coin, oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Including British Buchuana-land.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco.

CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise, foreign reprints of British copyright works; false, base or counterfeit coin of the realm; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

CHILL.

Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health.

CHINA.

(See Hong Kong.)

COCHIN CHINA.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelery.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

COSTA RICA.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

CONGO—FREE STATE.

Letters.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

CORSICA.

(See France.)

CYPRUS.

Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins, tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters.

DEMERARA.

(See British Guiana.)

DENMARK.

Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, almanacks, pork, bacon, &c.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Letters.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

EGYPT.

Letters, arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, salt; le Hachich, books of the Mussulman religion

FRANCE.

Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, articles infringing copyright and trade mark laws, game out of season, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewelry, lace, objects of art.

FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

Letters.

FRENCH GUIANA.

Letters.

GERMANY.

Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant, pork, bacon, sausages &c., books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.

Arms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard; indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks; clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British-assay mark or stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel; but they will be admitted, provided they are bona fide

for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufactures, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or Foreign country.

GREEK PORTS.

Letters, potatoes, plants or parts of plant and manure.

GRENADA.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

GUADELOUPE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

HELGOLAND.

Pork, bacon, sausages.

HOLLAND.

Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, sausages, hides, &c.

HONG KONG.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.

Opium.

INDIA.

Including Aden and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Bagdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, and Muscat.)

Opium.

ITALY.

(Including Assab and Massawah.)

Letters, tobacco, sea salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants, or living parts of plants (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms or chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour or to soldiers in military prisons.

JAVA.

Letters, opium, fire-arms or parts of fire-arms.

JANINA.

Letters.

JERUSALEM.

Letters.

LABUAN.

Nil.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Nil.

LITTLE POPO.

(See Cameroons.)

LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)

Letters.

MADEIRA.

(See Portugal.)

MALTA.

Nil.

MARTINIQUE.

Letters.

MAURITIUS.

Letters, worn clothes, (if intended for sale) articles of gold or silver jewelry.

MAYOTTE.

Letters.

MONTSERRAT.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NATAL.

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, base or counterfeit coin, articles bearing imitations of British trade marks, fire-arms except by permission of the Government.

NEVIS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NEW CALEDONIA.

Letters.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nil.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

(Including Norfolk Island).

Letters.

NEW ZEALAND.

Letters, vine cuttings.

NORWAY.

Letters.

NORTH BORNEO.

(The territory of the British North Borneo Company.)

Nil.

NOSSI BE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

PHILIPPOLIS.

Letters.

PORTUGAL.

Letters, silver money, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants and (via France) articles of exceptional value.

REUNION.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

ROUMANIA.

Letters, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried roots.

ST. HELENA.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, base coin, books infringing British copy-right, Cape brandy, Arrack, Bengal rum, Aqua-ardente.

ST. KITTS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

ST. LUCIA.

(See Windward Islands.)

ST. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

Letters.

ST. VINCENT.

(See Windward Islands.)

SAMOA.

Letters, pork, bacon, sausages.

SARAWAK.

Nil.

SARDINIA.

(See Italy.)

SENEGAL.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

SERVIA.

Letters, parts of the Vine.

SICILY.

(See Italy.)

SMYRNA.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt, plants, sword-sticks materials for the composition of gunpowder books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

SPAIN.

Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, a reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

Parcels will also be accepted, at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungie, Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.

Opium, spirits.

SWEDEN.

Letters, manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters, alcohol, spirits of wine, (and via France) gold and silver articles, jewelry, objects of art.

TANGIERS.

Arms, ammunition, tobacco, pipes used for smoking opium.

TASMANIA.

Letters.

TOBAGO.

Nil.

TONQUIN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

TORTOLA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

TRINIDAD.

Letters, articles infringing British copyright or trade mark laws, cocoa parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarillos or cigarettes, gunga, bhang, cannabisindica, opium.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco plants, parts of the vine, fruit, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Letters, vine cuttings, opium, spirits (*except* perfumed or medicinal spirits), tobacco.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

ZANZIBAR.

Nil.

3.—TELEGRAPHS.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling,

referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of the late Mr. Frederic Sullivan, then Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:—

Spanish Town	Montego Bay	Porus	St. Margaret's Bay
Bog Walk	Ramble	May Pen	Cold Spring
Linstead	Lucea	Chapelton	Hope Bay
Gayle	Green Island	Alley	Buff Bay
Retreat	Whitehouse	Milk River	Annotto Bay
Ewarton	Savanna-la-Mar	Salt River	Port Maria
Moneague	Grange Hill	Old Harbour	Oracabessa
Claremont	Black River	Yallahs	Ocho Rios
St. Ann's Bay	Middle Quarters	Morant Bay	Port Royal
Dry Harbour	Santa Cruz	Blue Mt. Valley	Halfway-Tree
Brown's Town	Malvern	Trinity Ville	Stony Hill
Cave Valley	Mandeville	Port Morant	Gordon Town
Rio Bueno	Newport	Bowden	Port Antonio
Stewart Town	Shooter's Hill	Bath	Up-Park Camp.
Ulster Spring	Christiana	Plantain Garden River	
Duncans	Mile Gully	Manchioneal	
Falmouth	Balaclava	Priestman's River	

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, i.e., for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid :—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions :—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in *all* parts of the City, including "Smith Village," "Hannah Town," "Campbell Town," "Franklin Town," "Brown's Town," "Passmore Town," and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin's Land. The hours of delivery from the General Post Office are stated at page 158.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. each working day.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.		
Kingston—Port Royal	St. Ann, <i>continued</i> —	St. Elizabeth, <i>continued</i> —
St. Andrew—	Dry Harbour	Lacovia
Bull Bay	Laughlands	Malvern
Cold Spring	Lime Hill	Middle Quarters
Gordon Town	Moneague	Newmarket
Guava Ridge	Ocho Rios	Santa Cruz
Halfway-Tree	Pedro	Siloah
Lawrence Tavern	St. Ann's Bay	Southfield
Stony Hill	York Castle	Manchester—
Up-Park Camp	Walker's Wood	Alligator Pond
St. Thomas—	Trelawny—	Christiana
Bath	Clark's Town	Cross Keys
Blue Mtn. Valley	Deeside	Devon
Cedar Valley	Duncans	Maidstone
Morant Bay	Falmouth	Mandeville
Plan. Gar. River	Hampden	Mile Gully
Port Morant	Jackson Town	Newport
Yallahs	Rio Bueno	Porus
Trinity Ville	Ulster Spring	Pratville
Hagley Gap	Stewart Town	Shooter's Hill
Portland—	St. James—	Spur Tree
Buff Bay	Adelphi	Walderston
Hope Bay	Anchovy	Watson's Hill
Port Antonio	Little River	Williamsfield
Priestman's River	Montego Bay	Clarendon—
Manchioneal	Hanover—	Alley
Spring Hill	Chester Castle	Chapelton
St. Margaret's Bay	Copse	Croft's Hill
St. Mary—	Flint River	Four Paths
Annotto Bay	Green Island	Frankfield
Castleton	Lucea	Hayes
Gayle	Mount Moriah	May Pen
Guy's Hill	Ramble	Milk River
Hampstead	Westmoreland—	Mocho
Highgate	Bethel Town	Rock River
Oracabessa	Bluefields	Salt River
Port Maria	Darliston	St. Catherine—
Richmond	Grange Hill	Bog Walk
Retreat	Whitehouse	Ewarton
St. Ann—	Little London	Glengoffe
Alexandria	Negril	Linstead
Benson-ton	Petersfield	Lluidas Vale
Brown's Town	Savanna-la-Mar	Old Harbour
Cave Valley	St. Elizabeth—	Pear Tree Grove
Claremont	Balaclava	Point Hill
Davis Town	Black River	Spanish Town

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	G. H. Pearce	£ s. d. 650 0 0	1st Feb., '60
Chief Clerk	T. H. McBayne	320 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerks	W. MacKinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	F. G. M. Lynch	250 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	230 0 0	30th Dec., '74
	P. C. Cunha	210 0 0	14th March, '74
Second Class Clerks	C. W. Magnan	200 0 0	1st June, '77
	W. J. Heath	130 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	W. R. Thomas	120 0 0	1st June, '88
	R. H. Fletcher	110 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Third Class Clerks	E. Borough	110 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	C. G. Kerr	85 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	J. A. G. Smith	85 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	A. J. Mohrman	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	O. M. Seaton	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Third Class Clerks	G. W. Heron .	£ s. d. 85 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	U. M. Henry .	85 0 0	1st March, '93
	J. E. Fletcher .	80 0 0	1st March, '94
	Vacant .	80 0 0	...
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall .	250 0 0	15 April, '72
Telegraph Branch	H. C. Wilson .	400 0 0	1st April, '79
	C. F. Duff .	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart .	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers; and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.
 6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.
 7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £100, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.
 8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.
 9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.
 10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.
 11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service: it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.
 12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.
 13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.
 14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (16th November, 1885), and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law 26 of 1892, (23rd May, 1892) or who may subsequently be appointed will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund under the provisions of the last mentioned Law.]
 15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.
 16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.
- During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legislative Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s. For each subsequent visit as above in the same case —2s. 2. For each visit in Town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town —6s. 3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence —6s. 4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile. 5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile. 6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile. <p>The above charges to include ordinary medicines. Mileage to be charged only one way.</p> <p>For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.</p> <p>If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement.</p> | <p>Consultation as Physician or Surgeon 21s. with mileage at the above rates.</p> <p>Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.</p> <p>Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.</p> <p>A medical certificate—21s.</p> <p>Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MIDWIFERY.</p> <p>Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage.</p> <p>Instrumental cases—Extra according to circumstances.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SURGICAL OPERATIONS.</p> <p>Minor operations—10s. 6d.</p> <p>Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra.</p> <p>Capital operations according to agreement.</p> <p>This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.</p> |
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Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-eight, the whole being under the charge of 48 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

The accommodation that can be afforded in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	60 beds	Lucea	Hospital	22 beds
Hordley	" 150 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 100 "	
Port Antonio	" 70 "	Black River	" 53 "	
Buff Bay	" 50 "	Mandeville	" 30 "	
Annotto Bay	" 100 "	Chapelton	" 28 "	
Port Maria	" 50 "	Dry River	" 82 "	
St. Ann's Bay	" 30 "	Lionel Town	" 90 "	
Falmouth	" 47 "	Spanish Town	" 77 "	
Montego Bay	" 40 "	Linstead	" 54 "	
		Total	1,133	"

But the number of beds fully equipped in the several Public General Hospitals depends on the demand, and for the year ended 31st March, 1894, did not exceed a daily average of 784 beds occupied, though the equipment had necessarily to be kept somewhat in excess of this.

Government Dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Sandy Bay and Glengoffe, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, as they now stand with subsequent amendments, are given below. The system has now been in operation for thirteen years and is believed to work satisfactorily:—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 8s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston, and the appointment so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.
2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.
3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application to the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.
4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.*
5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.*
6. The fees represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for support of, and medical attendance on the poor.*

* The payment of mileage from poor rates has been discontinued as it has been held to be under Law 6 of 1886, on improper appropriation of the money derived from those rates, and the attendance of Medical Officers at the houses of patients is no longer required.

7. In the case of prescription prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 18 students undergoing a course of instruction, and, were it not for the limited accommodation, a much larger number might be enrolled.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension, Law 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law; and officers holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 168 beds, and during the year 1893-94, 127 cases of leprosy, 3 cases of frambœsia, and cases of other kindred diseases were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department from the period of its inauguration to the close of the financial year 1893-94:—

1870-71	.	11,325 10 2	1882-83	.	£31,699 9 4
1871-72	.	12,134 17 7	1883-84	.	31,061 12 3
1872-73	.	13,729 17 11	1884-85	.	31,397 10 1
1873-74	.	16,174 14 10	1885-86	.	32,319 3 10
1874-75	.	18,844 11 1	1886-87	.	34,925 16 4
1875-76	.	16,881 19 10	1887-88	.	34,888 0 7
1876-77	.	17,926 1 9	1888-89	.	30,559 7 11
1877-78	.	27,571 15 2	1889-90	.	29,890 5 10
1878-79	.	27,504 3 7	1890-91 (half-year.)	.	14,269 11 7
1879-80	.	30,921 5 6	1891-92	.	33,097 18 0
1880-81	.	31,924 9 3	1892-93	.	33,830 6 5
1881-82	.	34,013 10 8	1893-94	.	33,138 8 3

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched

at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.
11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.
12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.
13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.
15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.
16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

- For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.
- For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.
- For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

- 8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.
- 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.
- Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S. S. "Californian" were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c. An apparatus for disinfecting passengers clothing and other articles is in course of erection at the Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident Superintendent, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893, for the Ports opposite their names:—

Dr. James Neish	.	Health Officer, Port Royal
F. H. C. Holwell	.	Port Royal
T. J. Breakspear	.	Morant Bay
C. Foote	.	Port Morant
D. M. Robertson	.	do. (Deputy)
J. S. Trench	.	Port Antonio
H. G. B. Murray	.	do. (Deputy)
G. H. Davidson	.	Annotto Bay
W. H. Robertson	.	do. (Deputy)
S. Binns	.	St. Ann's Bay
H. G. O'Donnell	.	do. (Deputy)
R. H. Brice	.	Dry Harbour
J. A. L. Monaghan	.	Falmouth
E. A. Savage	.	Montego Bay
E. P. Pullar	.	Lucea
M. H. Bogle	.	Savanna-la-Mar
T. R. Gordon	.	Black River
C. A. Passmore	.	Alligator Pond
T. L. Smyth	.	Milk River
H. Barned	.	Salt River
J. Smythe	.	do. (Deputy)
J. Smythe	.	Old Harbour.

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer	|	Dr. C. Gayleard, District Medical Officer for Kingston
Dr. Frank Saunders	|	E. A. H. Haggart, Esq., Merchant
F. B. Lyons, Esq., Merchant	|	E. A. Foster, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes,

now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. Dr. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, District Medical Officer, St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Dr. G. C. Henderson, Kingston.

E. Peel, Esq., Inspector General of Police.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For rules made under this Law see p. 127 of Book for 1891-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintending Medical Officer	S. L. Crane, C.M.G.	*1,000 0 0	...
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	400 0 0	5th Mar., '66
First Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	230 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	135 0 0	6th Oct., '88
Third ditto	A. M. Strachan	95 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Medical Storekeeper	Edwin Butler	250 0 0	{ 22nd Jan., '74
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	S. L. Crane, C.M.G.	...	...
Senior Medical Officer	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P. } Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng. }	600 0 0	18th Sept., '82
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. V. Lockett, M.B.C.M.	†400 0 0	1st Dec., '90
Junior ditto	D. M. Ross, M.B.C.M.	†310 0 0	16th Dec., '92
Clerk and Purveyor	Turner Pearson	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	W. Carr	†100 0 0	March, '91
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	†100 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	†740 0 0	6th July, '63
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, } L.R.C.S., Ed. }	†400 0 0	2nd March, '80
Junior ditto	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., } L.R.C.P. }	305 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Chief Clerk and Steward	J. M. Simpson	250 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	T. W. A. Van Cuylenberg	†250 0 0	4 Dec., '88
Matron	A. E. Blake	†187 6 0	18 Oct., '88
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Nicholas	85 0 0	1 March, '93
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	400 0 0	2nd July, '71
Superintendent and Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	140 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Matron	G. Burnside	60 0 0	...
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish, M.D.	500 0 0	Oct., '78

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

† And residence.

And furnished residence.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill Halfway-Tree	Y. T. G. Moore, L.R.C.P., Lon. J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., Lon.
St. Thomas	Eastern Southern St. David Morant Bay	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S. C. R. Edwards, acting. C. R. Edwards. J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Portland	Bath Plantain Garden River Manchioneal	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. G. J. Neish. J. Hobbs, L.R.C.S., L.M., L.R.Q. C.P., Irl.
	Port Antonio Buff Bay	C. A. Moseley, M.D. E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R. C.S., L.R.C.P.
St. Mary	Hope Bay Annotto Bay Belfield Port Maria	J. C. E. Roberts, M.D. L. Gifford, M.B. F. G. Phillippo, L.R.C.P. L. E. Delmage, L.R.C.P.
St. Ann	Gayle St. Ann's Bay Moneague Brown's Town Cave Valley	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., Edin. J. L. Cox, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed. D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S. R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S. G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., Edin.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring Swanswick Falmouth Good Hope	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Ein C. T. Dewar, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. V. ff. Mullen. Ditto acting.
St. James	Montego Bay (Leeward and Windward Districts)	J. DeLeon.
Hanover	Bandon	I. Costa, M.B., Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Central District Lucea	E. H. Cooke, M.B. W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Westmoreland	Green Island Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1 Eastern, Westmoreland	J. J. Rogers, L.M., L.R.C.S., Irel. C. E. Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M.B., C.M. O. C. Harvey, M.R.C.S., Eng. M.D.
St. Elizabeth	Western do. Black River	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin J. A. L. Calder, M.B., M.R.C.S., Edin.
	Santa Cruz Siloah Pedro Plains Mandeville Newport Mile Gully Porus	J. H. Clark, L.R.C.S., Edin. E. G. H. Williams. W. J. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin George Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irl. G. E. Cheyne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. B. M. Beckwith. J. Gordon Smith
Clarendon	Chapelton Dry River or Four Paths Vere	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. R. G. S. Bell, M.B., M.S., Edin. H. G. Tillman.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour Spanish Town St. John's Linstead Supernumerary Medical Officer Ditto Ditto	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Ed. H. L. Clare, M.B., Lon. T. M. Drummond, M.D. J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed. A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Abn P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Edin. J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M., Abn

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	Aug. Nicoll, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Spanish Town.
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
J. E. W. Holwell, M.D., Kingston.	H. B. Knox, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.	Gerald Tait.
E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Irl.
G. F. A. DaCosta, B.M., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.	W. H. Miller, M.B., Brown's Town.
W. J. Calder, M.B., Westmoreland.	H. F. Malabre, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon., Kingston.	H. Robins, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Sav-la-Mar.
R. C. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Vere.	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., Edin., St. Ann's Bay.
J. M. Ferguson, M.D., Edin., St. Mary.	A. Harry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
James Johnstone, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.	C. H. B. Armstrong, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
Alex. J. McCatty, Montego Bay.	J. J. Edwards, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Spanish Town.

BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Hon. J. T. Orrett.	F. B. Lyons, Esq.
L. P. Branday, Esq.	C. W. Moore Keys, S.M.O., Up-Park Camp.
Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	
A. R. Saunders, M.B.	

BOARD OF VISITORS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Right Revd. C. Gordon.	Rev. W. Gillies.
A. H. Jones, Esq.	Hon. W. Bourke.
Captain Forwood.	Dr. A. R. Saunders.
	Rev. A. James.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from General Revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her Majesty has done so much, and of which she continues to be so ennobling and illustrious an example of all that is humane and good.

The Hospital was taken over from the Public Works Department in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Director of Public Works and the Acting Superintending Medical Officer, at the close of the year 1891, and is well adapted to its purpose.

It is a substantial brick building in the Tropical style (with open verandahs along the sides) lighted by electricity and has accommodation for twelve (12) patients and fourteen (14) Pupil Nurses besides the Matron who is resident.

Respectable women of good character and sound constitution, between the ages of 25 and 40, desirous of being trained as Midwives will, when approved by the Superintending Medical Officer, be admitted for a period of not less than six months on their presenting, personally, to the Superintending Medical Officer, testimonials of good moral character and sufficient educational proficiency.

They must reside in the Hospital and will be under the direct control of the Matron, and will be expected to conform to the Regulations of the Institution, and to perform such duties in the capacity of Pupil Nurses as may be required of them by the Matron. During their term of residence they will be instructed in the management of ordinary labour by the Matron, and receive bed-side instruction. They will perform day or night duty as occasion may require.

They will be held responsible for the order and cleanliness of their own rooms, and shall attend generally to their own domestic requirements, and perform any other light household duty that may be required of them by the Matron.

They must not absent themselves from the Hospital without the permission of the Matron.

They will be instructed in the theory and practice of Midwifery and will be granted a Certificate of qualification at the end of their term, should they satisfy the Examiners.

The Superintending Medical Officer may suspend or dismiss any Pupil Nurse for misconduct, for breach of rules, or for want of capacity.

They will be boarded and lodged in the Institution free of all charges.

Prior to admission each Pupil Nurse must sign an agreement that she will, if granted a certificate in Midwifery, settle in a district, to be named by her, for at least three years, where her services will be available for poor women during their confinement, the attendance to include the actual confinement, at rates not exceeding the following, namely: for each case 8/ and mileage at the rate of 1/ per mile from residence, one way only. Payment for any additional period to be arranged by mutual agreement.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham	£100 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Matron	Jessy Davis	100 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Clerk	T. Pearson	25 0 0	Aug., '69
Dispenser	R. A. M. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89

POLICE.

IN 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height and 32 inches round the chest; not less than 18 or more than 35 years of age; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The allowed strength of the force in 1895 is as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.

Inspector General	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	4
Second Class Inspectors	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	5
Sub-Inspectors	.	4
Sergeants-Major	.	15
Sergeants	.	38
Corporals	.	75
First Class Constables	.	100
Second Class Constables	.	498

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals	.	5
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constable)	.	2
Water Policemen	.	24
		<u>776</u>

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the

order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Black River, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar and Montego Bay are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The Rural Police Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, search for such property and arrest the offender. The Rural Headmen are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their

parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policemen by a baton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police in 1895 is:—

Rural Headmen	217
Rural Policemen (being six Policemen to each Headman)	1,302
	<u>1,519</u>

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony in 1895 may thus be stated:—

Constabulary	745*
Water Police	31
Rural Police	1,519
Total	<u>2,295</u>

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

† Inspector General, salary	£250 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £32 2s. 6d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	409 10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 10 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.‡	198 8 9
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Depôt Sergeant-Major at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82 2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 3 4
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 0 10
WATER POLICE.	
Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	£63 17 6
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 13 4
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 12 6

A Rural Headman of Police receives £1 a month and is allowed to keep one horse free of tax.

A Rural Policeman receives pay at the rate of 1/6 for each day on which he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of Constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for Police purposes, receive 6s. 8d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

‡ For both offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons.

§ Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The new Rural Police Law (8 of 1889) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector-General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the Rural Police.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "Rural Police Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the Rural Police alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—
22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885 and Law 8 of 1889.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>	ST. ELIZABETH.
Sutton Street	Point Hill	Black River
Harbour Street	Linstead	New Port
Water Police Station	Lluidas Vale	Lacovia
Smith's Village	Riversdale	Malvern
Rae Town	Ewarton.	Santa Cruz
Brown's Town	ST. MARY.	Balaclava
Fletcher's Town	Port Maria	Siloah
Allman Town	Richmond	Lacovia Bridge.
Rock Fort	Annotto Bay	TRELAWNY.
Port Royal	Retreat	Falmouth
Hannah's Town.	Lucky Hill	Rio Bueno
ST. ANDREW.	Oracabessa.	Stewart Town
Halfway-Tree	CLARENDON.	Ulster Spring
Cross Roads	Chapelton	Duncans
Gordon Town	Milk River	Deeside and
Lawrence's Tavern	Four Paths	Clark's Town.
Stony Hill	Rock River	ST. JAMES.
Matilda's Corner	May Pen	Montego Bay
Guava Ridge.	Salt River	Spring Mount
ST. THOMAS.	Alley	Adelphi
Morant Bay	Frankfield.	Maroon Town
Hagley Gap	ST. ANN.	Mountpelier.
Bath	St. Ann's Bay	HANOVER.
Port Morant	Dry Harbour	Lucea
Golden Grove	Brown's Town	Miles Town
Yallahs	Moneague	Sandy Bay
Trinity Ville	Ocho Rios	King's Value
Llandewy	Bethany	Green Island.
Cedar Valley.	Claremont.	WESTMORELAND.
PORTLAND.	Cave Valley.	Savanna-la-Mar
Port Antonio	MANCHESTER.	Bluefields
Hope Bay	Mancheville	Morgan's Bridge
Buff Bay	Christiana	Whithorn
Castle	Porus	Negril
St. Margaret's Bay	Cottage	Bethel Town
Manchioneal.	New Port	Little London
ST. CATHERINE.	Asia	Water Police Station &
Spanish Town	Alligator Pond	Darliston.
Guy's Hill	Kendal,	
Old Harbour		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	E. Peel .	£850 0 0	Nov., '83
First Class Inspectors	Kingston	Wm. McLeod .	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
	Depôt S. Town	G. E. C. Field .	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	St. Ann	T. Alexander .	409 10 0	21st Jan., '72
	St. Andrew	P. H. James .	409 10 0	10th March, '75
Second Class Inspectors	Westmoreland	T. E. Depass .	359 10 0	19th Nov., '72
	Kingston	A. A. Wedderburn* .	359 10 0	6th May, '75
	Trelawny	H. T. Thomas .	359 10 0	17th April, '78
	St. Catherine	M. H. Shee .	359 10 0	30th Nov., '79
	Manchester	F. S. Church .	359 10 0	29th Jan., '82
Third Class Inspectors	St. James	J. B. Orrett† .	309 10 0	1st March, '87
	Clarendon	J. H. McCrea .	309 10 0	25th April, '87
	Portland	H. C. G. Purchas .	309 10 0	2nd Jan., '83
	St. Thomas	W. E. Clark .	309 10 0	1st Dec., '79
	St. Elizabeth	Hon. A. St. Aubyn .	309 10 0	28th Nov., '90
Sub-Inspectors	St. Mary	G. E. Maunsell .	274 10 0	17th Aug., '82
	Kingston	W. Jameson Calder .	198 8 9	9th Sept., '92
	"	A. W. H. Pratt .	198 8 9	9th Oct., '93
	"	H. S. W. Pennington .	198 8 9	23rd May, '94
Chief Clerk		C. M. McL. Kerr .	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	Head Quarters	J. E. Owen .	250 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Second Class Clerk	Kingston	J. W. Fonseca .	200 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Third Class Clerk		H. P. Conrad Cox .	95 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	Habtl. Criminal Registry Office	H. Laidlaw .	100 0 0	7th May, '83

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. †

I. PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate brickwork, 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 568 convicts, male and females, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing lime stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

* Receives £100 a year additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

† Also in temporary charge of Hanover.

‡ For previous history see pages 143 to 147 of Handbook 1891-92.

There had been up to the 1st July, 1885, District Prisons in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Manchester, Trelawny and Hanover, and Short Term Prisons for the detention of those undergoing imprisonment for sixty days and less at Morant Bay, Black River, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio and Montego Bay; but on that date the District Prisons in Manchester and St. Mary and the Short Term Prisons at Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay were closed and the prisoners transferred to the District Prisons in St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover. The Short Term Prison at Morant Bay was also closed on 21st October, 1889. This arrangement is an outcome of the recommendations of the Royal Finance Commissioners.

There are two Gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the other at Falmouth (within the same wall as the District Prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiaries for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1894, has been . . . £12,819 0 8

The gross expenditure for the local Prisons has been . . . 6,525 0 11
£19,344 1 7

The value of articles manufactured in the General

Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was £1,650 7 8

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been . . . 2,901 8 1

Of the local Prisons . . . 713 2 5½
£14,079 3 4½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £14,079 3s. 4½d. or £13 19s. 4d. per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £5,086 7s. 7d.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. Arrangements have also been made for securing regular religious ministrations to the prisoners in the St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover District Prisons and the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

	Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
	1879	495	250	250	25	1,020
	1880	558	232	249	26	1,065
	1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
	1882	453	204	219	24	900
	1883	365	194	200	19	778
	1884	337	177	190	15	719
	1885	350	164	201	15	730
	1886	391	167	189	13	760
	1887	391	167	191	15	764
	1888	355	171	188	14	728
	1889	436	160	167	14	777
31st Mar.,	1891	448	131	179	16	774
"	1892	613	151	185	17	966
"	1893	585	146	200	14	945
"	1894	561	134	210	15	920

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiaries, District Prisons and County Gaols on the 30th September, 1888-89, 1889-91 and on 31st March, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94.

	1888-89.	1889-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
General Penitentiaries	449	513	526	535	546
<i>District Prisons.</i>					
St. Catherine	205	170	202	163	201
Falmouth and Cornwall Gaol	85	90	102	108	87
Hanover District Prison	66	49	52	52	42
Morant Bay S. T. Prison	.	.	.	.	.
Black River S. T. Prison	20	6	13	34	7
Port Antonio S. T. Prison	4	8	30	21	15
<i>County Gaol.</i>					
Middlesex and Surrey	61	57	63	51	45
	890	893	988	964	943

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA
COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Popula- tion.
1879	621	520	32	1,173	-	.23
1880	582	465	31	1,078	-	.21
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.22
1882	542	508	41	1,091	-	.18
1883	475	426	27	928	-	.15
1884	440	296	24	760	-	.13
1885	423	284	26	733	-	.12
1886	461	300	26	787	-	.13
1887	465	284	41	790	-	.13
1888	483	255	35	738	-	.12
1889	461	375	37	873	-	.15
31st Mch, '91	513	323	57	893	639,491	.14
" '92	512	365	63	940	-	.15
" '93	542	399	63	1,004	-	.15
" '94	555	398	55	1,008	-	.15

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of Prison discipline. The mark system in the General Penitentiary works satisfactorily.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORIES.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Gordon of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls under Bishop

Nuttall at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Plantation with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This is the commencement of a movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, Mr. Capper being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tinsmiths, bakers, &c. 26 to 30 of them were employed during the year 1893-94 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £304 5s. 2d. Ten to twelve boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £85 18s. 2d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 15 to 20 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 50 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 4 acres in vegetables, 25 acres in provisions, and 11 acres in Guinea grass.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under two resident schoolmasters. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 206 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1894, was 1s. 0d.41, and the average earnings per child for that period, 4d.7 per diem.

The Board of Visitors is as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	
The Director of Public Works.	The Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
The Superintending Medical Officer.	The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon.
The Hon. George Stiebel.	His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.
Mr. J. T. Wigham.	Mr. W. Fawcett.
The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	Mr. F. L. Pearce, Secretary.

CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
1884	161	90	251
1885	148	95	243
1886	165	105	269
1887	175	124	299
1888	187	125	312
1889	199	122	321
31st Mch., '91	157	84	241
" " '92	147	68	215
" " '93	140	74	214
" " '94	120	80	200

The respective ages of the boys in the Institution on the 31st March, 1894, were:

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	16	104	120
Paupers	7	35	38	80
Total	7	51	142	200

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.

THE girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for girls under the Law 34 of 1881. The course of training pursued at the institution is schooling for three hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The value of the labour of the girls in 1893-94 was £179 4s. 10d. The gross cost of each child was 17d. 041 per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for such inmates as have no friends or relatives to claim them, instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The Board of Visitors is the same as that of the Boys Reformatory; the institution is also visited by a committee of ladies. The Reformatory is under the supervision of the Inspector General.

The Board of Lady Visitors is as follows :—

Mrs. Isaacs. Mrs. Wedderburn Miss Johnson. Miss Cargill.

CHILDREN IN GIRLS' REFORMATORY AT END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Totals.
1889	39	24	63
1891	35	28	63
1892	34	26	60
1893	29	8	37
1894	26	6	32

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 31st March, 1894, were :

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	6	20	26
Paupers	.	.	6	6
Total	.	6	26	32

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	Edmund Peel*	...	9th Dec., '91
Clerk	L. H. Facey	210 0 0	6th June, '77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglass†	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	J. Thompson†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	M. Grabham	250 0 0	March, '92
Overseer of Works	C. A. Smith†	250 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Chief Clerk	R. Nosworthy	210 0 0	9th Jan., '80
Assistant Clerk	W. W. Kelly	80 0 0	1st March, '94
Schoolmaster	Henry Foster	150 0 0	1st June, '86
Principal Warder	D. Reynolds†	190 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	W. T. Birkett†	180 0 0	10th Jan., '89
Ditto	Chas. Andrews†	180 0 0	7th March '89
Ditto	J. Dalton†	180 0 0	18th Mar., '90
Dispenser	M. Hollar	110 0 0	1st July, '92
Salesman	B. T. Brown	120 0 0	15th Feb., '78
Storekeeper	E. F. McLean	100 0 0	28th Aug., '83
Matron	Miss Gordon	65 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	P. Kelly†	120 0 0	2nd July, '92

*Paid at the rate of £850 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, residence and medical attendance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison	W. R. Walker*	250 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Falmouth	R. M. Humphries*	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Hanover	Jos. Towers*	138 0 0	26th Mar., '91
Do. Black River	R. S. Turner (acting)*	36 0 0	16th Nov., '80
Do. Port Antonio	C. E. Evans*	72 0 0	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair†	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart†	150 0 0	25th Oct., '83
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson†	90 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Assistant Schoolmaster	E. Patrickson†	70 0 0	13th Sept., '90
Surgeon	York T. G. Moore, M.R.C.S., Eng.†	...	19th Nov., '83
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Gifford*	110 0 0	Jan., '92
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall*	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D.‡	...	15th June, '82

EDUCATION.

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

The following was on the 1st October, 1894, the establishment of the Education Department:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	850 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	400 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	350 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	J. D. Kerrich, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	300 0 0	24th Feb., '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Aug., '91
Ditto	F. E. Reed, B.A.	300 0 0	22nd June, '92
Ditto	R. B. Strickland, M.A.	300 0 0	—
Ditto	C. E. Sterrey, Acting	300 0 0	—
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	210 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	200 0 0	—
Third Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	100 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	A. E. Shirley	95 0 0	1st Feb., '90
SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALES.			
Lady Principal	Miss A. C. Johnson	250 0 0	July, '85
First Assistant Mistress, Actg.	Miss M. J. Lewis	60 0 0	Jan., '91
Second do. do.	Miss M. Clinckett	55 0 0	Oct., '90
Third do. do.	Miss M. Bradshaw	40 0 0	Sept., '93
Fourth do. do. and Mistress.	Miss H. Hewett	40 0 0	Aug., '93
Practising School			
Medical Officer	J. Cargill, M.D.	30 0 0	—
Secretary Board of Visitors	E. A. Andrews	35 0 0	—
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. C. Johnson	—	—
Matron	Vacant.	*100 0 0	—
Medical Officer	Dr. J. Cargill	25 0 0	1st April, '92

* Wood, water, residence and medical attendance.

† Wood, water and residence in addition.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

§ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Halfway-Tree District of St. Andrew.

|| Including travelling allowance.

¶ Besides board, lodging and medical attendance.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have now been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General and deposited in the General Register Office, where they can be referred to for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The father or mother of the child ; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place ;
3. A person present at the birth ; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness ; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death ; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house ; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Laws 15 of 1879 and 11 of 1880.)

I.—BY PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III.—BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &C.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 0

and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

(Signed)
Declared before me this day of 18 .
Justice of the Peace.

TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

- A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or
- A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or
- A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or
- An invented word or invented words or
- A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows:—

FEEs.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 4
For certifying office copies MS. or printed	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	0 10 0

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, contd.	
Kingston	Kingston	Jericho	Linstead
Port Royal	Port Royal	Bermaddy	Linstead
ST. ANDREW.		Redwood	Linstead
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	Mount Hermon	Linstead
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Buxton Town	Linstead
Content Gap	Gordon Town	McCook	Old Harbour
Mount Charles	Hagley Gap	ST. MARY.	
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Port Maria	Port Maria
Constitution Hill	Gordon Town	Richmond	Richmond
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Retreat	Retreat
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Chesterfield	Annotto Bay
Lawrence Tavern	Stony Hill	Gayle	Gayle
Woodford	Gordon Town	Enfield	Annotto Bay
Cross Roads	Up-Park Camp	Mount Regale	Richmond
St. James	Stony Hill	Carron Hall	Pear Tree Grove
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Mount Angus	Gayle
Galloway	Bull Bay	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Cavaliers	Stony Hill	Lenna	Stony Hill
Salisbury Plain	Stony Hill	Clonmel	Richmond
Red Hills	Kingston	Tom's River	Stony Hill
ST. THOMAS.		Islington	Port Maria
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	ST. ANN.	
Bath	Bath	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar River	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Yallahs	Yallahs	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Moneague	Moneague
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Alexandria	Alexandria
PORTLAND.		Pedro	Pedro
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Little Kent	St. Ann's Bay
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Gibraltar	Stewart Town
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Claremont	Claremont
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Moore Town	Port Antonio	Yankee	Christiana
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	Antrim	Laughlands
Silver Hill and Birnam Wood	Spring Hill	CLARENDON.	
Fairfield	Buff Bay	May Pen	May Pen
ST. CATHERINE.		Four Paths	Four Paths
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Chapelton	Chapelton
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Milk River	Milk River
Linstead	Linstead	The Alley	The Alley
Ewarton	Ewarton	Rock River	Rock River
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Grantham	Frankfield
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	St. Jago	Four Paths
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Hayes	Hayes
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Bull's Head	Crofts Hill
Guanaboa Vale	Spanish Town	Rosewell	Old Harbour
Point Hill	Point Hill	Portland	The Alley
Barton's	Old Harbour	Alston	Christiana
Marley Hill	Old Harbour	Crofts	Crofts Hill
Harewood	Linstead	Thompson Town	Porus
Highgate	Spanish Town	Mears	Frankfield
Allman Hill	Glengoffe	Enon Town	Cave Valley
Bellas Gate	Old Harbour	Ballard's River	Chapelton
Rentcome	Glengoffe		

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER.		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Mandeville	Mandeville	Bethel Town	Bethel Town
Porus	Porus	Sheffield	Little London
May Hill	Spur Tree	Bigwoods	New Market
Mile Gully	Mile Gully	Darliston	Darliston
Newport	Newport	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Asia	Pratville	HANOVER.	
Shooter's Hill	Shooter's Hill	Lucea	Lucea
Christiana	Devon	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Green Island	Green Island
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Riverside	Lucea
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Ramble	Ramble
Maidstone	Maidstone	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
Victoria Town	Milk River	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Keynsham	Balacava	Brownsville	Lucea
Moravia	Christiana	Church Hill	Green Island
Viewfield	Christiana	Hopewell	Flint River
Davyton	Williamsfield	ST. JAMES.	
ST. ELIZABETH.		Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Black River	Black River	Adelphi	Adelphi
Cambridge	Black River	Little River	Little River
Cheltenham	Black River	Montpelier	Anchovy
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Springfield	Montego Bay
Lacovia	Lacovia	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Siloah	Siloah	TRELAWNY.	
Balacava	Balacava	Falmouth	Falmouth
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Southfield	Southfield	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Pedro Plains	Southfield	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Newell	Black River	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Williamsfield	Black River	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Malvern	Malvern	Deeside	Falmouth
Mountainside	Black River	Duncans	Duncans
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
Mulgrave	Black River	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Newmarket	Newmarket	Hampden	Hampden
Springfield	New Market	Waldensia	Falmouth
Retirement	Siloah	Low River	Christiana
Parottee	Black River	Wait-a-bit	Ulster Spring
WESTMORELAND.		Albert Town	Ulster Spring
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	CAYMAN ISLANDS.	
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	George Town & West Bay	Grand Cayman
Bluefields	Bluefields	Prospect & South West	Grand Cayman
King's	White House	Sound	
St. Paul's	Little London	Bodden Town	Grand Cayman
Petersfield	Petersfield	East End and North Side	Grand Cayman
Seaford Town	Bethel Town	Cayman Brac and Little	Montego Bay
St. Peter's	Savanna-la-Mar	Cayman	

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston	J. M. Nethersole	Kingston
St. Andrew	Cecil E. Gray	Halfway-Tree
St. Thomas	F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
Portland	T. E. Escoffery	Port Antonio
St. Catherine	E. N. McLaughlin	Spanish Town
St. Mary	R. M. Cocking	Port Maria
St. Ann	W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon	J. W. Welsh	May Pen
Manchester	F. H. Bonitto	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth	F. Braganza Bowen	Black River
Westmoreland	...	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover	John Allwood	Lucea
St. James	R. P. Collymore	Montego Bay
Trelawny	H. M. Rowe	Falmouth
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	Joseph G. Connolly	Grand Cayman

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton	£ s. d. 525 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun Aitken	250 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	W. J. Henderson	156 0 0	1st Sep., '79
Third Class Clerk	A. R. Suares	95 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	W. A. Duffus	85 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto	J. A. Lawrence	80 0 0	1st March, '94
Ditto	G. A. Smith	80 0 0	1st May, '94
Copyist and Searcher	W. A. Hall	78 0 0	22nd Jan., '94

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Registry Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Court

of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings recorded for Registration shall if required be returned at any time after registration but 90 days is fixed as the maximum delay within which such Deeds must be recorded.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	0 0 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are payable.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk.	E. Noel McLaughlin	210 0 0	1st July, '79
Search Clerk	R. R. Wynter	85 0 0	...
Copyists	Leslie Alexander Edw. Noseworthy Ella Fraser	Paid by results	Not in Civil Service.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the public gardens and plantations at Castleton, Cinchona, Hope, Kingston Parade, King's House Gardens and Grounds, and the old Garden at Bath. Full details of these establishments will be found in Part XI—Agricultural and Pastoral.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	£600 0 0*	30th Dec., '86
Superintendent Hill Garden.	W. Harris	200 0 0†	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Hope Gardens	Wm. Cradwick	200 0 0†	23rd Aug., '88
Do. Castleton Gardens	E. Campbell	98 0 0†	22nd Feb., '86
Do. King's House Gardens	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
Do. Palisadoes Plantation	(Leased)		...
Do. Parade Garden	J. Campbell, acting	100 0 0†	...
Clerk at Head Office	F. N. Isaacs	130 0 0	10th June, '90

*dence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished quarters.

IMMIGRATION.

DURING the period that intervened between the 1st October, 1873, and the 31st March, 1888, the number of immigrants who returned to India was 5,068. On the latter date—

The number serving under indenture in the colony was	Nil
The number who had served five years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence was	2,860
The number who had completed ten years' residence and voluntarily become colonists was	10,206
<hr/>	
The total number of East Indian immigrants in the colony on the 31st December, 1887, was therefore	13,066
<hr/>	

Under the amended immigration system the immigrants who arrived after 1878 are not entitled to bounty in lieu of return passages.

On the 31st March, 1894, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 793, and the amount of deposits £13,958 10s. 10d. The total amount of money taken in Government bills to India by the coolies who returned between the years 1871 and the sailing of the "Jumna" in May, 1890, inclusive, was £73,284 10s. 10d. No record was kept for the previous years.

The Governor had under Law 18 of 1886 issued a Proclamation suspending the provisions of the Immigration Laws bearing on applications for immigrants, but under the same Act the Executive retained the power of revoking by Proclamation any such suspension. The Legislative Council in the autumn session of 1888 passed a resolution to the effect that immigrants should be introduced only on the condition that the whole cost should be borne by the importers. A notice was issued at the end of 1888 inviting applications for labourers from Barbados but no applications were made. The question of the renewal of East Indian Immigration was again brought before the Legislative Council in the session of 1891 and two Laws were passed, namely "The Immigration Finance Law, 1879" and the "Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, Amendment Law, 1891." Under these laws the Immigration Department has been made available for the protection of native labourers who enter into contracts for work on plantations, and extends to them the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by indentured immigrants. Employers of indentured immigrants are required to pay in respect of each immigrant, in his option, either

(a) £15 10/ in cash on allotment, or	£3 10/ at the end of four years
(b) £2 in cash on allotment	£3 10/ " five years
£1 10/ at the end of one year	—
£3 10/ " two years	£17 10/
£3 10/ " three years	—

As the sum at credit of the Immigration Fund is, however, only sufficient to introduce a limited number of immigrants, estimated at 1,000, on these terms each year, any applications for a larger number can only be met if the applicants undertake to pay a higher rate, to be fixed by the Governor, for any number in excess.

A law has also been passed abolishing the export duties on sugar and rum which formerly were credited to the Immigration Fund. In the meantime the Proclamation had been revoked and 1,000 Coolies ordered from India. The East Indian population now in the island is estimated at 15,070.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1847*	2,400 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1854	472 Chinese	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592 Coolies	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521 "	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982 "	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540 "	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625 "	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393 "	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906 "	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354 "	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	1,57,229 2 0
1872	1,188 "	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518 "	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,356 "	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250 "	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748 "	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895 "	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167 "	1.10	500	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747 "	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504 "	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396 "	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0¼
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11¼
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6	...	2.66	...
1890	...	"	...	567	"	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136 "	Nil	...	...	1.50	...
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484 "	5.97	...	...	1.94	...

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants .	P. C. Cork§	£ s. d. 600 0 0	May, '75
Inspector of Immigrants .	E. W. Pigou	350 0 0	Oct., '73
Clerk in Immigration Office .	C. W. Doorly	100 0 0	Feb., '92

NOTE.—For the entire History of Immigration—see previous editions of Handbook.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889.

The law is similar to that in force for over 25 years in the Australian Colonies, "The transfer of land by Registration Law," and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the

* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins is still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced.

§ Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Department, and each Inspector receives 1½ times the travelling allowance.

parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid at the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the provision of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land. There has been no claim hitherto on this fund.

On the issue of a certificate of title, at the request of the applicant in the name of a purchaser of land, there is no formal deed of conveyance necessary, neither is there any stamp duty payable.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, as amended by Law 20 of 1889.

From the date when the Law came into operation to the 30th September, 1894, lands to the value of £219,224 have been registered. There can be no doubt that when the law becomes better known it will be more appreciated and will be extensively used—the forms of proceedings for transferring and otherwise dealing with lands registered being of the simplest nature. Within the last 12 months there has been a continued marked increase in the number of titles registered and on transactions connected with the purchase and mortgage of registered lands.

There are several properties in the island for which no marketable titles can be given, but in the majority of cases these lands, with a little trouble could be brought under the Registration of Titles Law and defects in such titles cured.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Pouyat	£ 350 s. 0 d. 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. Thomson Palache	Fees.	...
	A. W. Farquharson		
Copyist	...	£60	...

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Government Printing Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings are divided into the Superintendent's Office, the Bindery, the Machine and Press Room and the Composing Room, with a Warehouse or Store under a separate roof.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small "Fleet" Cylinder Press, and one Platen Press, with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors, of 1½ and 3½ horse-power. There are also efficient Standing Presses, Guillotines, Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Perforating and Sawing Machines, Arming Presses, Gas Stoves, &c. A Stereotype Foundry was added in the latter part of 1891. The Compositors' Department is well equipped with standard and job types.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1894, and for the two preceding years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	£4,802 5 11	£4,709 6 11½	£3,416 9 5
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses.	4,856 11 0½	4,253 19 4½	4,134 13 1
	9,658 16 11¾	8,963 6 3¾	7,551 2 6
Less Re-imbursements and refunds	802 14 11¾	*4,226 15 1½	7,580 5 4½
Total	8,856 2 0	4,737 11 2½	...
Balance in excess of Expenditure	.	.	29 2 10½

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments is thus shown for the same periods.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	8,534 2 6	6,024 9 6½	6,053 5 8
Stationery	1,892 13 3	2,144 19 6	1,960 13 10½
Total	10,426 15 9	8,169 9 0½	8,013 19 6½

The stock of Paper, Stationery and sundries on hand on 31st March, 1894, was £3,282 19s. 10d., and Profit and Loss showed a net profit of £807 12s. 11d. for the year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	J. C. Ford	£ s. d. 475 0 0	Feb. '91
Clerk	E. T. Moore	90 0 0	1st Feb. '92

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Rev. William Simms, M.A., Master of University College, Chairman, 1894-95.

Wm. Fawcett, Esq., B.Sc., F.L.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.

J. W. Plaxton, Esq., M.B.C.S., Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

H. Vendryes, Esq., Advocate.

Rev. William Gillies, Co-Principal of the Mico Institution,

G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.D., Lon.

W. H. Strachan, Esq., F.L.S., L.R.C.P.

Hon. S. Constantine Burke, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.

Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., M.L.C., Superintending Medical Officer.

J. Allwood, Esq., Asst. Colonial Secretary.

J. Cargill, Esq., M.D.

SECRETARY—Frank Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General

* In "refun"

rest of Printing and Stationery was charged to each department supplied and the amounts of the Government Printing Office with the Treasurer.

Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local Agricultural Societies in certain of the parishes. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and of the late Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated by the passing of Act 27 Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with Messrs Sawkins and Brown's collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, where they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

The original members of the Board of the present Institute were the late Hon. Dr. J. C. Phillippo (who was chosen Chairman), His Excellency Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer, (who left the island in 1892), the Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, and the late Rev. John Radcliffe, of the Established Church of Scotland. Amongst subsequent Governors not now on the Board, were Mr. D. Morris, C.M.G., then Director of Public Gardens, Mr. R. B. Hotchkin, a landowner, the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., then Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica and the late Hon. W. B. Espeut. In 1889, the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750.

MUSEUM.—The Museum at present occupies the ground floor of the building; but a new building will shortly be erected for the Museum, when the whole of the main building will be given up to the purpose of the Library, a Lecture Hall and an Art Gallery. A large central room contains a good series of mineralogical and palæontological specimens, including the collection formed by the officers of the Geological Survey* during the year 1860 and 1866.

Tertiary fossils are well represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while geological maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are hung above. A map of Jamaica modelled in relief shows the conformation of the surface of the island. There is a good collection of the woods of the island, arranged conveniently for reference; and a herbarium, containing sets of the orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica. The latter is constantly consulted by amateur collectors and others for the purpose of naming their specimens.

The Central Room also contains a collection of the native birds. There are also some interesting archaeological relics, among them an old iron cage in which criminals were formerly hung to die of starvation.

* See Report on the Geology of Jamaica by W. Sawkins, forming Part 2 of the Geological Survey of the West Indies, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

In the South Room the fishes, reptiles, mammals and invertebrate animals are exhibited. The collection of fishes, in spirit, is correctly named and in good condition, but does not include all of the species known to exist in Jamaica seas. Marine invertebrata are represented by most of the leading types, and there is also a series of models of those which cannot be preserved in a life-like condition. There is a cabinet of shells, containing numerous species, as yet only partially arranged.

The insects are contained in two cabinets, one of which is on the plan of those used at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The commoner and more conspicuous kinds have been identified and labelled with their names, but there is still a large residue of more rare or obscure forms which require working out, and will probably afford a considerable percentage of species new to science. During 1892 and 1893 a number of genera and species have been described as new, from specimens out of the collections. On the top of one of the cabinets is a special collection showing types of the principal groups of insects, together with diagrams illustrating their structure. A catalogue of the insects of the Island has been prepared in the Museum; and a catalogue of all the insects injuring various plants in Jamaica is in process of completion. Reptiles and amphibians are represented by many specimens, but still the series is incomplete. There are synopses of the lizards and frogs of the island placed in the cases, to aid in identification. The mammals consist chiefly of a collection of bats. There are two alcoholic specimens of the Jamaica Coney, *Capromys brachyurus* of Hill.; as well as one stuffed example and a skeleton. In the North Room is placed a duplicate collection of the economic products of the island in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute, and a Herbarian collection of Jamaica plants prepared by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations. The Museum is open to the public on every week day from 11 o'clock a.m. to 9 p.m.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the upper floor. The centre room and the front piazza are used as public reading rooms, while the south room is reserved for members. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America. A special feature is a series of works on Jamaica and the West Indies generally, containing the principal works on the West Indies, and most of the books published in or on Jamaica. There are about 9,000 volumes in the Library.

ART GALLERY.—In the North Room are a collection of more than sixty portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island, and paintings, engravings, (including a series illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse) and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on State occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell; a collection of native stone implements, and examples of native pottery excavated at Norbrook and elsewhere in the Island.

The Library and Art Gallery are open every week-day from 11 o'clock a.m. to 9 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP.—Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members paying an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above; and they receive free of charge the Journal and certain other publications issued by the Institute.

LECTURES.—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.* In order to offer to the public of Jamaica educational advantages similar to those supplied by the University Extension Teaching in England, a course of "Institute of Jamaica Lectures" was inaugurated in 1891 on the following lines:—

Each course to consist of a certain number of lectures (delivered one a week) giving definite instruction on the subject with which they deal, the instruction to include the indication of text-books, which should be studied by the class, considering the needs both of those who only wish to gain a general acquaintance with the subject, and of those who desire to study it more deeply; each lecture to take about an hour, and after it a class to be held of about an hour for those members of the lecture class who care to stay to ask for the solution of difficulties or for help and guidance in their private reading.

The first course on **ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE**, consisting of thirteen lectures, was given by the Rev. William Simms, M.A., Principal of University College, in the rooms of the Institute in September to December, 1891. The second course, given in the Spring of 1892, by Mr. John Stuart, M.A., was on the **PHYSIOGRAPHY OF JAMAICA**. The third course given in the Autumn of 1892, by Surgeon-Major Barker, M.B., was on **HYGIENE**. The fourth course in the Spring of 1893, was given by various lectures on **AGRICULTURE**; the fifth course given in the autumn of 1893, took the form of a series of **DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHEMISTRY**, by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.I.C., and the sixth course given in the spring of 1894 was on **GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE** by Mr. William Cowper, M.A.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are held in connection with the Institute.

JOURNAL.—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a quarterly journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Nine numbers have at present been issued.

PUBLICATIONS.—The following are the principal of the more recent publications obtainable at the Institute:—

The Journal of the Institute of Jamaica, Vol. I. Pts. i.—iv. and vi.—viii.; Vol. II.

Pt. i. (Special Double Number); Vol. I. bound.

Guide to the Museum, 1893, by T. D. A. Cockerell, F.Z.S.

Classified Book-List: Agriculture.

Books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute. Excerpted from the Catalogue.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

1. The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica; by Maxwell Hall, M.A.
2. Bulletin No. 1. A Provisional List of the Fishes of Jamaica, by T. D. A. Cockerell, F.Z.S., F.E.S.
3. Institute of Jamaica Lectures: Agriculture—
 - i. Introductory, Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc. ii. Soil; iii. Tillage of the Soil; iv. Manuring of the Soil, J. J. Bowrey, F.I.C. v. Plant Life; vi. Plant Life, Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc. vii. Anatomy and Physiology of Farm Animals, M. Graham, M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S. viii. Horses, J. T. Palache. ix. Breed and Breeding of Cattle in Jamaica, Adam Roxburgh. xi. Dairying, C. A. T. Fursdon. xii. Agricultural Pests, T. D. A. Cockerell, F.Z.S. xiii. Concluding Lecture, Rev. Wm. Gillies. Appendix—Classified List of Agricultural Works in the Library of the Institute.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, was held the first of a series of Members' Meetings, at which papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Twenty-four of such meetings have been since held, and have been reported in the Journal of the Institute.

BRANCHES.—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, various Branches of the Institute have been formed from time to time at Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Black River, Lucea, May Pen (Clarendon),

* A full List of those given from the commencement to May 1891 will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92. (pp. 159-160.)

Port Antonio, Spanish Town and Montego Bay. But of these only that at Lucea is now in existence; and to it are sent such books as can be allowed to leave the Library.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays,* &c., on certain subjects in connection with the material interests of the island:—*c. g.*, specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres,† a Bibliography of Jamaica, and for Essays on Hygiene.

The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.—The Governors of the Institute, feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between those planters and pen-keepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, have prepared a register of such planters and pen-keepers, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute.

Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men from Great Britain and other European countries with small capitals (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute therefore hope that the above-mentioned scheme may prove of service, but it must be understood that they can accept no responsibility in the matter. The abstract compiled from the returns hitherto received from the planters and pen-keepers—shews (i.) the nature of the properties, including pen-keeping (breeding and rearing of cattle, horse and sheep); dairying, cane-growing and the manufacture of sugar and rum; coffee-planting; and the cultivation of bananas, orange, nutmegs, cocoanuts, pimento, logwood and vegetables, (ii.) the districts in which they are situated, (iii.) the premium required, (iv.) some indication of the kind of home and surroundings the pupils might expect, and (v.) the work they would have to perform, and the instruction they would receive. Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations‡ in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. The rooms of the Institute are also placed at the disposal of various scientific societies. The examinations of the Medical Council, the quarterly meetings of the Jamaica Branch of the Medical Association, and the meetings of the Kingston Horticultural Society are held therein.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.§—In 1855 the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture sent a selection of the products of Jamaica to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1862 a similar collection was sent to the Universal Exhibition in London. Samples of the staple products of the island were contributed to the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and were, at the request of the authorities, handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam.

Specimens of fishes, boats, fish pots, nets and other apparatus used by Jamaica fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition held in London during the year 1883.

Mr. D. Morris, the then Chairman of the Institute, was appointed Commissioner for Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-85, and there gave lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (p. 160.)

† A prize of £26 5s. for a similar machine had been offered in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888, but was not awarded.

‡ See article on Cambridge Local Examination in present Handbook.

§ A fuller account under this head will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (p. 161).

The exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1866, consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony, and included 89 samples of rum, 20 of sugar, and 71 of coffee.

For the purposes of the Jamaica International Exhibition, a sum of £600 which was voted to the Institute, was expended in the formation of collections illustrative of the resources of Jamaica, which, together with selections from the Museum and Library of the Institute, were exhibited in a special court, in the gallery of the Exhibition, a brief guide to which was issued by the Governors.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The Institute undertook in 1890, at the request of the Government, the preparation of a collection of samples of the products of the island to be lodged in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India; and in April, 1891, a vote of £500 was passed for this purpose, supplemented in 1892 by a further vote of £250. This collection is being formed in duplicate, in order that one set may be retained for future guidance in the Museum of the Institute, so that as the industries of the island are developed, examples of such development may be forwarded to London as occasion requires. In this work, the Board have the benefit of the co-operation in London of Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., who represents Jamaica on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary and Librarian .	Frank Cundall .	£ s. d. 500 0 0	2nd Dec., '90
Curator of Museum .	Vacant .	400 0 0	...

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board in so far as its authority goes is analogous to the Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland, known respectively as the Local Government Board for England, the Board of Supervision for Scotland and the Local Government Board for Ireland. These latter Boards it may be mentioned control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly among the Parochial Boards, certain of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and

the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board." The Board of Supervision is entirely a nominated one. The names of the members are given on page 225.

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor; to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following extracts are taken from the first report of the Board of Supervision: "The case of every applicant for relief is now personally enquired into by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Poor at the applicant's place of residence and the particulars thereby ascertained are recorded, together with the decision of the Parochial Board on the result of the application and, in case of refusal, the reason for the same. Each out-door pauper receives or has the opportunity of receiving his allowance regularly every week; he is or should be visited at least twice a year by an Inspector at his own home—when any change in his circumstance is noted—and it is the duty of the Parochial Board of each parish to revise its roll of paupers and their allowances twice a year. The particulars known concerning each pauper chargeable to the poor rates of the parish, whether an inmate of the Poor House, the Lunatic Asylum or the Industrial School, or in receipt of out-door relief, are entered as to each pauper on a separate page in a general register, in which also all subsequent changes in the circumstances of the pauper are recorded, so that each page of the book contains a concise, continuous history of the pauper to which it relates. It is now more easy for an out-door pauper to procure medical aid in case of sickness, and a provision is made for the Medical Officer to recommend the grant of additional articles of medical comfort or nourishment in cases requiring it.

"Comparing Jamaica with England it will therefore be seen that the latter country contains four times as many paupers in comparison with its population, and that the expenditure on poor relief per head of population is between five and six times as much in England as it is in Jamaica. These large differences may to some small extent perhaps be accounted for by the fact that possibly all those entitled to relief in Jamaica were not receiving it and that those who did receive relief were not as well cared for as those in England, as it must be remembered that the figures on which the comparisons have been based were more applicable to dates before the new Poor Law had come into practical operation. It has also to be considered that the varying climate of England needs a more varied and expensive diet for the people, sickness is of longer duration, the maintenance of invalids is more expensive and the greater completeness of the system of poor relief in England has rendered it more costly in buildings and general maintenance.

"But we think it must be admitted that the figures above referred to prove, what indeed was only to be expected when the teeming and congested populations in many centres of an old country like England, together with the hardships attendant on a severe and trying climate, are considered on the one hand and on the other the conditions of life in a colony, highly favoured by nature as Jamaica is, only as yet comparatively sparsely peopled, namely, that poverty and misery do not exist in Jamaica in anything like the proportions that they do in England and, we may also add, Scotland and Ireland. This we think will be disputed by no one who knows the ease with which the Jamaica peasantry who owns or rents an acre of land is able to maintain life and is also aware of the hardships against which his English compeer has to struggle."

The relative proportions above referred to in the first report have not since changed to any great extent so that the comparison drawn between Jamaica and the United Kingdom may still be regarded as correct.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1894:—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1894, was 4,425 or 88 less than the same date in 1893. The chief increase in the year 1893-94 was in the parish of Kingston, and the chief decreases in St. Thomas, Clarendon and St. Catherine. The males and females formed respectively 28 and 72 per cent. of the out-door poor and 51 and 49 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1894.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 81 per cent. and the in-door formed 19 per cent. on the 1st April, 1894, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 40 per cent. in St. Elizabeth.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.9, and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.7. The similar figures for the following colonies and countries are as stated below: Barbados 1.4, British Guiana 1.0, England 2.6, Scotland 1.5 and Ireland 2.2.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1894, was £1,861, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 671,000, the out-door poor 3,665, the in-door poor 760, making a total of 4,425; and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1894-95 was £47,193.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1893-94 was £41,995 and the amount actually spent in the relief of the poor in the same period was £43,008.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Jno. Pringle, Member of the Privy Council and Custos of St. Mary.

Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney General.
Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., Superintending
Medical Officer.
Wellesley Bourke, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Macglashan, Auditor
General.

Simon Soutar, Esq.
Hon. Geo. Stiebel, Custos and Chairman of
the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.
Frederick Hands Barker, Esq., Chairman
Parochial Board, St. Mary.
J. T. Wigham, Esq.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Robert Johnstone*	£380 0 0	March, 1878

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

THE Government Laboratory was instituted in the year 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant who was then Governor of Jamaica, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., to be Analytical Chemist to the Government of Jamaica for judicial and other public purposes. In the year ending 31st March, 1894, for judicial purposes, twenty-five human viscera have been analysed, and the bodies of two animals were examined for poisons. For the same purpose articles of food and drink have been analysed in twenty cases of suspected attempts to administer poison, and eleven suspected medicines have been examined, and weapons and articles of clothing have been examined in eight cases of criminal violence. Fourteen judicial investigations have been attended and scientific evidence given. For public purposes, not of a judicial character, twelve samples of water have been analysed for sanitary purposes, and twenty-two varnishes, oils, bitters, wines, &c., have been analysed for revenue purposes. Analyses of minerals, soils, &c., not of a public nature have also been performed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chemist	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C.	£580 0 0	June, '70

* Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary of the Schools Commission and Assistant to the Govt. Meteorologist.

PART VI. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy, except the question of the Bankrupt's final discharge when any opposition shall have been entered, shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, Knt., C.M.G.	£2,000 0 0	1876
Puisne Judge	Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.B.	1,200 0 0	4th Nov., '82
Ditto	Hon. Chas. Frederick Lumb, M.A., LL.D.	1,000 0 0	
Attorney-General	Hon. H. H. Hocking, B.C.L.	1,500 0 0	March, '73
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	T. B. Oughton	225 0 0	1 Jan. '94
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500 0 0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	A. W. Farquarson	820 0 0	7th July, '84

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	Thos. Hendrick	£ 600 s. 0 d.	8th June, '71
First Class Clerk	C. H. Y. Slader	250 0 0	3rd April, '83
Second Clerk	A. G. Richards	190 0 0	14th April, '80
Third Clerk	Vacant	100 0 0	1st June, '88
Fourth Clerk	E. F. H. Cox	90 0 0	1st June '88
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian	Charles B. Burnett	200 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	Horatio Vaz	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	Thos. Hendrick	180 0 0	8th June, '71
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	P. E. Chapman†	800 0 0	1st Oct., '56

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Burke, S. C., Jnr., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., Cantab., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Hocking, H. H. (Attorney General of Jamaica) B.C.L.	Inner Temple November, 1867, admitted in Jamaica, 31st March, 1880.
Kirke, Henry, M.A.†	Inner Temple, January, 1868, admitted in Jamaica, 24th January, 1890.
Griffith, W. Brandford	Middle Temple, 29th June, 1881.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B.	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Roper, H. L., B.A., LL.B.	Inner Temple, admitted in Jamaica, 28th November, 1892.
Stern, Philip	
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.

ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Burke, S. C.	25th June, 1870	Kingston
Harvey, T. L.	1st June, 1885	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	11th June, 1874	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D.	25th January, 1870	Kingston
Nathan, D. P.	13th October, 1877	Kingston
Palache, J. T.	1st June, 1885	Mandeville
Vendryes, Henry	10th October, 1879	Kingston

SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Allwood, James*	6th June, 1866	May Pen
Andrews, William	18th October, 1867	Kingston
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	
Allwood, Alfred Barker	2nd February, 1891	Brown's Town
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890	

† Mr. Chapman is also Commissioner of Stamps, the salary of £800 covering all the duties discharged by him.

‡ Left the Island.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Balfour, David	5th June, 1893	Mandeville
Baquin, Robert Cyril	12th March, 1891	Mandeville
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bell, E. A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Spa. Town
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	14th October, 1870	Kingston
Brown, Philpotts	12th February, 1862	Montego Bay
Burke, S. O.	22nd June, 1855	Kingston
Burke, E. E.	5th April, 1894	Kingston
Brandon, David	8th October, 1890	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Port Maria
Cargill, S.	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1886	Montego Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Mandeville
Cohen, Manderson	11th June, 1866	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H. (Lindo, DeCordova & D'Costa)	31st March, 1894	Kingston
DeCordova, O'C.	8th June, 1888	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Black River
Dignum, A. B.*	10th October, 1860	Falmouth
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Farquharson, M. S.*	30th March, 1840	Sav.-la-Mar
Fisher, H. Seymour*	3rd August, 1887	May Pen
Fisher, J. W.	8th February, 1848	Stewart Town
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Garsia, H. (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	6th February, 1868	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Gunter, Godfrey George	2nd December, 1889	Gordon Town
Henderson, W. A.	2nd May, 1884	Mandeville
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, George	1st December, 1890	
Harvey, T. L. (Harvey and Bourke)	10th February, 1863	Kingston
Hendrick, Thos.*	12th June, 1847	Kingston
Jackson, R. H.	18th October, 1869	Kingston
Jacquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Johnson, John Henry	19th August, 1892	Kingston
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Falmouth
Langley, W. F.*	14th October, 1871	Kingston
Lake, Alex.*	30th March, 1853	Lucea
Lake, Alexander L. P.	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Port Maria
Lee, W. R. (Wolfe & Lee)	22nd Jan., 1894	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Levy, Philip	20th October, 1893	Kingston
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D.	12th February, 1848	Kingston
Lyon, William Edwin	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Lynch, E. B.*	9th June, 1851	Spanish Town
March, John F.	8th June, 1865	Spanish Town
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Port Antonio
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Montego Bay
Nathan, D. P.	7th October, 1848	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., L.L.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued*.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
O'Meally, James	7th February, 1873	St. Ann's Bay
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Palache, J. Thomson	11th February, 1873	Mandevilla
Pouyat, H. F.	13th October, 1866	Kingston
Preston, L. J.*	10th October, 1863	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Kingston
Berrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.	11th October, 1892	Kingston
Samuel, L. L.*	13th June, 1878	Port Antonio
Seaton, Joseph Anthony	16th July, 1894	Sav.-la-Mar
Smith, E. G. Osborne	2nd May, 1884	Kingston
Vendryes, A. L.*	9th December, 1878	Kingston
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, Henry	17th October, 1861	Kingston
Vendryes, P. Emile	6th June, 1876	Kingston
Walcott, R. A.*	27th April, 1883	Sav.-la-Mar
Walters, Henry Randolph	21st October, 1893	Kingston
Watson, John Robertson	13th August, 1891	Kingston
Watson, S. H.	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Wolfe, E. Bolivar (Wolfe & Lee)	8th June, 1877	Kingston

SUPREME COURT FEES.

COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6	<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
Every other writ	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
<i>Appearances.</i>		For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
<i>Copies.</i>		For re-registering same	0 1 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9	For a search for each name	0 1 0
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
Every attested copy order	0 3 6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
<i>Filing.</i>		On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
On filing a special case	1 0 0	Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On every order	0 3 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>		On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
On every summons	0 1 0	Above £100—10s. per cent.	
On every order	0 2 0		

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked *

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

<i>Instructions.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0	tices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	£0 4
For each additional hour	0 15 0	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0	On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	<i>Note.</i> —As to attendance at Chambers.	
<i>Writs.</i>		A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—	
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	£0 7 6	For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1 1
Each copy	0 3 9	For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7
Fair copy	0 1 6	For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3
Engrossing	0 2 6	Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Fair copy	0 1
Each copy	0 3 9	Engrossing	0 2
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	Each copy	0 1
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Each copy	0 3
Fair copy	0 1 6	Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7
<i>Appearances.</i>		Each copy	0 3
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7
For each additional person	0 1 0	Each copy	0 3
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	With duces tecum clause additional	0 3
<i>Appearances.</i>		Each copy additional	0 1
Fair copy	0 1 6	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10
Engrossing	0 2 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7
Common bonds	0 15 0	Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0	For each docket of judgment	0 1
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary, per folio	0 1 6	" " deed	0 7
Engrossment	0 2 6	If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2
Copies, per folio	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6	For each additional side	0 3
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1
Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve no-		Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7
		Præcipe for writ	0 3

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Filing.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0	On filing a caveat	0 5
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0	On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 5 0	On every order	0 3
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	<i>Certificates.</i>	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6	For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	£0 7
Every other writ	0 5 0	<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>	
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 10
<i>Copies.</i>			
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9		
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6		
Every attested copy order	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>			
On filing a special case	1 0 0		
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 0 3		

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, *continued*.*Judgments, Decrees and Orders.*

For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio £0 0 9

For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio 0 0 9

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payments shall not exceed £200 0 2 0

When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction 0 1 0

The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each 0 1 0

When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio 0 0 6

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

n Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 £3 0 0

If of or below that amount 1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale 0 7 6

Each copy 0 3 9

Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Engrossing 0 2 6

Endorsement of claim 0 7 6

Each copy 0 3 9

For each additional folio 0 1 6

Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios 0 3 0

For each additional folio 0 1 6

Drawing per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person 0 3 0

For each additional person 0 1 0

Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Engrossing 0 2 6

Common bonds 0 15 0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words 0 3 0

Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, for perusal of Client when necessary per folio 0 1 6

Engrossment 0 2 6

Copies, per folio 0 1 6

Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio 0 1 6

Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour 0 10 0

Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) 0 10 0

Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered £0 2 0

For re-registering same 0 1 0

For a search for each name 0 1 0

For authority to enter satisfaction 0 3 0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under Section 81 of Code 0 2 0

Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour 0 10 0

For every additional hour or part of an hour 0 5 0

On taking recognizance or bond 0 10 0

On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering 0 2 0

On a commitment 0 5 0

On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23 0 5 0

On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders 1 0 0

On filing interrogatories 1 0 0

On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories 0 15 0

Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 0 5 0

For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

Above £100, 10s. per cent.

For every sum exceeding £100 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

For every sum exceeding £100 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

For every sum exceeding £100 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

For every sum exceeding £100 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

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For every sum exceeding £100 and not exceeding £100 0 10 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6

Note.—All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.

SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

or perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
According to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 1 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.

SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

	£0 2 6	£0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court		
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an Agent.		
The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.		
There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.		

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>In Non-Contentious Business.</i>			£0 3 0
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0 10 0	Filing any further writing to the act	0 5 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0	Filing inventory	0 1 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0	On pleadings amended or reformed	0 2 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.		Filing interrogatories and answers	0 3 0
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0 5 0
For office copy thereof, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	Filing case for motion	0 3 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 5 0	Entering order of Court on motion	0 5 0
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 12 6	Summons to attend at Chambers	0 3 0
Upon every subpoena	0 3 0	Entering order made on summons	0 3 0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0	Attested copy order	0 3 0
For each inspection of books	0 1 0	Filing notices, per folio	0 0 6
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.		Entering final decree, per folio	0 1 6
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 5 0	Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0 5 0
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0	For entering caveat	0 2 0
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.		For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat	0 2 9
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>		Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio	0 0 6
On every citation	£0 5 0	Every commission issued under seal	1 0 0
On every citation to see proceeding	0 5 0	Writ of attachment	0 10 0
On entering appearance for each person	0 5 0	Writ of sequestration	0 10 0
Filing declaration	0 5 0	For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours	0 1 6
Filing plea	0 5 0	Bond to be executed by any person	0 3 0
Filing act on petition	0 5 0	Assignment of bond	0 5 0
Filing answer	0 5 0	Filing exhibits per folio	0 0 0
Filing reply	0 5 0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0 0 9
		Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0 1 0
		When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
		Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2 2 0
		<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

Service of Documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0 1 6	Executing writ of sequestration	£0 10 0
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0 0 6	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0 1 0	Executing writ of seizure and sale—	
<i>Execution of Process.</i>			
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0 6 0	For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0 1 0
Executing writ of possession	0 6 0	For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
Executing writ of delivery	0 6 0	Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0 10 0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.	
All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.		Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.	
Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.		Fee on return to any writ	0 1 0
All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar,			

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Note.—This to be the scale in all the Divisions of the Court.

For Board and Lodging per diem :—Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or					
Pens, Merchants, Bankers and Professional persons	£0	10	0	to	£0 16 0
Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants	0	8	0	to	0 10 0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Tradesmen, Skilled Workmen and the like from	0	4	0	to	0 8 0
Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like from	0	1	6	to	0 2 6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding	—	—	—	to	0 12 0
Members of the Constabulary Force, according to rank, but not exceeding	—	—	—	to	0 12 0
Medical Practitioners, duly qualified for giving professional evidence	—	—	—	to	1 1 0

The travelling and other expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably paid or incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. When there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1895.

THE times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1895 :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 2nd ; April 22nd ; August 26th.
 Spanish Town—January 14th ; May 6th ; September 9th.
 Morant Bay—March 5th ; July 2nd ; November 5th.
 Port Antonio—March 8th ; July 5th ; November 8th.
 Port Maria—March 12th ; July 9th ; November 12th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 4th ; June 4th ; October 7th.
 Mandeville—February 7th ; June 6th ; October 10th.
 Black River—February 11th ; June 10th ; October 14th.
 Savanna-la-Mar—February 14th ; June 13th ; October 17th.
 Lucea—February 18th ; June 17th ; October 21st.
 Montego Bay—February 21st ; June 20th ; October 24th.
 Falmouth—February 25th ; June 24th ; October 28th.
 St. Ann's Bay—February 28th ; June 27th ; October 31st.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

By Her Majesty's Order in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the

reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorises Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, is published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, *that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates*

Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th November, 1890, page 741 by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to International Law and the Committee of Nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the Queen in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

Rules of Court have been prepared by his Honour the Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law.

Until the new rules have been approved by Her Majesty in Council, the rules forms and table of fees prepared under an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 23rd August, 1883, which came into force on the 1st January, 1884, continue in force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	...
Deputy Judge	Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	...
Registrar	Thomas Hendrick	do.	8th June, '71
Marshal	H. M. Hall	do.	...
Surrogate	Thomas Hendrick	...	8th June, '71
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, on the retirement of Mr. Lee, the late Administrator-General.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of Clerks and Assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office, which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the year ending 31st March, 1894, there were granted to the Administrator-General Letters of Administration to the Estates of nine deceased persons. The Supreme Court appointed him Guardian and Committee of one lunatic; and Receiver in one matter. He was also appointed Trustee of the St. Catherine Parish Lands.

At the close of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1894, the amount at credit of Estates of deceased persons, lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £26,591 14s. 1d.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited in the Audit Office and are passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861	.	16	1864	.	40	1867	.	64
1862	.	76	1865	.	39	1868	.	39
1863	.	75	1866	.	47			

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last nine years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1885	.	15	1888	.	15	1891	.	41
1886	.	21	1889	.	11	1892	.	24
1887	.	14	1890	.	13	1893-94	.	22

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845, (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d., and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1894, there were twenty-two Bankruptcies (including two deceased persons' estates under the provisions of Law 24 of 1892), in the Supreme Court; of which three were revoked; three were transferred to the Resident Magistrates' Courts; and two were under appeal and undecided.

At the above date the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £5,287 12s. 5d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited in the Audit Office and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Philip E. Chapman†	£800 0 0	1st Oct., '56
First Class Clerk	John M. Nethersole	300 0 0	1st Sept., '93
Assistant Clerk	Reuchlin A. A. Jacobs‡	60/ per week	...

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ otherwise their Discharge is suspended for 2 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons estates in Bankruptcy.

† Also Commissioner of Stamps at same salary

‡ Not on permanent Staff.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £9 10 6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—13th August .	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868— 5th May .	Andrew B. Dignum .	Trelawny
1871— 7th October .	John C. Lewis .	Trelawny
1872— 7th December .	Thos. Hendrick .	Kingston
1873—30th December .	Edward B. Lynch .	Spanish Town
1874—27th January .	John C. Lewis .	St. Ann
1875—30th April .	James M. Facey .	Portland
1875—11th June .	Philpotts Brown .	St. James
1877— 5th May .	Roger S. Haughton .	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August .	S. H. Watson .	Kingston
1879—19th April .	William M. Robertson .	Westmoreland
1879— 5th May .	W. Baggett Gray .	Kingston
1880—12th November .	Daniel Hart .	The whole Island
1881—17th October .	Joseph S. Marshalleck .	St. Thomas
1882— 1st April .	Stephen C. Peynado .	St. Elizabeth
1882— 5th April .	Charles MacClair Calder .	St. Elizabeth
1882— 1st September .	Charles MacClair Calder .	Westmoreland
1883—15th February .	Alfred Charles Grant .	St. James
1883—23th July .	John Turnbull Musson .	Kingston
1885—17th March .	Richard Augustus Walcott .	The whole Island
1886—26th July .	George Lyon Phillips Corinaldi .	St. James
1886—21st August .	Henry Eustace Henderson Davis .	The whole Island
1887— 4th March .	Eastwood Gordon Osborne Smith .	The whole Island
1889—16th March .	Charles Alfred Nunes .	Trelawny
1889— 4th April .	Cecil Herbert Clemetson Goffe .	St. Mary
1889—27th August .	Sidney Jaquet .	Portland
1890— 2nd June .	Arthur W. Farquharson .	The whole Island
1890—18th November .	G. G. Gunter .	The whole Island
1891— 6th April .	C. M. Ogilvie .	The whole Island
1891—20th April .	C. A. Bicknell .	St. Catherine
1892—29th April .	A. G. Tomlinson .	Hanover
1893—29th April .	John Fitzalan Milholland .	The whole Island.

* Now in Holy Orders.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

ON the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrates Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate for each parish of the island.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish in which he is located.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates Courts.

SCALE OF COURT FEES UNDER LAW 43 OF 1887.

SCHEDULE B.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The following shall be the Scale of Fees payable in all Cases, subject to the provisions contained under the different sub-heads as specially applicable to different classes of actions :—

	Where amount claimed does not exceed £2.	Where amount claimed exceeds £2.
On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing the cause, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is contested	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is not contested	Sixpence	Threepence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.

On each judgment summons, including hearing	£0 4 0
(The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under section 210).	0 1 0
Every original subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search in the books, (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing warrant of attachment or execution	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every appeal	0 5 0

In addition there shall be paid at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0	2	6
For a replevin bond when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0	2	6
Where it exceeds £20	0	5	0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Resident Magistrate at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

The Court fees in Interpleader shall be calculated on the value of the goods or money claimed, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the claimant, or on the amount of the judgment in respect of which the property claimed has been taken in execution, whichever shall be the smaller amount. Provided that when the value has been assessed by the claimant as aforesaid the Resident Magistrate shall at the hearing assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each assignment	£0	2	6
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LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant, the amount of the claim for the purpose of calculating the Court fees shall be the annual value of the premises, calculated on the rent payable.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in the case of plaints, other than those above mentioned, for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the amount claimed shall be taken for this purpose at one pound for every acre claimed. Provided that for this purpose and also in all cases where the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, the value shall in no case be taken at less than £25, and in no case shall be taken at more than £50.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the amount so claimed shall be added to the value of the premises in estimating the amount of the claim.

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity, be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates. Provided always that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of thirty shillings.

There shall also be paid, in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction	£0	5	0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0	2	6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0	1	0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0	1	0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0	5	0
For every additional hour, or part of an hour, beyond one hour	0	3	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	0
Entering any such report and certificate	0	5	0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	0	1	6
On each common petition or motion	0	2	6
On each suggestion	0	2	6
On each bond or recognizance	0	2	6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration, including 5s. to be paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, on the necessary reference to him	0	10	0
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On each bond	£0 5 0
For recording a will, and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the will as prescribed by rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of letters of administration or probate	0 5 0
On lodging a caveat	0 1 0
In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed thirty shillings.	

CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Courts of Petty Session.

In indictable cases the fees payable in summary cases shall be payable in so far as the same are applicable; and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable the following fees shall be paid:—

For every indictment*	£1 0 0
For every appeal by a prosecutor under section 270	1 0 0

SCHEDULE D.—BAILIFFS' FEES.—PART I.

Bailiff's Fees.	Amount of Demand.			
	Not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30.
Taking recognizance or security	£0 1 0	£0 1 0	£0 2 0	£0 2 0
Inquiry into sufficiency of security	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Serving every summons, order, or subpoena, within one mile of Court House, if the service is not personal	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
If the service is personal	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
If above one mile in either case, then extra for every other mile. In the case of two or more defendants residing at the same place mileage for one defendant only	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, per day, not exceeding five days	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0
Carrying every prisoner to prison, including all expenses and assistant, per mile	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For the delivery of goods replevied	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0

* Except Indictments under the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the person, 27 Victoria, chapter 32, or for Larceny, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to larceny and other similar offences," 27 Victoria, chapter 33, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to malicious injuries to property," 27 Victoria, chapter 34, or under the Prædial Larceny Law (Law 6 of 1877), or for the offences of forcible entry and detainer of land.

For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value.

For the sale of levies, including advertisements, catalogues and commission, and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale.

In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two-and-a-half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one and a quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish, which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on receiving money instead of levy shall be paid to the Bailiff.

PART II.—LAND.

For the execution of each warrant of possession under this Law, five shillings, with mile money according to the rate in Part I. of this Schedule. The other fees shall be the same as under Part I. of this Schedule.

PART III.—EQUITY.

The same fees as under Part I. of this Schedule.

PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For serving every process which he shall be required to serve, the like fee and mileage as in Part I. of this Schedule.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 61 of Law 43 of 1887 the Justices of the Peace of any Parish assembled by the Custos in Special Session, from time to time fix the times and places for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates Courts throughout the parish.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed by the Justices as he may see fit. Should the Justices fail to fix the times and places within two months prior to the expiration of any previous fixtures made, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Justices.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 61.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 62 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders under Section 250, as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

The following Tables give the place and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrates Courts for the year 1894:—

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business,</i> Kingston	21	18	25	22	20	17
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	3.10.17.24.31 9.23 12.26 5.19 30	7.14.21.28 13.20 9.23 2.16 26	7.14.21.28 13.27 16.30 9.23 20	4.11.18.25 10.24 13.27 6.20 17	2.9.16.23.30 8.22 11.25 4.18 29	6.13.20.27 12.26 15.29 8.22 19
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	22 23 13 30	19 20 9 26	12 27 16 20	23 24 13 17	21 23 11 29	25 26 15 19
St. Thomas	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	15 17 11 22	19 21 1 26	19 21 15 26	23 25 19 30	14 16 10 21	18 20 14 25
Portland	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	7 24 25 18	4 21 22 15	4 21 22 15	8 18 19 26	6 16 17 31	10 20 21 28
St. Mary	<i>Civil Business.</i> Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	4 31 10 7 8	1 23 14 11 12	1 28 14 11 12	5 25 11 8 9	3 30 16 13 14	7 27 13 10 11

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	22	—	16	21	18	16
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	4.11.18.25 10.24 13.27 6.20 31	1.8.15.22.29 7.21 10.24 3.17 28	5.12.19.26 11.25 14.28 7.31 18	3.10.17.24.31 9.23 12.26 5.19 30	7.14.21.28 6.30 9.23 2.16 27	5.12.19.27 4.18 14.28 7.21 11
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	23 24 13 31	27 21 10 28	17 11 14 18	15 9 12 30	12 6 9 27	17 18 14 11
St. Thomas	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	16 18 12 23	13 15 9 20	17 19 13 23	15 17 11 22	20 22 15 26	17 19 13 10
Portland	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Marchionel	8 18 19 26	12 22 23 30	9 19 20 27	7 17 18 25	4 21 22 29	9 19 20 27
St. Mary	<i>Civil Business.</i> Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	5 25 11 8 9	2 29 15 12 13	6 26 12 9 10	4 31 10 7 8	1 28 14 11 12	6 19 9 2 3

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Mary, continued	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	3.17	7.21	7.21	4.18	9.23	6.20
	Annotto Bay	15.29	5.19	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18
	Richmond	7	11	11	8	13	10
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Lucky Hill	8	12	12	9	14	11
	St. Ann's Bay	7	4	4	8	6	10
	Brown's Town	9	6	13	10	1	5
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Moneague	22	19	19	16	21	18
	Ocho Rios	29	26	26	23	23	25
	St. Ann's Bay	11.25	8.22	8.22	5	3.17	7.21
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	10	21	21	18	16	13
	Hampshire	16	13	13	10	22	19
	Duncans	23	20	20	17	15	12
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Ulster Spring	17	14	14	11	23	20
	Falmouth	On any day	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	13.27	10.24	8.22	5.19
	Hampshire	2.16.30	13.28	13.27	10.24	1	12
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Duncans	9	6	6.20	3	23	20
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ulster Spring	17	14	14	11	23	20

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Mary, <i>continued</i>	<i>Criminal Business</i>						
	Port Maria	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday.	8.22	3.17	3.17	7.31	5.19
	Annotto Bay	4.18	6.20	5.19	1.15	5.19	17
	Richmond	2.16	12	9	7	11	2
	Retreat	8	13	10	8	12	3
St. Ann	Lucky Hill	9					
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	1	12	2	7	4	2
	Brown's Town	3	7	11	9	6	11
	Moneague	16	20	17	15	19	17
Trelawny	Ocho Rios	23	27	24	22	26	24
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	Every Monday, except it be a Public Holiday, when adjourned Civil cases are taken, also Chamber work attended to.					
	Brown's Town	5.19	2.16	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27
	Moneague	16	20	17	15	19	17
Trelawny	Ocho Rios	23	27	24	22	26	24
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	11	8	19	17	14	12
	Hampshire	17	14	11	9	20	18
	Duncans	10	21	18	16	13	11
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	18	15	12	10	21	19
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	On any day when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.					
	Hampshire	3.17.31	14.28	11.25	9.23	6.20	4.18
	Duncans	10	7	4	2	13	11
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	18	15	12	10	21	19

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	Montego Bay	14	11	11	8	13	10
	Adelphi	18	15	15	19	17	14
Hanover	<i>Civil Division.</i>						
	Lucea	7	4	4	1	6	4
	Green Island	17	14	14	11	16	13
	Miles Town	15	12	12	9	14	11
	Sandy Bay	24	21	21	18	23	20
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Green Island	17.31	14.38	14.28	11.25	16.30	13.27
	Miles Town	15	12	12	9	14	11
	Sandy Bay	24	21	21	18	23	20
Westmoreland	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Savanna-la-Mar	21	18	18	—	20	17
	Whithorn	24	21	21	18	23	20
St. Elizabeth†	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Black River	8	12	12	9	14	11
	Santa Cruz	11	15	15	19.26	17	14
	Malvern	17	21	21	18	23	20
	<i>Criminal Business</i>						
	Black River	15.22.29	5.19.26	5.19.26	2.16.23.30	7.21.28	4.18.25
	Santa Cruz	4.25	1.8	1.8.29	5	3.10	7.28
	Malvern	17	21	21	18	23	20

* In addition to the Courts fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday. Such cases will also be disposed of at the Out-Stations immediately before the opening of any other Court there fixed.

† In addition to the above fixtures the Resident Magistrate will dispose of indictable offences (1) at the several Out-Stations on the dates fixed for Petty Sessions business, and (2) at Black River on any day when he is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay Adelphi	8 12	12 16	9 13	14 18	11 15	9 13
Hanover	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucan Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	1 11 9 18	6 15 13 22	2 12 10 19	7 17 15 24	4 14 12 21	2 12 10 19
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	11.25 9 18	15.29 13 22	12.26 10 19	17.31 15 24	14.28 12 21	12 10 19
Westmoreland	<i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Whithorn	15 18	19 22	16 19	14 17	18 21	16 19
St. Elizabeth†	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern	9 12 18	13 16 22	10 13 19	8 11 17	12 15 21	10 13 19
	<i>Criminal Business</i> Black River Santa Cruz Malvern	2.16.23.30 5.26 18	6.30.27 29.30 22	3.17.24 6.27 19	1.15.22.29 4.25 17	5.19.26 1.8.29 21	3.17.24 6.27 19

* In addition to the Courts fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday. Such cases will also be disposed of at the Out-Stations immediately before the opening of any other Court there fixed.

† In addition to the above fixtures the Resident Magistrate will dispose of indictable offences (1) at the several Out-Stations on the dates fixed for Petty Sessions business, and (2) at Black River on any day when he is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Manchester*	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Porus	24	21	21	18	23	20
	Wigton	28	25	25	22	27	24
	Mandeville	29	26	26	23	28	25
	The Cottage	31	28	28	25	30	27
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Lincoln	3	7	7	4	2	6
	Porus	8.24	5.21	5.21	2.18	7.23	4.20
	Wigton	10.28	14.26	14.26	11.22	9.27	13.24
	The Cottage	15.31	12.28	12.28	9.26	14.30	11.27
Clarendon	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	May Pen	2.16	6.20	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19
	Chapelton	8.22	6.19	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18
	Alley	11	1	1	6	3	7
	Rest	24	21	21	25	16	27
St. Catherine	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	7.28	4.25	4.25	1.22	6.27	1.24
	Linstead	14.25	11.22	11.22	8.29	13.25	10.21
	Old Harbour	21	18	18	11	20	17
	Point Hill	31	28	28	25	30	27
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25
	Linstead	9.16.23.30	6.13.20	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26
	Old Harbour	10.24	7.21	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20
	Point Hill	31	28	28	25	30	27

* In addition to the Courts fixed as herein stated, the Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal cases, and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at Mandeville on any day when he is not engaged at an Out-Station, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

Note.—The Deputy Clerk of Courts will attend at Linstead every Saturday between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. for the purpose of issuing Process.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Manchester*	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Porus	18	22	19	24	21	5
	Wigton	22	26	23	28	25	9
	Mandeville	23	27	24	29	26	10
	The Cottage	25	29	26	31	28	12
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Lincoln	4	1	5	3	7	2
	Porus	2.18	6.22	3.19	1.24	5.21	5
	Wigton	11.22	8.26	12.23	10.28	14.25	9
	The Cottage	9.25	13.29	10.26	8.31	12.28	12
Clarendon	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	May Pen	3.17	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18
	Chapelton	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
	Alley	5	2	6	4	8	6
	Rest	25	22	26	24	28	9
St. Catherine	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	1.22	2.26	2.23	7.28	4.25	2.30
	Linstead	8.29	12.23	9.30	14.25	11.22	9.27
	Old Harbour	15	19	16	21	18	16
	Point Hill	25	29	26	31	28	23
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	2.9.16.23.30	1.8.15.22.29	5.13.19.26	3.10.17.24.31
	Linstead	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	3.10.17.24	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18
	Old Harbour	4.18	1.15	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19
	Point Hill	25	29	26	31	28	23

* In addition to the Courts fixed as herein stated the Resident Magistrate will hold his Court for the trial of Criminal cases and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at Mandeville on any day when he is not engaged at an Out-Station, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

Note.—The Deputy Clerk of Courts will attend at Linstead every Saturday between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. for the purpose of issuing Process.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. H. Hyndman Jones	£ 800 0 0	April, '88
Asst. Resident Magistrate	L. J. Preston	500 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Clerk	L. L. Samuel	370 0 0	Feb., '80
Assistant Clerk	F. Pouyat	300 0 0	1st Oct., '74
Ditto	G. D. Robertson	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	A. H. Facey	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	J. Randall	95 0 0	Feb., '91
Ditto	M. Aarons	100 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	W. H. B. Cathcart	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. E. Mellish	90 0 0	Feb., '92
Ditto	J. A. Mullings	85 0 0	Feb., '93
Bailiff	W. A. Segree	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. L. Vendryes	600 0 0	Feb., '80
Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. Quallo	350 0 0	April, '76
Ditto	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Bailiff	F. J. W. Davis	130 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. Egerton	750 0 0	July, '92
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	G. B. Pilliner	500 0 0†	6th Feb., '71
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	W. A. Heyliger	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
Bailiff	D. Hamilton	10 0 0	
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John T. Musson	750 0 0	Nov., '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. F. Langley	310 0 0	1st Nov., '73
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	J. A. Messias	200 0 0	1st Feb., '76
Bailiff	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	700 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. M. Calder	350 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	C. L. S. Stewart	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	A. C. McIntosh	95 0 0	...
Asst. Bailiff	A. A. Gobern	60 0 0*	July, '92
Bailiff	J. M. Walsh	20 0 0*	...
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. B. Reece	700 0 0	27th May, '73
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. S. Thomas	310 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	D. Tucker	190 0 0	Oct., '81
Bailiff	H. C. Headly	85 0 0	1 Mar., '94
Bailiff	S. Dobson	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. B. Dignum	600 0 0	18th Dec., '68
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. V. Kingdon	350 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Asst. Bailiff	H. Broderick	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	A. A. Mends	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

* And fees.

† Of this amount £150 is personal allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	£ s. d. 600 0 0	1st April '84†
Clerk	J. C. Humber	350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
Assistant Clerk	J. L. Hill	200 0 0	22nd July, '75
Ditto	A. J. Banbury	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	500 0 0	Dec '92
Clerk	R. Lewis	320 0 0	10th Dec., '90
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	160 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. A. Walcott	700 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	C. P. Huggins	330 0 0	Dec., '90
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Lopez	120 0 0	...
Ditto	E. G. Cooper	85 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. A. Perry	750 0 0	Jan. '92
Clerk	F. E. Cole	340 0 0	29th Oct., '90
Assistant Clerk	W. P. Michelin	130 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	F. T. Gooden	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	F. C. Young	80 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Edward Vickers	650 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	5th June, '72
Assistant Clerk	H. Nugent Fyfe	140 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	R. E. Seaton	90 0 0	...
Bailiff	J. O'Grady	60 0 0*	1st June, '79
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. Allwood	700 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Clerk	H. S. Fisher	350 0 0	8th Feb., '89
Assistant Clerk	C. A. J. James	170 0 0	1st Oct., '87
Ditto	S. A. G. Cox	120 0 0	4th Oct., '88
Bailiff	H. Lindo	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. Brandford Griffith	800 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	James Ryley	400 0 0	16th May, '81
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	150 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	Edwd. W. Penny	130 0 0	...
Ditto	F. Constantine Wynter	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	Lenworth A. Hopwood	85 0 0	20th June, '93
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	...

* And fees.

† Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, permanent appointment September, 1891.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English Conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summonses, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses in police cases who have given evidence may on application to the Court obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem:—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	£0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers, and bookkeepers	0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen	0 3 0
Labourers and the like	0 1 6

Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.

Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.

Duly qualified medical practitioners:—

For attending to give professional evidence £1 1 0

For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give evidence 1 0 0

Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Kingston*	Kingston Port Royal†	Daily—except 3.24	on Sundays 7.21	and Public H 7.21	olidays, 4.18	2.23	6.20
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	7.21 9.23 12.26 5.19 30	4.18 13.20 9.23 2.16 26	11.25 13.27 16.30 9.23 20	8.22 10.24 13.27 6.20 17	6.20 8.22 8.22 11.25 4.18 29 19	10.24 12.26 15.29 8.22 4.18 19
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	— 3.17 11 8.22	Every Wednesday unless it 7.21 7.21 1 12.25	7.21 7.21 15 12.26	be a Public Holiday, 4.25 19 9.30*	2.16 10 7.21	— 6.20 14 11.25
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every Tuesday, except 1st 10.24 11 4	7.21 8 1	January. 7.21 8 1	— 4.18 5 11	— 2.16 3 10	— 6.20 7 14
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the year except it 3.17 15.29 7 8	7.21 5.19 11 12	except it 7.21 5.19 11 12	be a Public Holiday, 4.18 2.16 8 9	9.23 7.21 13 14	— 6.20 4.18 10 11
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	2.16.30 4.18 8 15	13.20 1.15 5 12	6.20 1.15 5 12	3.17.24 19.26 10.31 9	8.15.29 10.31 7 14	12.26 14.28 4 11
Trelawny	Falmouth Hampshire Duncans Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except it 2.16.30 9.23 17	13.28 6.20 14	be a Public 13.27 6.20 14	Holiday 10.24 3.17 11	— 8.22 1.15.29 23	— 5.19 12.26 20

* The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and will hold Sittings for Preliminary Examinations at his Head Station, Kingston, on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.
† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend this Court. A Clerk from the Head Office will attend at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of issuing Process.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston*	Kingston Port Royal†	Daily—except on Sundays 4.18	1.22	5.19 Public Holidays.	3.24	7.21	5.19
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	8.22 10.24 13.27 6.20 31	12.26 7.21 10.24 3.17 28	16.30 11.25 14.28 7.21 18	14.28 9.23 12.26 5.19 30	11.25 6.20 9.23 2.16 27	16.30 4.18 14.28 7.21 11
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	— 4.18 12 9.23	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday. 1.15 9 6.20	5.19 13 9.23	3.17 11 8.22	7.22 15 12.26	— 5.19 13 10.24
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every Tuesday, except 1st January. 4.18 5 12	8.22 9 16	5.19 6 13	— 3.17 4 11	— 7.21 8 15	— 5.19 6 13
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Retreat Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday. 4.18 2.16 8 9	8.22 6.20 12 13	5.19 3.17 9 10	3.17 1.15 7 8	7.21 5.19 11 12	— 5.19 17 2 3
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	10.24.31 12.26 2 9	14.28 9.23 6 13	4.18 6.20 3 10	2.16.30 4.18 1 8	13.27 1.15.29 5 12	4.18 6.20 3 10
St. John	Falmouth Hampshire Duncans Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday. 3.17.31 10.24 18	14.28 7.21 15	11.25 4.18 12	Public Holiday. 9.23 2.16.30 10	— 6.20 13.27 21	— 4.18 11 19

* The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and will hold Sittings for Preliminary Examinations at his Head Station, Kingston on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.
† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend this Court. A Clerk from the Head Office will attend at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of issuing Process.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued*.

Parish	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except 18	15	it be a Public	Holiday.	17	14
	Adelphi	4	1	15	19	3	7
	Montpelier	25	22	22	26	31	21
	Spring Mount						
Hanover	Lucea	16.23.30	13.20	13.20.27	10.17.24	1.15.22.29	12.19.26
	Green Island	31	28	28	25	30	27
	Miles Town	15	12	12	9	14	11
	Sandy Bay	24	21	21	18	23	20
Westmoreland	Sav. la-Mar	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25
	Whithorn	30	—	27	24	29	26
	Morgan's Bridge	4	8	8	5	3	7
	Little London	3	7	7	4	2	6
St. Elizabeth	Bethel Town	25	—	29	—	31	—
	Darliston	—	22	—	26	—	28
	Bluefields	31	—	28	—	30	—
	Black River	10.24.31	14.28	14.28	11.25	9.16.30	13.27
St. Catherine	Obeltenham	3	7	7	4	2	6
	Lacovia	12	9	9	13	11	15
	Malvern	17	21	21	18	23	20
	Santa Cruz	18	22	22	26	31	21
Manchester	Balacava	19	23	23	20	25	22
	Mandeville	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22	1.8.15.22.29	5.19.26	3.10.17.31	7.14.21.28
	Porus	8	5	5	2	7	4
	Lincoln	3	7	7	2	2	6
Clarendon	The Cottage	15	12	12	9	14	11
	Wigton	10	14	14	11	9	13
	May Pen	9.23	13	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26
	Chapelton	15.29	12.26	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25
St. Catherine	Alley	4.25	8.22	8.22	19.26	10.17	14.28
	Rest	24	21	21	25	16	27
	Spanish Town	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25
	Linstead	9.16.23.30	6.13.20	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	10.24	7.21	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.30
	Point Hill	31	28	28	25	30	27

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except		it be a Public	Holiday.		
Adelphi	Adelphi	12 16	16	13	18	15	13
Montpelier	Montpelier	5 2	2	6	4	1	6
Spring Mount	Spring Mount	19	23	20	25	22	20
Hanover	Luca	10.17.24.31	14.21.28	11.18.25	16.23.30	13.20.27	11.18
	Green Island	25	29	26	31	28	12
	Miles Town	9	13	10	15	12	10
	Sandy Bay	18	22	19	24	21	19
Westmoreland	Sav. la-Mar	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	2.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17.24
	Whitborn	31	28	25	30	27	—
	Morgan's Bridge	5 5	2	6	4	8	6
	Little London	4 1	1	5	3	7	5
	Bethel Town	26	—	27	—	29	—
	Darlston	—	30	—	25	—	27
	Bluefields	25	—	26	—	28	—
St. Elizabeth	Black River	11.25	8.15.29	12.26	10.24.31	14.28	12.24
	Cheltenham	4	1	5	3	7	5
	Lacovia	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Malvern	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Santa Cruz	19	23	20	18	22	20
	Balaclava	20	24	21	19	23	21
Manchester	Mandeville	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29	6.13
	Porus	2	6	3	1	5	5
	Lincoln	4	1	5	3	7	2
	The Cottage	9	13	10	8	12	12
	Wigton	11	8	12	10	14	9
Clarendon	May Pen	10.24	14.28	11.25	9.23	13.27	11
	Chapelton	9.23	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26	10
	Alley	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.25	15.29	13.27
	Rest	25	22	26	24	28	19
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	2.9.16.23.30	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17.24.31
	Linstead	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	3.10.17.24	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18
	Old Harbour	4.18	1.15	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19
	Point Hill	25	29	26	31	28	23

THE MAGISTRACY.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
KINGSTON.		KINGSTON, <i>continued.</i>	
<i>Custos.</i>		J. W. Whitbourne .	Kingston
Hon. Charles James Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	L. P. Branday .	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Major L. W. Parsons*	...
W. Hyndman Jones .	"	Thomas M. Martin .	Kingston
Lucius Junius Preston,	"	Arthur H. Pinnock .	"
Ast. R. M.		Lt.-Col. W. H. Spaight,	...
<i>Justices.</i>		R.E.*	
Dr. James Scott, M.R.C.S.,	"	Dr. James Neish .	Port Royal
Eng.		Commodore R. M.	"
Stephen Weise Mais .	Halfway-Tree	Lloyd, R.N.*	
Richard Hitchins .	Kingston	Colonel F. B. P. White	Up-Park Camp
Charles Levy .	Blue Mountain Valley	Dr. James Ogilvie .	Kingston
William Lee .	Kingston	Joseph Lockwood Win-	"
George Solomon .	"	gate	
Louis Verley .	"	E. A. H. Haggart .	"
Daniel Finzi .	"	Peter Blaize Desnoes .	"
William Malabre .	"	Charles DeMercado .	"
Altamont DeCordova*	New York	Joseph Lewis Ashen-	"
Henry Delgado .	Kingston	heim	
Thomas Francis Rox-	Claremont	Archibald Munro .	"
burgh		Major F. P. Washing-	Up-Park Camp
Alexander Turnbull* .	London	ton, R.E.	
Francis Belinfante Lyons	Kingston	Roger Swire Haughton	Kingston
Alfred DaCosta*	...	Thomas Norman Cripps	"
James Chapman Melville	Gayle	August Winter .	"
William Thomas Jami-	Kingston	Commodore T. S. Jack-	Port Royal
son		son, R.N.	
Simon Soutar .	Kingston	ST. ANDREW.	
David Palmer Ross,*	Demerara	<i>Custos.</i>	
M.D., C.M.G.		Hon. George Stiebel,	Halfway-Tree
Oscar Marescaux .	Kingston	C.M.G.	
Capt. K. H. A. Main-	London	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
waring, R.N.*		A. L. Vendryes .	"
Capt. George E. Parkes*	...	<i>Justices.</i>	
Eugene Finzi .	Kingston	Stephen Weise Mais .	"
Thomas Laurence Rox-	"	Thomas Harrison .	Kingston
burgh		John McLean .	Cold Spring
Albert H. Jones .	"	Louis Verley .	Kingston
Hon. George Stiebel,	Halfway-Tree	William Malabre .	"
C.M.G.		Charles Levy .	"
Thos. Charlton Thomp-	Kingston	James Chapman Mel-	Gayle
son		ville	
Hon. V. G. Bell .	"	Augustus Miles*	...
Capt. W. P. Forwood .	"		

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. ANDREW, continued.</i>		<i>ST. THOMAS, continued.</i>	
Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town	John Davidson .	Halfway-Tree
Hon. John Thomas Orrett	Kingston	W. T. Jamison .	Kingston
Oscar Marescaux .	"	Dr. J. S. Gerrard .	Morant Bay
John Casserly .	Gordon Town	W. C. Porter .	Morant Bay
John Charles Macglashan	Kingston	Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.*	Kingston
Simon Soutar	Kingston	Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town
John Davidson .	Halfway-Tree	J. C. Melville .	Gayle
William Eloit Sant .	Kingston	R. S. Haughton .	Kingston
John Hollingsworth .	...	John Wallace .	Halfway-Tree
Frederick D. Marshall .	...	T. C. D. Thompson .	Kingston
Major L. W. Parsons, R.E.*	...	Arthur C. James .	Port Morant
Arthur Warmington .	Stony Hill	G. H. Weitzmann* .	...
Lt.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.E.*	...	W. W. McGowan .	...
A. M. Nathan .	Kingston	John McFarlane .	Trinity Ville
W. R. MacPherson .	"	John A. Stephens .	Hagley Gap
A. H. Pinnock .	"	David John Davis .	Spanish Town
A. M. Robinson .	"	J. S. Marchalleck .	Morant Bay
J. L. Verley .	"	E. G. Kerridge .	"
Hon. Chas. J. Ward, C.M.G.	"	I. J. Mordecai .	"
A. Linton .	Stony Hill	Capt. G. G. Taylor .	Hagley Gap
Colonel R. W. Dalgety*	...	Capt. William Stewart, R.N.R.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Major F. P. Washington, R.E.*	Up-Park Camp	Charles Hope Levy .	"
Major Frederick Howard, R.A.*	...	Harry McCrea .	Chapelton
Colonel F. B. P. White	Up-Park Camp	W. H. Carter .	P. G. River
Major F. W. Reader .	"	A. E. Hollis .	Bath
Robt. Sidgwick .	Gordon Town	J. Watson Taylor* .	...
H. C. Munn .	Kingston	H. M. R. Crichton.*	...
G. E. Burke .	"	E. E. Prichard .	Yallahs
Major Walter Liardet*	Up-Park Camp	J. P. Provan .	Trinity Ville
W. P. Forwood .	Kingston	William Jamess Cathcart	St. Davids
A. R. Hamilton .	Coldspring	James Anthony Dougall	P. G. River
W. G. Thomson .	Gordon Town	Henry Whitmore Ryan	St. Davids
E. L. Verley .	Kingston	Charles Levy .	Blue Mtn. Valley
Col. A. G. Spencer .	Up-Park Camp	PORTLAND.	
Hon. J. E. Kerr .	Montego Bay	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Arthur C. James .	Gordon Town	J. T. Musson .	Priestman's River
Col. H. E. C. Kitchener	Up-Park Camp	<i>Justices.</i>	
E. G. Orrett .	Halfway-Tree	John T. Wigham .	Halfway-Tree
ST. THOMAS.		Hon. George Solomon .	Kingston
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Peter Burke .	Port Antonio
R. Egerton .	Morant Bay	Alexander A. Akin .	Kingston
<i>Justices.</i>		George Ffrench .	Kingston
James Harrison (Senior Resident Justice)	P. G. River	Charles Rampini* .	...
W. C. Miller .	...	E. G. Farquharson .	Mile Gully
Samuel Shortridge* .	...	Geo. Wm. Middleton .	Buff Bay
		Sutton Scoltock .	Manchioneal
		Rose B. Robinson .	Port Maria
		Bernard C. Orgill .	Kingston

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
PORTLAND, <i>continued.</i>		ST. MARY, <i>continued.</i>	
James Alex. Small .	Halfway-Tree	James G. Cohen .	Annotto Bay
James Malcolm Facey .	Kingston	James Dougall .	St. Margaret's Bay
Thomas G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	Edward E. O. Hosack	Annotto Bay
Dowell O'Reilly .	Port Antonio	William M. Kelly .	Pear Tree Grove
Robert Elworthy .	Priestman's River	Edgar Croughton Stileman*	...
James Francis .	Cold Spring	Albert Edward Silvera .	Gayle
Augustus A. Lindo* .	...	Robert P. Simmonds .	Port Maria
Harry Kemble .	Kingston	Charles Low Walker .	Walker's Wood
Lionel A. Isaacs .	Mandeville	Victor E. Silvera .	Oracabessa
P. A. Moodie .	Port Antonio	Aug. Fred. Guy Ellis .	Annotto Bay
John Alexander Henshelwood	Manchioneal	A. D'C. Levy .	Port Maria
Henry Attridge .	Port Antonio	ST. ANN.	
Edward Sutherland .	Kingston	<i>Custos.</i>	
Robert Russell .	Hope Bay	Hon. C. W. Steer .	Claremont
David S. Gideon .	Port Antonio	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
G. Gray .	Manchioneal	I. R. Reece .	Pedro
H. Cork .	Port Antonio	<i>Justices.</i>	
ST. MARY.		Thomas Beecher Scott.	Ocho Rios
<i>Custos.</i>		Stephen W. Mais .	Halfway-Tree
Hon. John Pringle, M.B.	Annotto Bay	Joseph Shearer .	Duncans
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Thomas F. Roxburgh .	Claremont
John V. Leach .	Port Maria	Louis Townsend .	Laughlands
<i>Justices.</i>		Hon. Joseph H. Levy .	Brown's Town
Henry Cooke .	Kingston	George McGrath .	Ewarton
Alexander J. Lindo .	Port Maria	H. A. L. Conran .	Walker's Wood
Gilbert A. McLean .	"	J. C. Lewis .	St. Ann's Bay
Frederick H. Barker .	Retreat	David Archer .	Cave Valley
Henry Braham .	Annotto Bay	Adam W. Anderson* .	"
John Augustus Wegg,	Spanish Town	Richard Todd .	Rio Bueno
M.D.,		Charles L. Walker .	Ocho Rios
N. S. Henriques* .	...	William Conran .	"
John Sinclair .	Spanish Town	Thomas W. Miller .	Brown's Town
Rose Bigham Robinson	Port Maria	William Vincent Townend*	Pedro
Thomas G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	Adam Roxburgh .	Walker's Wood
Edward Pigou .	Kingston	Arthur W. Douet .	Claremont
J. T. Cartwright* .	...	Edmund Brown Stephenson	Dry Harbour
T. B. Scott .	Ocho Rios	Fred. Benjn. Sturridge	Moneague
Henry S. Westmorland.	Richmond	Arthur Dingwall Cadenhead	Ocho Rios
Alex. C. McGregor .	"	Robert Leycester Young	Brown's Town
John B. Goffe .	Port Maria	William Cover, jnr. .	"
Richard Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	Alfred N. Dixon .	St. Ann's Bay
David Robert Clemetson	Port Maria	Alexander Lake .	Montego Bay
George Henry Moodie .	Buff Bay	Edward Pratt .	St. Ann's Bay
Henry Tracy Phillpotts*	...	A. J. Hopwood .	Brown's Town
Theophilus O. Dixon .	Retreat	A. J. Webb .	Laughlands
Henry James Rudolf .	Hampstead		

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. ANN, continued.</i>		<i>TRELAWNY, continued.</i>	
H. Brown	Pedro	James Bayne	Stewart Town
A. C. C. Colthirst	Ocho Rios	John H. Hall	Ulster Spring
Chas. Costa	Brown's Town	<i>ST. JAMES.</i>	
Chas. A. Orrett	"	<i>Custos.</i>	
Wm. S. Groves	Ocho Rios	Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth & Montego Bay
H. W. Weyrauch	"	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
S. Isaacs	Brown's Town	Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay
Dr. W. H. Miller	"	<i>Justices.</i>	
Henry T. Steer	Laughlands		
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	George Ricketts Phil- lipps*	Moneague
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	William Dewar	Chester Castle
Percy Fox	Claremont	Henry Goodall	Adelphi
C. P. Delgado	Brown's Town	Jacob Jackson	Flint River
Frank E. Ewen	Claremont	James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Kingston
Thomas Dobson	"	Alexander Rerrie	Montego Bay
J. D. Ormsby	Lime Hall	Jacob Samah Corinaldi	"
R. W. Harris	St. Ann's Bay	Maxwell Hall	"
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		John E. Kerr	"
<i>Custos.</i>		Charles W. Stirling*	Adelphi
Hon. James Wauchope Fisher	Stewart Town	Philip A. Hart	Montego Bay
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		George Robertson*	Little River
A. B. Dignum	Falmouth	William L. Kerr	Hampden
<i>Justices.</i>		Edward Fray*	...
Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth	John William H. Parkin	Montego Bay
Leicester Colville Shirley	Duncans	Dutton Trench	Chester Castle
Richard Bruford	Alley	G. P. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
Frederick Gilchrist An- derson	Falmouth	Beresford Smiley Gos- sett	Hagley Gap
George Robertson*	Little River	Frederick W. Taylor	Chester Castle
Charles R. Sivewright	Montego Bay	Robert Shedden Good- rich	Adelphi
John R. Scarlett	Ewarton	J. M. Mills	Laughlands
George Dewar	Duncans	C. D. Whittingham	Montego Bay
Martin Sorzano Strick- land	Flint River	A. C. Houchen	Adelphi
Joseph Shearer	Duncans	James Keith Fisher	Montego Bay
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	Lionel Pengelly Kerr	"
Archibald C. Houchen	Duncans	Samuel Hart	"
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	John Coke Farquharson	Adelphi
Henry Carvalho	"	C. C. Plunkett	St. Ann's Bay
Alexander B. Gentles	"	Alexr. Doull	Montego Bay
William D. Hill	"	<i>HANOVER.</i>	
John Henry Bruch	Falmouth	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
John Hibgame Clerk	"	W. P. Clark	Lucea
Alexander Lake	Lucea	<i>Justices.</i>	
A. Townend	Laughlands		
Alfred L. Delgado	Falmouth	Francis Dod (Senior Resident Justice)	Green Island
J. R. T. Main	"		
T. M. dePass	"		
Chas. A. Nunes	"		
Joseph Shore	Little River		
H. E. Rueben	Falmouth		

* Of the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>HANOVER, continued.</i>		<i>WESTMORELAND, contd.</i>	
DeBoniot Spencer Heaven	Ramble	Edward John Sadler .	Sav.-la-Mar
Henry Davis .	Lucea	Dr. Octavius Charles Harvey	"
George Malcolm .	"	Joseph Swaby Segré .	"
Jacob Jackson .	Copse	Zachary Jones .	"
Charles Montague Phillips	Port Antonio	Hugh Anthony Vickers	"
Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble	Edward M. Earle .	Spanish Town
William Dewar .	Duncans	Hon. Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
Richard Evan .	Sav.-la-Mar	W. Y. Garsia .	Kingston
Wm. S. Noad .	Green Island	Conrad Pile Bovell .	Darliston
Alexander Emanuel Davis	Lucea	Dr. William Augustus Nicol	...
Arthur Watson-Taylor .	Ramble	John Williamson Mennell	Darliston
John Rigg .	"	Robert McFarlane .	Bethel Town
Delaval Tulloch Mudie .	Lucea	Charles Benjamin Vickers	Bluefields
Beresford S. Gossett .	Hagley Gap	Thomas Cridland	Ramble
John W. Edwards .	Ramble	Narcisse Soulangé Savariau	Sav.-la-Mar
Adolphus Harold Browne	Lucea	Frank Bastian .	"
Robert Watson .	Green Island	John Hudson .	Little London
John H. Clerk .	Falmouth	Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble
Frederick Wilmot Taylor	Chester Castle	Thomas Stewart McNeil	Whitehouse
Charles D. Wittingham	Montego Bay	Samuel Halton Morris	Sav.-la-Mar
Lewis Grant .	Lucea	John Coke Farquharson	Montego Bay
Frank John Constable Curtis*	"	John W. Edwards .	Ramble
Martin Sorzano Strickland	Flint River	Charles C. Plunkett .	Montego Bay
John W. H. Sanftleben	Lucea	James M. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
William Hylton Cooke	Sav.-la-Mar	Walter H. Farquharson	Little London
Charles H. N. Ringer* .	...	Andrew S. Aguilar .	Sav.-la-Mar
Geo. A. L. Sanftleben .	Lucea	W. H. Cooke .	Newmarket
W. G. Kinnimouth .	"		
A. Lake .	"		
<i>WESTMORELAND.</i>		<i>ST. ELIZABETH.</i>	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. William Ewen .	Grange Hill	Hon. William Harriott Coke	Black River
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
R. A. Walcott .	Sav.-la-Mar	Harold Arthur Perry .	Malvern
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
David King .	Whitehouse	Lionel Isaacs* .	...
Charles Millward Gifford	New Market	William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	Arthur Beswick .	Lacovia
Alexander Rerrie .	Montego Bay	Stephen Charles Peynado	Black River

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		MANCHESTER, <i>continued.</i>	
John William Earle .	Black River	Richard Miles .	Newport
Charles Earle Isaacs* .	...	Angus Kennedy .	Bluefield
Francis Salmon Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Francis H. Bonitto .	Mandeville
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	"	George A. Douet .	Four Paths
John Edward Kerr .	Montego Bay	R. H. Robertson .	Ramble
Alexander George McCatty	"	Quentin Logan .	Four Paths
William Hill .	Siloah	Edward Francis Coke .	Mile Gully
Charles Gordon Farquharson	Black River	David Walker .	"
John Vassall Calder .	Santa Cruz	R. J. Miller .	Christiana
Walter Henry Farquharson	Little London	Lionel A. Isaacs .	Mandeville
Charles Walter Treleven	Balaclava	S. A. Shaw .	Alligator Pond
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville
John Cooper .	Mid. Quarters	H. Braham .	Porus
Walter H. Allport .	Newmarket	Arthur Farquharson	Spanish Town
C. F. Pengelley .	Balaclava	Clark	
H. J. Lewis .	Black River	Carré John Georges .	Old Harbour
T. P. Leyden .	"	Robert Burton Parker	Mile Gully
Geo. R. Smith .	Malvern	George Hubert Galway	Mandeville
E. T. Forrest .	Black River	Sturridge	
C. D. Leyden* .	"	Hon. Chas. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar & Mandeville
W. V. Edwards .	Balaclava	H. H. Heron .	Mile Gully
C. M. C. Farquharson .	Black River	Ralph Adair Stewart .	Newport
M. H. M. Farquharson .	Mid. Quarters	H. A. Jacobs .	Mandeville
F. H. R. Farquharson .	Balaclava	S. A. Hendriks .	Porus
Dr. J. H. Clark .	Santa Cruz		
MANCHESTER.		CLARENDON.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Hon. John Powell Clark	Shooter's Hill	James Allwood .	May Pen
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Edward Vickers .	Mandeville	George Turland (Senior Resident Justice) —	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Henry Cook .	Kingston
Alexander Woodburn	Shooter's Hill	Alexander James Melville	Chapelton
Heron		Hon. George Solomon .	Kingston
Lionel Isaacs* .	...	Thomas Ellis .	Hayes
Alexander Napier .	Spur Tree	Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz
George Sturridge .	Mandeville	Ernest Charles Elliott	Alley
Michael Easton Muirhead	"	Thomas Abrahams .	Chapelton
Joseph Stewart .	Newport	George Abrahams .	May Pen
Edward G. Farquharson	Mile Gully	John Christie Foulds*	...
Thomas Glanvill .	"	Hon. Robert Craig .	Chapelton
Samuel T. Scharschmidt	Mandeville	Isaac R. Latreille .	Kingston
		George A. Douet .	Four Paths
		Ernest ff. Mullen* .	...
		H. T. Ronaldson .	Milk River
		Quentin Logan .	Four Paths
		Arthur James .	Port Morant
		Wallace Wood McGowan	Spanish Town

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>CLARENDON, contd.</i>		<i>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</i>	
Robert Charles Gibb .	Alley	James Ryley .	Spanish Town
R. Bruford .	...	John R. Scarlett .	Ewarton
L. Anderson .	...	William Climie* .	...
W. Jump .	...	James Richmond .	Spanish Town
Sidney Moxsy .	Chapelton	Arthur W. Douet .	Claremont
George D. Murray .	Hayes	Septimus Feurtado .	Spanish Town
Isaac Fox .	Alley	Charles E. Barrow .	Kingston
James C. Elliott .	Hayes	George McGrath .	Ewarton
George W. Muirhead .	Alley	Dugald Campbell .	Linstead
William C. R. Chandler .	Frankfield	Ralph H. B. Hotchkin .	Kingston
Thomas W. Miller .	Cave Valley	Ernest Henry Morrice .	Kingston
Alfred Pawsey .	Kingston	William Malabre .	"
E. G. T. Farquharson .	Four Paths	David Haddington Men-	Old Harbour
Arthur F. Clark .	Spanish Town	des	
Cecil R. Isaacs .	Milk River	Reginald E. H. Melhado .	"
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. .	Kingston	Henry L. Isaacs .	"
Leonard Sutton .	Frankfield	G. O. Lindo .	"
Thomas Kemp .	Cave Valley	Francis G. Bather .	Spanish Town
Thos. H. Sharp .	Spanish Town	J. H. McPhail .	Bog Walk
		L. D. H. Russell .	Kingston
		S. C. Tilley .	St. Thomas
		St. Leger A. G. Tivy .	Linstead
		W. Gyles .	"
		P. H. Bather .	
		G. A. Boettcher .	"
		W. Charley .	Spanish Town
		M. H. Edwards .	Linstead
		J. Messom .	Old Harbour
		W. R. Muschett .	Spanish Town
		T. H. Sharp .	"
		E. L. Stanigar .	Linstead
		W. R. Turner .	Spanish Town
		E. L. Verley .	Kingston
<i>ST. CATHERINE.</i>			
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>			
W. Brandford Griffith	Spanish Town		
<i>Justices.</i>			
Stephen Weise Mais .	Halfway-Tree		
Hiam Barrow .	Kingston		
Louis Verley .	"		
Jasper Cargill, M.D. .	Halfway-Tree		
James Falconer .	Linstead		
George Abrahams .	"		

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1892.	1893.	1894.
No. of writs issued, Common Law .	No. of writs issued, Common Law .	No. of writs issued, Common Law (including 53 Quit Rent Writs) .
94	99	166
No. of writs issued, Equity .	No. of writs issued, Equity .	No. of writs issued, Equity .
10	14	10
		Probate .
		Admiralty .
		1
		1
Total No. issued .	Total No. issued .	Total No. issued .
104	113	178

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1892.	1893.	1894.
44 Default Judgments amounting to—	37 Default Judgments amounting to—	41 Default Judgments amounting to—
Damages . £4,786 18 10	Damages . £6,614 1 9	Damages . £5,367 5 3½
Costs . 320 14 3	Costs . 352 8 1	Costs . 300 15 0
Total . 5,107 13 1	Total . 6,966 9 10	Total . 5,668 0 3½

* Off the Island.

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1892.		1893.		1894.	
18 Contested Causes		25 Contested Causes		5 Contested Causes	
amounting to—		amounting to—		amounting to—	
Damages .	£3,481 17 10	Damages .	£7,019 0 4	Damages .	£900 11 0
Costs .	1,039 4 0	Costs .	2,045 19 10	Costs .	153 17 11
Total .	4,521 1 10	Total .	9,065 0 2	Total .	1,054 8 11

SATISFACTIONS.

1892.		1893.		1894.	
Satisfactions of Judgments entered		6 Satisfactions of Judgments entered		Satisfactions of Judgments entered	
amounting to—		amounting to—		amounting to—	
Damages .	£971 9 7	Damages .	£1,235 3 7	Damages .	£484 12 6
Costs .	746 18 4	Costs .	604 17 9	Costs .	241 17 9
Total .	1,718 7 11	Total .	1,840 1 4	Total .	726 10 3

EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1892.		
1	For a declaration not to be compelled to sell certain parts of Estate, and for an Injunction	Pending.
2	For payment of arrears of annuity, &c.	Pending.
3	To have real and personal Estate administered	Pending.
4	To have Probate of Will revoked	Pending.
5	To set aside Settlement	Pending.
6	As second mortgage for a sale or foreclosure.	Pending.
7	For specific performances, &c.	Pending.
8	To establish Title, &c.	Pending.
9	To carry into execution the trusts of a Deed	Pending.
10	For recovery of unpaid purchase money and for an Injunction.	Suit settled.
1893.		
1	For specific performance	Suit pending.
2	For an account, &c.	Suit pending.
3	For specific performance	Suit settled.
4	To have estate administered	Suit pending.
5	To carry into execution trusts of will, &c.	Suit pending.
6	To redeem equity of redemption	Suit settled.
7	For a declaration that a certain deed of conveyance constitutes a mortgage	Suit pending.
8	To set aside deed, &c.	Suit pending.
9	For an account, &c.	Suit pending.
10	To have trusts of will carried into execution	Suit pending.
11	To have the trusts of a certain deed of settlement executed, &c.	Suit pending.
12	For an injunction, &c.	Suit pending.
13	For an account, &c.	Suit pending.
14	For an account, &c.	Suit pending.

EQUITY, *continued.*

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1894.		
1	For appointment of new Trustee under deed of settlement, and for injunction, &c., &c. -	Pending.
2	For an account, &c. -	Pending.
3	For sale of real estate and distribution of proceeds, &c. -	Decree as prayed.
4	For a declaration that Wolmer's Free School in the City and Parish of Kingston is an Endowed School within the meaning of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, &c. -	Decree as prayed.
5	For specific performance of contract, &c. -	Pending.
6	For an account, &c., for a receiver, and for an injunction -	Pending.
7	For specific performance of an agreement, &c. -	Pending.
8	For moneys due, and to have the real and personal estate administered, &c. -	Pending.
9	For a sale of all that Pen called Fustic Grove Pen and a distribution, &c. -	Pending.
10	For a partition or sale of 2 lots of land at Rio Bueno called Sea View and People's House, and Belgrove, Ruxby Park, and Rising Sun, &c. -	Pending.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1892.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£550 0 0	19	£66 0 0	37	£400 0 0
2	50 0 0	20	120 0 0	38	282 0 3
3	375 0 0	21	298 0 0	39	20 0 0
4	18 0 0	22	3,468 0 0	40	70 0 0
5	25 0 0	23	5,000 0 0	41	125 0 0
6	50 0 0	24	500 0 0	42	25,000 0 0
7	59 0 0	25	30 0 0	43	75 0 0
8	4,100 0 0	26	70 0 0	44	6,500 0 0
9	120 0 0	27	465 0 0	45	260 0 0
10	250 0 0	28	25,000 0 0	46	50 0 0
11	50 0 0	29	15 0 0	47	675 0 0
12	300 0 0	30	231 0 0	48	50 0 0
13	300 0 0	31	100 0 0	49	251 0 0
14	50 0 0	32	20 0 0	50	560 0 0
15	330 0 0	33	150 0 0	51	700 0 0
16	678 10 0	34	280 0 0	52	200 0 0
17	200 0 0	35	40 0 0	53	100 0 0
18	11,000 0 0	36	80 0 0	54	374 0 0
Total				.	£86,130 10 3

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1893.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£275 0 0	25	£100 0 0	49	£1,200 0 0
2	100 0 0	26	100 0 0	50	1,800 0 0
3	52 0 0	27	219 0 0	51	100 0 0
4	1,280 0 0	28	9 0 0	52	100 0 0
5	9,500 0 0	29	45 12 0	53	50 0 0
6	2,700 0 0	30	500 0 0	54	50 0 0
7	56 0 0	31	400 0 0	55	100 0 0
8	4,000 0 0	32	330 0 0	56	2,000 0 0
9	100 0 0	33	520 0 0	57	100 0 0
10	100 0 0	34	1,100 0 0	58	unascertained.
11	600 0 0	35	100 0 0	59	1,200 0 0
12	900 0 0	36	100 0 0	60	2,000 0 0
13	400 0 0	37	360 0 0	61	2,000 0 0
14	430 0 0	38	350 3 9	62	100 0 0
15	900 0 0	39	400 0 0	63	40 0 0
16	200 0 0	40	200 0 0	64	158 6 3
17	550 0 0	41	300 0 0	65	40 0 0
18	1,946 7 0	42	50 0 0	66	22,000 0 0
19	1,500 0 0	43	410 0 0	67	300 0 0
20	5 0 0	44	70 0 0	68	700 0 0
21	1,250 0 0	45	300 0 0	69	200 0 0
22	104 9 6	46	3,000 0 0	70	450 0 0
23	5 0 0	47	500 0 0	71	400 0 0
24	6,508 0 0	48	740 0 0	72	20,000 0 0
Total				£98,253 18 6	

1894.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£100 0 0	24	£100 0 0	47	£500 0 0
2	380 10 0	25	unascertained	48	700 0 0
3	100 0 0	26	330 0 0	49	3,000 0 0
4	226 16 3	27	...	50	3,800 0 0
5	3,150 0 0	28	1,300 0 0	51	420 0 0
6	150 0 0	29	50 0 0	52	100 0 0
7	500 0 0	30	600 0 0	53	1,370 0 0
8	1,029 13 1	31	25 0 0	54	112 10 0
9	...	32	176 0 0	55	450 11 10
10	50 0 0	33	50 0 0	56	20 0 0
11	240 0 0	34	275 0 0	57	300 0 0
12	20,400 0 0	35	500 0 0	58	unascertained
13	250 0 0	36	100 0 0	59	unascertained
14	50 0 0	37	229 16 0	60	5 0 0
15	unascertained	38	unascertained	61	450 0 0
16	230 0 0	39	197 0 0	62	250 0 0
17	250 0 0	40	591 0 0	63	315 0 0
18	5,000 0 0	41	20 0 0	64	unascertained
19	1,500 0 0	42	386 0 0	65	unascertained
20	1,100 0 0	43	250 0 0	66	180 0 0
21	300 0 0	44	5,000 0 0	67	15,000 0 0
22	310 0 0	45	50 0 0		
23	16 0 0	46	250 0 0		
				£72,785 17 2	

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1892.		
April 16	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
May 21	- Adultery	- Decree nisi
August 30	- Adultery	- Pending.
1893.		
January 11	- Adultery	- Decree Nisi.
February 1	- Adultery	- Decree Nisi.
May 9	- Adultery	- Pending.
1894.		
May 19	- Ill treatment	- Pending.
" 26	- Adultery	- Pending.
July 5	- Adultery	- Pending.
" 21	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
August 11	- Adultery	- Pending.
" 29	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.
October 3	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Fraudulent Larceny.	Other offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	- 4	4	3	3	11	6	704	13	-	791	1,026	888	3,453
Acquitted	- -	7	1	-	12	5	301	16	-	356	528	200	1,426
Abandoned for want of prosecution	- -	-	1	-	3	1	230	18	3	111	148	318	833
Total	- 4	11	5	3	26	12	1,235	47	3	1,258	1,702	1,306	5,712

CRIMINAL.

SUMMARY OF APPREHENSIONS, ACQUITTALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Remains.	No. of Persons arrested on view and on warrant.	No. of Persons summoned.	No. of Persons discharged on preliminary enquiry.	No. of Persons acquitted after trial.	No. of Persons convicted.
1885	222	6,327	11,357	3,674	5,053	8,845
1886	283	7,122	11,237	3,960	4,736	9,658
1887	316	6,830	12,351	4,688	4,127	10,533
1888	186	6,789	13,708	3,689	3,720	9,180
1889	145	7,526	13,864	4,057	3,791	9,148
1890	179	6,752	14,280	4,442	3,258	8,858
1891	189	8,025	16,667	4,309	3,782	10,882
1892	155	8,111	17,466	4,822	3,511	11,112
1893	168	8,680	18,752	5,486	3,567	11,688
	257	7,988	19,796	5,196	3,827	12,547

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
The number of offences reported to the police -	1,061	1,041	1,064	1,161	1,981	2,344	2,401	2,968	3,361	2,077
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets -	17,906	18,642	19,497	20,688	21,636	21,390	24,881	25,732	27,600	28,041
The number of summary convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person -	1,429	1,334	1,504	1,959	1,871	1,838	2,318	2,526	2,320	2,627
2. For prædial larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	659	903	835	685	699	610	606	662	660	642
4. For other offences -	4,690	4,985	5,780	6,536	6,578	6,410	7,958	7,924	8,708	9,278
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person -	664	727	739	648	507	556	735	685	766	748
2. For prædial larceny -	253	583	435	333	746	476	791	849	821	617
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	373	433	462	492	942	894	1,039	1,139	1,220	1,100
4. For other offences -	777	693	776	704	454	704	888	1,190	1,400	1,476
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts -	3,686	3,278	2,473	3,720	3,791	3,268	3,782	3,511	3,567	3,827
2. In the Superior Courts -	1,467	1,468	1,654	1,218	1,145	1,176	1,426	1,607	1,664	1,844

PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Year.	Arrests, &c.	Discharges and Acquittals.	Convictions.	Number of Persons sentenced to Corporal Punishment.	Total value of Provisions stolen.
1885	579	305	253	2	£ s. d. 6 0 0
1886	1,114	508	583	2	0 5 0
1887	838	382	435	8	0 7 9
1888	697	353	333	—	—
1889	1,289	537	746	1	0 2 1½
1890	760	292	476	—	—
1891	Nil	—	—	—	—
1892	1,468	619	849	—	—
1893	1,367	538	821	1	Not given.
1894	1,168	546	617	—	—

CRIMINAL.

CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Summary Convictions.					Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population.
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.		
1884.													
Barbados	171,860	2,651	1080	677	4,203	8,473	42	-	31	14	87	8,560	5.0
British Guiana	264,063	3,703	152	1,144	6,607	11,617	65	1	89	25	180	11,797	6.4
Trinidad	166,628	1,955	117	864	7,255	10,192	80	-	50	22	152	10,344	6.2
Jamaica	580,804	1,534	-	532	4,535	6,601	702	282	395	641	2,020	8,621	1.4
1885.													
Barbados	171,860	2,848	942	698	4,049	8,544	64	-	58	7	129	8,673	5.0
British Guiana	270,042	2,692	163	1,562	7,550	12,430	174	2	264	68	508	12,938	4.8
Trinidad	171,914	1,476	118	973	7,279	9,855	39	-	42	39	120	9,975	5.8
Jamaica	580,804	1,429	-	659	4,690	6,778	664	253	373	777	2,067	8,845	1.5
1886.													
Barbados	171,860	2,290	949	784	3,379	7,782	33	-	31	10	74	7,856	4.5
British Guiana	274,311	2,611	626	1,040	7,425	11,245	130	-	115	23	268	11,513	4.2
Trinidad	178,270	1,682	127	990	7,167	9,941	68	-	18	21	107	10,048	5.6
Jamaica	580,804	1,334	-	903	4,985	7,222	727	583	433	680	2,323	9,545	1.6
1887.													
Barbados	180,000	2,266	1329	556	3,136	6,842	27	-	43	11	81	6,923	3.8
British Guiana	274,311	2,441	169	935	6,099	10,389	95	-	111	37	243	10,632	3.8
Trinidad	183,486	1,871	102	947	5,990	8,888	52	-	22	11	85	8,973	4.8
Jamaica	580,804	1,504	-	835	5,780	8,119	739	435	462	776	2,412	10,531	1.8
1888.													
Barbados	180,000	2,379	884	652	3,329	7,315	38	-	47	6	91	7,406	4.1
British Guiana	278,477	2,931	284	936	6,933	11,191	12	-	132	85	329	11,520	4.1
Trinidad	189,566	1,927	80	948	5,560	8,534	75	-	32	11	118	8,652	4.5
Jamaica	580,804	1,959	-	685	6,536	9,180	548	333	492	704	2,077	11,257	1.8
1889.													
Barbados	180,000	2,370	955	702	3,480	7,570	37	-	53	6	96	7,666	4.2
British Guiana	282,066	2,802	391	1,033	5,083	9,194	143	-	143	26	312	9,506	3.4
Trinidad	196,172	2,094	99	1,203	6,320	9,727	68	-	31	9	108	9,835	5.0
Jamaica	580,804	1,871	-	699	6,578	8,148	507	746	942	454	2,649	10,797	1.9
1890.													
Barbados	185,000	2,506	1018	741	3,599	7,781	25	-	52	17	94	7,875	4.2
British Guiana	284,000	2,603	276	914	8,422	12,121	21	-	77	98	196	12,317	4.3
Trinidad	208,752	1,727	100	979	7,251	10,082	68	-	27	10	105	10,187	4.9
Jamaica	639,491	1,838	-	610	6,410	8,858	556	476	894	704	2,630	11,488	1.8
1891.													
Barbados	182,306	2,487	935	1,077	2,971	8,291	36	-	58	8	102	8,393	4.6
British Guiana	278,393	2,520	182	1,154	9,174	13,231	101	-	102	27	230	13,461	4.83
Trinidad	200,028	1,914	125	1,029	6,583	9,668	107	-	26	15	148	9,816	4.8
Jamaica	639,491	2,318	-	606	7,958	10,882	735	791	1039	888	3,453	14,635	2.6
1892.													
Barbados	182,306	2,562	1181	922	4,528	9,193	26	-	66	6	98	9,291	5.09
British Guiana	278,393	2,300	196	1,763	4,337	8,596	149	-	123	32	304	8,900	3.19
Trinidad	200,028	1,814	171	889	7,590	10,464	77	1	31	3	111	10,575	5.05
Jamaica	639,491	2,320	-	660	8,708	11,688	766	821	1220	1400	4,207	15,895	2.47
1893.													
Barbados	182,306	2,711	703	836	4,586	8,836	19	-	42	15	76	8,912	4.81
British Guiana	278,393	2,071	155	779	8,495	11,500	79	-	71	16	166	11,666	4.47
Trinidad	200,028	1,878	118	931	8,622	11,549	70	-	33	14	117	11,666	5.3
Jamaica	639,491	2,627	-	642	9,278	12,547	748	617	1033	1476	6,399	15,677	2.40

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

THE Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, commenced with a surplus of £91,031, and the revenue realized was £597,129, making together a sum of £688,160. The expenditure, including £33,521 for Sinking Funds and £2,400 for Redemption of Debt amounted to £628,332, thus leaving at the close of the year a surplus of £59,829.

The details of Revenue and Expenditure are contained in the tables on the following pages.

The yield of General Revenue shews a net increase of £37,967 and this is due to larger returns chiefly in import duties, rum duties, stamps, tax in lieu of education fees under Tax Revenue, and postal revenue, fines and forfeitures, interest on securities held for sinking funds, interest on Jamaica Railway Bonds, reimbursements and miscellaneous, under Non-tax Revenue.

Import Duties and Rum Duties shew, respectively, an increase of £17,223 and £7,476 which is ascribed to a general activity in commerce; Tax in lieu of Education Fees an increase of £2,208, due both to the alteration in the incidence of the tax made by Law 34 of 1893 and to a larger number of houses having been brought under collection, while the increase of £2,217 in interest on Railway Bonds is due to payments made during 1893-94 which properly belonged to the preceding year. The only item shewing a decrease of any importance is Savings Bank interest which is merely apparent, the receipts from certain investments not having been brought to account during the year.

The revenue specially appropriated for the reconstruction and maintenance of main roads, under Law 17 of 1890, amounted to £31,800 or £814 more than in 1892-93, due to larger collections in respect of the holdings tax and spirit licenses.

The Parochial Revenues which are devoted to Parochial roads, poor relief sanitary, and other local services, and are administered by the Mayor and Council, in Kingston, and the several Parochial Boards, produced £128,719, an increase of £5,109 on the receipts in 1892-93. These returns shew a decrease in the collections of the Kingston Street Tax of £1,292, due to the suspension of the special tax for Streets Improvement under Law 34 of 1892; Fire rates and gas rates of Kingston also shew small decreases; but every other source of revenue under this head, it will be seen, shews a greater or lesser increase.

The revenue on account of Immigration realized £1,371, an increase of £696 on the previous year's receipts, the results of payments made by proprietors of estates on account of two lots of East Indian Immigrants received from the transport vessels "Volga" and "Jumna"

The general expenditure of the colony shews a net increase of £12,649. The cause of this increase is to be found under Education, which alone is responsible for an excess of £14,296, due to the operation of Law 34 of 1893; and under Miscellaneous, to the extent of £14,059 caused by the payments on account of expenses connected with the Chicago and Jamaica Exhibitions. Other items represent small increases and decreases. Public Works, however, shews a large decrease of £26,465 when compared with

the expenditure of the year before owing, in a degree, to less actual works performed and to the purchase, in the previous year, of Desnoes' wharf in Kingston at a cost of £14,441.

Main Road Expenditure, under Law 17 of 1890, shews an increase of £14,608 for maintenance and a saving of £3,576 on account of interest on loan money the incidence of which has been transferred to Charges of Debt and paid from General Revenue.

Appropriated Expenditure shews a decrease under parochial roads and poor relief of £2,322 and £2,229 respectively, while all other heads shew small increases from £80 to £948, the result being a net decrease of £2,444.

Immigration Expenditure shews an increase of £2,574 due to the expenses connected with the transport of immigrants by the "Volga" and "Jumna," a great part of which are, however, re-imbursed by the proceeds of the notes given under Law 14 of 1891.*

PUBLIC DEBT.

During the year £180,000 raised in 1892-93, under the Inscribed Stock Law, for the reconstruction of Parochial Roads under Law 17 of 1890 was transferred to the General Debt of the Colony, and £50,000 of the loan of £140,000 authorised under the Kingston Streets Improvement Law, 31 of 1890, was raised as a first instalment.

The public debt directly secured on the general revenue stood as follows at the end of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking fund actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt, namely:—

1884	.	.	£1,243,899	18	9
1885	.	.	1,427,458	14	2
1886	.	.	1,478,790	3	8
1887	.	.	1,491,993	3	9
1888	.	.	1,502,684	9	8
1889	.	.	1,506,883	6	1
1891	.	.	1,458,221	12	7
1892	.	.	1,520,088	4	3
1893	.	.	1,523,944	2	11
1894	.	.	1,672,299	14	6†

This debt is being annually reduced by an amount of £32,786.

Of the above amount of debt on the 31st March last £777,002 was on account of the Railway purchase, reconstruction and extension, and £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal.

In addition to the above there are the loans raised for the following special objects, which are guaranteed by the general revenues although secured primarily on the special revenues of the several works:—

Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	.	£128,200
Kingston Markets	.	20,000
Kingston Gas Works	.	30,000
Kingston Slaughter House	.	10,000

* For Statements of Revenue and Expenditure see following pages.

† See

pages 282 and 283.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	255,839	246,692†	258,963	257,148	265,632	247,745	251,536
Export Duties	6,060	4,547	5,257	4,378	6,337	5,601	5,570
Excise	81,540	91,001†	101,777†	85,334	84,581	80,455	77,720
Licenses	16,981	14,770	14,431	15,347	16,987	15,843	15,687
Stamps	13,313	15,066	15,683	18,463	16,906	14,524	16,038
Post Office	17,021*	14,572	15,306	17,033	16,628	16,531	16,838
Telegraph	.	3,309	3,777	4,511	4,244	4,053	4,058
Tax on Stock	4,937	5,062	4,945	4,837	4,866	4,654	4,597
Court Fees	7,650	7,309	6,967	7,081	7,018	6,071	5,864
Fees of Office	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fines, &c.	2,369	2,546	2,680	2,650	2,565	3,249	3,037
Jamaica Railway	22,137	26,034	25,839	27,086	32,019	34,824	49,095
Reimbursements	18,068	18,273	17,469	16,566	19,943	18,718	24,417
Miscellaneous	8,239	11,209	7,411	5,476	14,314	6,738	6,067
Revenues now Appropriated	84,969	90,440	85,634	87,981	90,437	91,026	95,099
Interest on Sinking Funds	5,313	5,805	7,958	9,306	9,327	10,646	11,163
Savings Bank	.	.	3,144	2,092	3,352	3,697	3,406
Total	544,436	556,635§	577,241	561,287	595,156	564,375	590,192
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties	9,183	16,105	13,824	13,328	12,075	8,127	11,905
Capitation Tax, &c.	9,591	4,140	3,206	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	5,107	5,167	5,821	3,902
Total	18,674	20,245	17,030	18,434	17,242	13,948	15,807
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Light Dues	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poor Rates (a)	28,668	32,364	30,440	28,900	29,678	30,377	33,223
Kingston Streets	1,554	1,288	705	2,937	2,317	2,786	2,793
Market Dues (b)	1,671	2,606	2,645	2,687	3,007	3,259	3,390
Pounds (c)	1,222	1,069	981	921	922	1,011	992
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parochial Roads	38,173	41,047	39,810	39,514	40,496	38,246	39,670
Sanitary (d)	3,737	3,729	3,651	4,074	4,040	4,430	5,290
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,512	1,285	1,261	1,463	1,420	1,541	1,190
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	4,029	3,802	3,662	3,883	4,128	4,172	4,246
Gas Rates, &c.	4,403	3,250	2,479	2,580	3,421	3,413	2,511
Parochial General Purposes	.	.	.	.	.	191	1,327
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	1,021	1,008	1,600	467
Total	84,969	90,440	85,634	87,980	90,437	91,026	95,099

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873.

* Including Telegraphs.

† Increased for year by 10 per cent. ‡ Duty increased for year to 8s.

§ To the General Revenues for this year should be added the following sums, which were received during the year:—

£ 9,098 18 10½ Government Savings Bank Fund.

16,357 8 6 Sinking Funds set free by operations of Law 19 of 1880.

500 0 0 Refunded by Appropriated Revenues, being an amount on account of Kingston Streets wrongly charged to General Revenue in 1880-81.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, *continued*.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	299,279	288,840	165,010	371,855	324,479	303,657	320,976
Export Duties	9,382	9,398	4,222	6,687	654*	.	.
Excise	101,691	95,502	58,610†	136,160	123,418	120,003	127,479
Licenses	17,948	19,933	9,090	2,915	1,263	785	779
Stamps	15,995	16,656	9,315	19,286	19,317	20,814	22,394
Post Office	17,492	18,295	8,793	17,685	18,278	19,095	20,285
Telegraph	4,448	4,795	2,525	6,392	5,687	5,734	6,087
Tax on Stock	4,835	4,501	1,669	4,753	4,754	134	11
Court Fees	6,463	7,187	4,028	7,578	8,442	8,547	8,665
Tax in lieu of Education Fees	.	.	.	.	.	10,270	12,478
Fines, &c.	3,392	3,622	1,909	4,639	4,614	4,359	5,451
Jamaica Railway	55,685	60,860	119,126‡	436	23,545§	4,557	6,774
Reimbursements	19,429	24,178	11,082	22,405	24,468	30,508	32,078
Miscellaneous	4,590	12,111	3,916	6,972	17,802	15,905	18,744
Revenues now Appropriated.	103,622	107,272	58,385	155,435	156,165	154,596	160,519
Interest on Sinking Funds	12,189	8,903	4,564	9,365	9,955	10,433	11,581
Savings Bank	3,330	4,755	4,434	11,823	3,935	4,362	3,348
Total	679,770	686,818	466,678	784,386	746,776	713,760	757,649
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties (Capitation Tax, &c.) Law 7 of 1878	6,129	3,675	1,105	2,598 1,428	448	.	824||
Miscellaneous	5,349	4,462	1,603	379	31,390	31,838	547
Total	11,478	8,137	2,708	4,405	31,838	31,838	1,371
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (a)	35,734	38,263	22,445	40,531	38,748	40,756	42,189
Kingston Streets	3,140	3,381	1,961	6,639	7,437	4,346	3,054
Market Dues (b)	3,404	3,914	2,138	4,436	4,615	5,106	5,514
Pounds (c)	1,009	927	506	1,029	970	967	809
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890	.	.	.	30,815	32,012	30,986	31,800
Parochial Roads	42,935	42,146	20,740	50,317	44,845	48,520	50,169
Sanitary (d)	6,581	8,120	4,740	8,238	6,621	7,190	9,151
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,093	1,239	684	1,546	1,771	1,550	1,466
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	4,280	4,940	832	5,228	5,483	5,578	5,967
Gas Rates, &c.	2,349	2,641	1,456	2,598	2,611	3,511	2,523
Parochial General Purposes	750	757	247	2,017	1,875	1,977	2,948
Miscellaneous	2,349	944	2,636	2,242	9,177	4,109	4,929
Total*	103,624	107,272	58,385	155,436	156,165	154,596	160,519

(a) Appropriated by Law 6 of 1868.

(b) " " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " " Order of Government

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " " 44 of 1872.

(f) " " " 9 of 1873.

* Duties abolished.

† Duty increased to 6s. a gallon

‡ Railway sold :—Includes £100,000 on account of sale.

§ Now interest on second Mortgage Bonds.

|| Amended Law 14 of 1891.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	45,416	45,831	43,777	43,159	65,823	72,423	74,546
Governor and Staff	7,300	7,300	7,707	6,167	6,986	6,857	6,818
Privy Council	68	421	94	81	86	11	177
Legislative Council	826	778	968	820	1,613	752	981
Colonial Secretariat	5,076	5,479	5,470	5,236	5,212	5,230	5,314
Director of Public Works	9,164	8,997	9,049	8,558	8,550	8,738	7,768
Audit Office	3,299	3,375	3,534	3,518	3,155	3,253	3,361
Treasury	3,043	3,193	3,272	3,208	3,349	3,359	3,248
Savings Bank	...	...	1,917	2,103	2,621	2,160	2,144
Stamp Office	674	711	682	815	776	861	928
Post Office	20,294	19,908	21,434	23,022	22,537	22,437	26,136
Customs, &c.	30,808	31,157	31,833	32,232	31,458	30,987	30,813
Judicial	38,054	37,356	36,266	34,561	34,715	35,248	35,092
Ecclesiastical	8,122	10,278	7,881	7,450	7,409	6,985	6,934
Medical	48,560	*51,457	50,141	48,505	49,031	49,785	52,456
Police	51,178	49,399	48,670	49,173	48,324	48,650	48,218
Prisons and Reformatories	31,128	29,870	26,996	24,086	22,553	23,562	23,836
Education	25,716	22,865	25,064	25,863	28,945	30,833	33,323
Harbour Masters	979	950	816	...	925	1,822	1,325
Militia and Store	...	...	...	837	...	...	...
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	3,931	4,286	4,417	...	3,868	6,709	7,279
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	...	...	4,788	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16,448	16,234	16,164	16,798	20,713	†15,196	16,443
Census	6,033	127	...	...	...	...	...
Steam Communication	5,183	5,561	5,335	5,047	2,116	2,153	2,000
Stationery and Printing	7,916	8,003	7,051	6,192	5,750	6,600	5,596
Library and Museum	879	972	927	920	917	850	1,128
Colonization	...	...	...	7,723	9,660	4,488	120
Plantations	5,456	5,281	4,851	5,388	5,000	4,258	4,391
Railway	12,491	12,776	14,112	12,048	18,017	27,424	33,050
Main Roads and Buildings†	74,463	52,617	53,415	48,156	47,614	52,285	48,080
Pensions, &c.	13,373	13,764	13,411	13,150	12,629	12,733	12,363
Parochial	2,058	2,132	2,059	2,038	...	...	...
Recovered Lands	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	90,586	82,633	78,343	86,743	92,349	96,087	120,088
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure from Income	568,521	533,711	529,851	532,097	562,702	582,735	613,96
Sinking Funds, &c.	28,097	14,853	13,648	12,939	24,607	14,003	20,956
Total Payments from Income	596,618	548,564	543,499	555,036	587,309	596,732	593,003
Less Debt Payments as above	28,097	14,853	13,648	12,939	24,607	14,003	20,956
Add Expenditure from Money raised by Loans	568,521 79,368	533,711 142,933	529,851 180,033	531,885 141,348	562,702 204,241	582,735 29,315	613,96 23,634
Total	647,889	676,644	709,884	673,233	766,943	612,050	637,593
Immigration	35,934	24,522	23,341	30,701	14,715	10,563	8,567

* Including Quarantine and Central Board of Health.

† Now includes Light Houses.

‡ For details, see the head "Miscellaneous."

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	77,454	83,127	40,799	76,569	77,314	77,650	79,661
Governor and Staff	6,868	6,783	3,460	6,947	6,819	7,186	7,049
Privy Council	48	32	.	165	11	27	134
Legislative Council	1,726	1,341	477	1,459	1,448	2,126	3,156
Colonial Secretariat	5,215	5,345	2,700	5,184	5,047	5,777	5,706
Director of Public Works	10,682	10,733	†5,584	12,378	14,658	16,854	16,201
Audit Office	3,373	3,201	1,611	3,451	3,521	3,605	3,715
Treasury	3,180	3,137	1,581	3,499	3,838	4,112	4,408
Savings Bank	2,256	2,234	1,081	2,374	2,628	2,697	2,889
Stamp Office	981	1,020	448	1,043	1,052	1,119	1,099
Post Office and Telegraphs	24,148	25,358	12,590	27,094	30,245	30,032	30,429
Revenue Departments	31,226	30,882	15,570	32,697	33,311	34,288	35,927
Judicial	36,064	36,058	18,215	38,574	39,764	41,210	43,829
Ecclesiastical	6,781	6,277	3,238	6,138	5,562	4,402	3,824
Medical	48,786	49,515	24,333	49,502	55,068	57,162	57,445
Police	48,033	47,827	24,664	50,133	51,390	51,475	51,255
Prisons and Reformatories	23,343	24,134	11,677	23,574	24,955	25,000	25,523
Education	35,200	37,518	20,332	40,253	40,790	56,033	70,329
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	1,476	1,473	604	1,416	1,802	2,214	1,755
Colonial Allowances and Mi- litary Expenditure	7,880	7,648	3,651	8,590	8,595	9,530	9,527
Miscellaneous	14,974	20,154	10,091	25,763	72,214	31,652	48,824
Census	.	.	.	84	6,232	.	.
Steam Communication	1,727	2,619	1,333	2,583	2,150	2,508	2,092
Stationery and Printing	6,548	6,336	4,867	6,534	9,386	8,741	7,550
Library and Museum	1,049	942	516	3,586	1,832	1,774	1,784
Colonization	3,822	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plantations and Gardens	4,796	5,070	2,686	6,932	5,057	5,479	5,401
Railway	32,064	33,167	9,798	†385	†673	.	.
Main Roads and Buildings*	52,318	57,632	32,210	91,659	91,659	83,718	58,460
Pensions, &c.	13,498	15,036	7,192	14,167	13,227	13,393	14,438
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	107,481	112,633	58,627	126,289	135,897	127,419	124,976
Total Expenditure from Income	612,999	637,233	319,935	669,021	746,143	707,179	717,385
Sinking Funds, &c.	26,946	27,462	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521
Total Payments from In- come	586,053	664,695	332,571	698,040	775,132	740,084	750,906
Less Debt Payments as above	26,946	27,462	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521
Add Expenditure from Mo- neys raised by Loans	15,672	37,745	23,671	34,141	115,361	66,163	54,398
Total	628,671	674,978	348,606	761,210	861,414	773,342	771,783
Immigration	4,553	8,973	1,383	8,411	35,640	5,103	7,677

* Now includes Light Houses.

† Includes Land Department.

‡ Now for salary of Government Director only.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Rates (<i>a</i>)	36,141	32,361	30,465	30,498	31,267	32,599	35,239
Kingston Streets	279	414	117	18	231	919	648
Markets (<i>b</i>)	3,011	6,609	4,104	8,088	6,539	4,500	4,461
Pounds (<i>c</i>)	1,043	1,069	1,011	947	960	1,032	981
Parochial Roads	41,457	33,803	33,746	34,535	41,167	41,844	53,960
Sanitary (<i>d</i>)	2,753	3,304	3,528	3,923	4,783	8,151	17,345
Fire Rates, Kingston (<i>e</i>)	1,405	1,109	1,301	2,688	1,577	1,188	1,350
Dog Tax	1,452	.	.	3,209	3,608	.	.
Trade License Surplus Fund (<i>f</i>)	3,045	1,503	2,184	2,838	2,828	2,392	2,206
Gas Appropriation	.	2,410	1,885	.	.	2,494	2,528
Parochial General Purposes	.	.	.	.	.	969	1,419
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	90,586	82,633	78,343	86,743	92,349	96,087	120,088
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90. Half-Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (<i>a</i>)	35,623	38,567	20,088	43,221	43,908	45,204	42,975
Kingston Streets	1,115	892	223	892	860	905	1,110
Markets (<i>b</i>)	4,502	3,223	1,823	5,101	7,726	7,169	8,584
Pounds (<i>c</i>)	965	1,002	570	1,040	997	855	986
Parochial Roads	47,799	51,639	27,718	60,148	59,552	52,402	50,070
Sanitary (<i>d</i>)	8,571	8,241	3,251	5,523	6,791	8,960	9,054
Fire Rates, Kingston (<i>e</i>)	1,314	1,147	793	1,501	1,863	1,405	1,468
Trade License Surplus Fund (<i>f</i>)	2,936	2,495	1,384	3,003	3,005	2,529	1,930
Gas Appropriation	1,897	3,041	1,339	2,701	2,854	2,900	2,981
Parochial General Purposes	2,635	2,387	1,439	3,157	3,963	5,089	5,816
Miscellaneous	125	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	107,481	112,633	58,627	126,289	131,520	127,419	124,975

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " " Law 9 of 1873.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	£	£	£	£
Clerk Parochial Boards .	1,501	1,508	1,384	1,294
Miscellaneous .	5,346	15,245	11,596	27,097
Registrar General's Department .	3,466	3,338	3,346	4,191
Board of Supervision .	339	436	446	417
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company .	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Island Record Office .	1,407	1,663	1,502	1,367
Registration of Titles .	527	513	627	844
Extension Track Jamaica Railway .	11,016	43,958	7,347	7,191
" " (Railway) .	...	...	...	1,057
Industrial Schools .	162	634	1,272	1,237
Immigration Department .	...	2,919	2,131	2,129
£	25,763	72,214	31,652	48,824

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ¾d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston .	8 2 9	0 15 0½	2 15 6½	1 0 10½	12 14 2½
St. Andrew .	155 12 1½	19 17 6	41 3 4½	69 9 9½	286 2 10
St. Thomas .	218 9 1½	12 1 5½	57 13 11½	108 8 4	396 12 10½
Portland .	169 13 0½	5 5 2½	55 19 4½	98 3 0½	329 0 7½
St. Mary .	304 17 4½	29 3 9	112 19 2½	60 7 8½	507 8 0½
St. Ann .	200 8 3½	157 12 7½	204 17 1	119 4 0½	682 2 0½
Trelawny .	136 18 7½	101 1 0½	82 19 2½	89 19 4½	410 18 3
St. James .	113 2 4	45 16 2½	64 5 1½	91 17 9½	315 1 6
Hanover .	107 4 2	46 19 5½	86 4 6½	55 8 8½	295 16 10½
Westmoreland .	140 19 7½	62 0 0	153 16 3	111 9 0½	468 4 11
St. Elizabeth .	144 7 3½	118 18 9½	112 5 4	164 14 10	540 6 2½
Manchester .	190 0 10½	55 10 11	87 6 0½	94 2 3½	426 14 7½
Clarendon .	265 12 9	39 14 9½	78 1 7½	192 7 6½	575 16 7½
St. Catherine .	273 15 5½	94 10 10	107 10 2	167 17 5½	643 13 10½
Totals	£ 2,429 3 10½	789 7 6½	1,247 11 4	1,424 10 9½	5,890 13 6

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH POOR RATE HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR, 1893-94.

PARISH.	RATED HOUSES.		HOUSES OTHER THAN RATED.										Houses (other than rated) and 3rd Class Houses.		Total No. of Houses.	Total Poor Rate.	
	No.	Amount.	Huts.	Every other.		Arrears Classed Houses.						Amount.	Floored.	Unfloored.			
				Owued.	Tenanted.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.								
			Owued.				Tenanted.	Owued.	Tenanted.	Owued.	Tenanted.	Total.					
		£ s. d.														£ s. d.	
Kingston	4,984	8,038 19 6½	4	1	646	521	•	•	•	•	•	•	646	646	1,422	5,630	8,164 15 11
St. Andrew	3,940	2,217 7 6	4	1	900	507	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,432	8	3,899	5,372	2,507 19 6
St. Thomas	1,941	1,320 16 1½	91	38	3,263	507	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,899	•	3,899	5,840	2,445 17 2
Portland	2,210	1,580 12 6	3	12	1,771	1,252	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,040	868	2,172	5,250	2,374 17 10
St. Mary	3,536	1,529 4 0	1	7	2,177	483	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,670	467	2,203	6,206	2,095 11 5½
St. Ann	5,995	1,836 7 6	60	18	1,135	794	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,058	1,972	86	8,053	2,146 14 6
Trelawny	2,135	1,529 11 2½	31	23	1,261	637	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,957	1,093	864	4,092	2,105 14 7½
St. James	2,208	1,497 0 11½	•	67	1,032	863	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,375	1,234	739	4,183	1,952 7 1½
Hanover	2,803	1,740 6 9½	•	5	•	1,066	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,071	•	1,071	3,374	2,061 4 3½
Westmoreland.	5,048	2,073 11 9	10	9	1,053	1,132	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,205	1,159	1,046	7,253	2,512 9 7
St. Elizabeth	2,746	1,212 2 0½	20	13	4,697	582	•	•	•	•	•	•	5,314	1,411	3,903	8,060	2,235 4 1½
Manchester	5,052	1,863 6 3	51	9	1,471	248	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,779	10	1,769	6,831	2,217 2 3
Clarendon	4,838	2,731 16 6½	40	38	2,216	812	1	•	•	•	•	•	3,109	•	3,108	7,947	3,654 7 9½
St. Catherine	4,607	3,189 9 3	7	20	3,217	1,741	•	•	•	•	•	•	4,986	839	4,147	9,593	4,639 10 4½
Total 1893-94	52,043	32,365 11 11½	318	265	24,889	10,643	1	1	3	•	18	3	36,141	9,707	26,429	88,184	41,223 16 6½

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC

Laws under which Debt was incurred.		Rate of Interest.
Permanent Investments	Curates Fund { 25 Vic. c. 34—Support of Widows	6 per cent.
	Rectors Fund { and Orphans of Clergy	
	Widows and Orphans' Fund—Law 11 of 1875—Support of the Widows and Orphans of Public Officers	6 do.
Guaranteed Loans	... Law 39 of 1869—Guarantee Consolidation Loan	4 do.
Loans for General Purposes secured on Island Revenues	Law 1 of 1879—Telegraph	... 5 do.
	Law 12 of 1879—Railway Purchase	... 4½ do.
	Law 8 and 17 of 1880—Railway Extension	... 4 do.
	Law 19 of 1880—Consolidation of Loans	... 4 do.
	Law 17 of 1884—Railway Extension	... 4 do.
	Law 14 of 1886 ditto	... 4 do.
	Law 16 of 1887 ditto further charges	... 4 do.
	Law 37 of 1887—Aid to Revenue	... 4½ do.
	Law 13 of 1885—Inscribed Conversion of Loans	4 do.
	Law 20 of 1888—Exchange of Debentures	... 4 do.
	Law 36 of 1888—Further Railway Charges	... 4 do.
	Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891—Portland Bridges	4 do.
	Law 17 of 1891—Local Inscribed ditto	... 4 do.
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue	Law 17 of 1874—Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	5 do.
	Law 27 of 1885 ditto	... 4 do.
	Law 14 of 1890 ...	... 4 do.
	Law 30 of 1888—Kingston Gas Commissioners	4 do.
	Law 5 of 1882—Kingston Slaughter House Commissioners	4 do.

DEBT OF THE COLONY.

Amount of Original Debt.	Amount Repaid.	Amount Outstanding.	Held in Sinking Funds and Debentures.	Net present Liability.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	28,001 5 3
...	...	...	...	18,986 2 3
...	...	...	...	51,470 14 11
367,600 0 0	9,500 0 0	358,100 0 0	282,390 12 0	75,709 8 0
5,055 19 3	...	5,055 19 3	...	5,055 19 3
140,000 0 0	131,200 0 0	8,800 0 0	245 16 7	8,554 3 5
400,000 0 0	339,700 0 0	60,300 0 0	472 13 3	59,827 6 9
400,700 0 0	306,400 0 0	94,300 0 0	686 13 6	93,613 6 6
183,000 0 0	131,200 0 0	51,800 0 0	136 19 3	51,663 0 9
52,000 0 0	7,100 0 0	44,900 0 0	29 18 1	44,870 1 11
30,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	28,000 0 0	295 3 6	27,704 16 6
57,800 0 0	55,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	...	2,300 0 0
1,065,114 5 4	...	1,065,114 5 4	54,684 4 11	1,010,430 0 5
82,500 0 0	8,000 0 0	74,500 0 0	...	74,500 0 0
28,000 0 0	...	28,000 0 0	...	28,000 0 0
61,400 0 0	300 0 0	61,100 0 0	30 19 8	61,069 0 4
30,860 0 0	...	30,860 0 0	315 11 9	30,544 8 3
2,904,130 4 7	991,000 0 0	1,913,130 4 7	339,288 12 6	1,672,299 14 6
30,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	*2,021 17 6	14,978 2 6
17,500 0 0	...	17,500 0 0	73 2 8	17,426 17 4
43,520 0 0	...	43,520 0 0	1,344 10 4	42,175 9 8
14,900 0 0	...	14,900 0 0	...	14,900 0 0
10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0
115,920 0 0	13,000 0 0	102,920 0 0	3,439 10 6	99,480 9 6
3,020,050 4 7	1,004,000 0 0	2,016,050 4 7	342,728 3 0	1,771,780 4 0

* Deposit at Interest under Law 15 of 1871.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1882 TO 1885.

Parish.	1881-82.				1882-83.				1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,693	691	1,355	3,739	1,182	435	1,209	2,826	756	707	1,635	3,098	1,091	836	1,889	3,816
St. Andrew	4,479	398	383	5,260	5,130	443	387	5,960	5,263	474	397	6,134	5,153	608	428	6,189
St. Thomas	5,737	618	310	6,665	6,051	429	275	6,755	6,592	410	235	7,237	6,592	410	235	7,237
Portland	4,431	327	187	4,945	5,020	322	198	5,540	4,369	391	164	4,924	4,734	428	226	5,388
St. Mary	3,896	412	297	4,605	4,780	590	280	5,560	4,946	257	170	5,373	5,356	508	294	6,158
St. Catherine	8,310	1,066	682	10,058	8,147	997	794	9,938	8,045	1,126	817	9,988	7,774	1,070	599	9,443
St. Ann	4,421	450	380	5,251	5,153	462	385	6,000	5,324	468	389	6,181	5,444	474	393	6,311
Clarendon	9,248	881	644	10,873	7,785	958	1,275	10,018	8,171	666	561	9,398	8,685	632	530	9,847
Manchester	5,724	507	400	6,631	5,827	520	381	6,728	5,801	487	373	6,661	5,157	452	351	5,960
Trelawny	4,406	305	254	4,965	4,504	328	340	5,172	4,272	360	313	4,945	4,230	400	330	4,960
St. James	3,572	402	275	4,249	4,463	593	313	5,369	3,821	494	297	4,612	3,952	495	295	4,742
Hanover	3,838	552	317	4,707	4,109	475	259	4,843	3,914	402	397	4,713	3,446	437	212	4,095
Westmoreland	5,222	872	690	6,694	5,120	870	600	6,590	4,630	731	395	5,756	4,300	731	266	5,297
St. Elizabeth	7,182	805	319	8,306	6,983	779	344	8,106	6,563	746	326	7,635	6,250	780	350	7,380
Total	72,259	8,286	6,403	86,948	74,254	8,111	7,040	89,405	72,467	7,719	6,469	86,655	72,164	8,361	6,398	86,823

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1886 TO 1899.

Parish.	1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,146	867	1,817	3,830	1,201	859	1,905	3,965	1,281	840	1,941	3,761	1,353	894	2,021	4,268
St. Andrew	5,043	624	474	6,141	3,745	576	501	4,822	3,790	579	514	4,834	3,373	862	563	4,798
St. Thomas	6,487	391	227	7,105	6,624	380	290	7,294	7,120	420	260	6,800	4,179	663	358	5,200
Portland	4,951	439	235	5,625	4,757	518	295	5,570	4,390	1,918	450	6,758	5,081	599	311	5,991
St. Mary	5,149	376	212	5,737	4,945	479	308	5,732	5,001	518	286	5,805	5,115	471	275	5,861
St. Catherine	7,765	679	767	9,211	7,552	931	648	9,131	8,044	1,503	741	10,288	8,766	1,589	896	11,251
St. Ann	5,483	396	348	6,227	5,490	479	335	6,364	7,825	505	483	8,313	8,514	549	525	9,588
Clarendon	8,214	578	463	9,255	8,376	706	444	10,126	9,240	719	523	10,482	9,148	695	617	10,460
Manchester	5,092	436	343	5,871	4,986	479	216	5,681	5,361	589	430	6,380	6,379	579	374	7,332
Trelawny	4,379	300	254	4,933	2,831	422	244	3,497	4,738	528	376	5,642	4,928	568	629	6,125
St. James	4,025	477	314	4,816	3,857	472	290	4,619	3,877	487	294	4,658	3,421	701	332	4,454
Hanover	2,977	396	196	3,569	3,249	476	225	3,950	3,737	521	307	4,565	2,705	1,044	354	4,103
Westmoreland	4,695	752	386	5,833	7,821	486	442	8,749	5,924	790	425	7,139	4,598	557	352	5,507
St. Elizabeth	6,225	810	375	7,410	7,892	701	842	9,435	8,862	1,007	441	10,310	7,454	915	390	8,759
Total	71,414	7,510	6,402	85,326	73,926	7,964	7,045	88,935	79,189	9,456	8,939	97,584	75,014	10,686	7,997	93,697

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1893.

Parish.	1889-90.				1890-91.				1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,460	958	2,422	4,840	1,087	1,345	2,428	4,860	1,495	970	3,214	5,679	1,183	1,801	2,746	5,780
St. Andrew	4,028	1,009	589	5,626	3,807	1,209	724	5,740	4,140	962	632	5,734	3,914	1,130	743	5,787
St. Thomas	6,225	787	394	7,406	6,489	931	489	7,909	6,606	668	311	7,585	6,821	727	324	7,872
Portland	5,438	643	397	6,478	5,286	688	425	6,399	6,640	864	534	8,088	6,764	854	543	8,161
St. Mary	4,369	1,032	470	5,871	4,484	1,075	491	6,050	4,678	1,093	501	6,272	4,965	1,160	581	6,656
St. Catherine	9,166	1,762	854	11,782	*9,287	1,416	1,086	11,789	8,820	2,134	967	11,921	8,984	1,927	794	11,705
St. Ann	9,350	680	635	10,665	12,794	931	868	14,593	13,644	967	860	15,471	9,450	846	572	10,868
Clarendon	9,303	897	573	10,773	7,285	4,015	864	12,164	9,512	1,522	1,005	12,039	8,922	2,674	1,008	12,604
Manchester	6,603	553	320	7,476	*6,784	577	395	7,756	5,935	504	345	6,784	7,020	795	388	8,203
Trelawny	4,772	514	379	5,665	5,750	530	354	6,634	5,134	454	334	5,922	4,658	619	418	5,695
St. James	3,617	440	278	4,335	*3,657	634	352	4,643	3,815	641	346	4,802	4,451	741	419	5,611
Hanover	2,900	987	344	4,231	5,239	1,074	382	6,695	4,802	877	326	6,005	5,027	999	428	6,464
Westmoreland	5,521	695	370	6,586	6,079	817	431	7,327	6,686	1,003	443	8,132	6,609	1,118	587	8,314
St. Elizabeth	7,431	956	468	9,355	6,705	998	490	8,133	7,465	855	463	8,783	7,951	958	579	9,488
Total	80,683	11,913	8,493	101,089	84,733	16,180	9,779	110,692	89,372	13,514	10,281	113,167	86,709	16,349	10,080	113,138

* For 1891-92

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1893-94.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	1,017	77	1,094	9	860	154	808	692	2,514	£2,051 8 3
St. Andrew	1,873	25	1,898	1,264	1,158	44	1,044	4	2,250	2,397 13 1½
St. Thomas	2,300	2	2,302	1,029	594	4	1,124	...	1,722	2,165 19 3
Portland	1,793	11	1,809	381	396	32	630	...	1,068	1,509 3 9½
St. Mary	3,427	6	3,433	594	684	22	1,300	...	2,006	2,841 10 9
St. Ann	2,680	110	2,790	1,334	952	152	1,094	...	2,198	2,811 14 4½
Trelawny	1,227	29	1,256	839	568	52	526	...	1,146	1,388 17 9
St. James	1,796	32	1,828	764	570	40	712	32	1,354	1,738 12 9
Hanover	2,025	21	2,046	303	390	32	462	...	884	1,673 13 7½
Westmoreland	3,346	15	3,361	1,006	864	40	766	20	1,720	2,878 2 10½
St. Elizabeth	2,748	46	2,794	1,665	894	88	726	...	1,708	2,663 0 1½
Manchester	2,145	65	2,210	1,265	798	122	476	12	1,408	2,161 14 1½
Clarendon	3,339	21	3,360	1,519	700	52	1,352	4	2,108	3,012 6 0
St. Catherine	3,799	9	3,788	1,538	806	52	2,018	104	2,980	3,592 18 1½
Total 1893-94	33,500	469	33,969	14,010	10,234	886	13,068	868	25,066	32,886 14 11
" 1892-93	32,805	890	33,195	13,970	9,332	794	12,540	712	23,378	31,556 4 3
Increase	695	79	774	40	902	92	528	156	1,678	1,330 10 8
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1893-94.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	25	58	86	135	245	466	13	1	9	12
St. Andrew	...	...	1	14	191	206	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	5	4	7	207	213	8	...	1	...
Portland	3	...	10	35	194	239	8	...	1	...
St. Mary	...	5	4	17	282	303	8	...	2	...
St. Ann	3	2	12	27	298	337	8	...	1	...
Trelawny	2	3	10	17	171	193	9	...	1	1
St. James	1	5	10	13	220	243	10	...	1	2
Hanover	4	5	2	19	130	151	9	...	2	...
Westmoreland	6	3	3	18	345	366	6	...	3	1
St. Elizabeth	1	3	16	34	424	474	10	...	1	...
Manchester	...	2	6	26	347	381	1	...	1	...
Clarendon	...	...	6	23	354	383	5	...	1	...
St. Catherine	3	5	21	37	396	454	...	...	...	...
Total	48	96	191	422	3,804	4,424	95	1	24	16

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1893-94.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	23	-	96	21	1
St. Andrew	-	65	16	4	1
St. Thomas	-	102	16	-	-
Portland	-	64	15	3	-
St. Mary	-	139	20	2	-
St. Ann	2	92	19	1	2
Trelawny	4	20	17	-	-
St. James	2	53	14	3	-
Hanover	-	42	7	-	-
Westmoreland	1	92	13	1	-
St. Elizabeth	1	159	11	2	-
Manchester	1	137	13	1	-
Clarendon	-	147	7	-	-
St. Catherine	2	132	33	9	1
Total	36	1,244	297	47	5

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSEKIND, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND
IN 1893-94.

Parish.	Number of horsekind (including those used solely for hire) used on the roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of horsekind not used on the roads.—Law 6 of 1878.*	Total number of horsekind.	Number of asses used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of asses not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.*	Total number of asses.	Number of horned stock.—Law 6 of 1878.*	Number of carriages, allowing 4 wheels to each including those used for hire, for livery stable purposes and as hackney carriages.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts, drays, &c., allowing 2 wheels to each.—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	1,094	...	1,094	9	..	9	...	426	404
St. Andrew	1,898	144	2,042	1,264	36	1,300	932	302	522
St. Thomas	2,302	547	2,849	1,029	68	1,097	1,934	149	562
Portland	1,809	330	2,139	381	23	404	973	107	315
St. Mary	3,433	945	4,378	594	58	652	6,751	176	650
St. Ann	2,790	1,190	3,980	1,334	171	1,505	17,393	276	547
Trelawny	1,256	602	1,858	839	76	915	4,575	155	263
St. James	1,828	377	2,205	764	45	809	3,123	161	356
Hanover	2,046	806	2,852	803	144	947	9,289	106	221
Westmoreland	3,361	1,358	4,719	1,006	183	1,189	12,086	231	398
St. Elizabeth	2,794	2,321	5,115	1,665	393	2,058	10,191	245	363
Manchester	2,210	777	2,987	1,265	236	1,501	5,877	233	238
Clarendon	3,360	1,030	4,397	1,519	121	1,640	4,879	189	676
St. Catherine	3,788	693	4,481	1,538	245	1,783	6,287	241	1,009
Total	33,969	11,120	45,089	14,010	1,799	15,809	84,341	2,997	6,534

CATTLE, HORSEKIND, &C., ON ESTATES AND PENS.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.			Sheep.
	On Pens.	On Estates.	Total.	On Pens.	On Estates.	Total.	
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew	726	120	846	230	12	242	800
St. Thomas	2,000	1,500	3,500	700	1,300	2,000	1,000
Portland	2,200	...	2,200	1,000	70	1,070	2,500
St. Mary	6,500	600	7,100	1,000	...	1,000	800
St. Ann	12,950	1,200	14,150	2,300	250	2,550	1,514
Trelawny	4,575	4,200	8,775	604	520	1,124	570
St. James	3,181	1,996	5,177	728	450	1,178	220
Hanover	9,286	1,288	10,574	866	230	1,096	642
Westmoreland	11,831	4,589	16,420	1,402	460	1,862	1,917
St. Elizabeth	10,500	1,320	11,820	4,000	700	4,700	1,454
Manchester	5,300	...	5,300	4,170	...	4,170	600
Clarendon	3,373	1,885	5,258	1,900	300	2,200	1,545
St. Catherine	8,000	1,600	9,600	1,000	100	1,100	3,500
Total	80,422	20,298	100,720	19,900	4,392	24,292	17,062

of 1878 was repealed by Law 6 of 1892. The figures shown above are those for 1891-92.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last ten years was as follows :—

1883-84	£1,568,639	1888-89	£1,597,600
1884-85	1,487,833	1890-91	2,188,937
1885-86	1,325,603	1891-92	1,759,890
1886-87	1,351,394	1892-93	1,941,481
1887-88	1,695,605	1893-94	2,157,794

And the Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	£825,952
“ II. Raw Material—	
(a) Textile	£416
(b) Metal	none
(c) Other	49,264
“ III. Manufactured Articles—	
(a) Textile	£571,225
(b) Metal	155,371
(c) Other	492,809
“ IV. Coin and Bullion	41,076

A comparison of these figures with the returns of 1892-93 shows increase under Group I. of £21,269; under Group III. of £158,538; and under Group IV. of £29,797; while the third Group shows a falling off of £2,047.

In commenting on the Trade Returns of the year the Collector General, in his Annual Report, calls attention to the increase in the importations, under Group I., of cattle and horses; of ales, spirits, wines and tea; of tobaccos; of butter substitutes, milk and culinary oil; and of refined sugar. And under Group III. to increased importations of ready-made clothing; cotton manufactures; hats; woollen manufactures, books, carriages for pleasure, earthen and chinaware, furniture, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness, and lumber, and claims that larger importations of this character are indicative of material progress, it being a legitimate deduction that there was a considerable margin for the luxuries of life.

Looking at the Island's Imports in connection with its taxation the returns show that 44 per cent. of the total Imports were subjected to an advalorem tax of 12½ per cent; 38 per cent. paid varying specific duties, and 18 per cent. were admitted free of duty; the total duties paid being equivalent to a uniform tax of 15 per cent. on the value of all imports.

The imports into the colony during each of the last three years were drawn from the several countries in the following proportions, viz. :—

	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
United Kingdom	55.1	51.9	49.
Dominion of Canada	8.8	9.6	10.4
United States	33.2	34.8	37.2
Other Countries	2.9	3.7	3.4

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
1883-84	£1,350,900	£133,089	£1,483,989
1884-85	1,181,203	227,645	1,408,848
1885-86	1,078,315	201,803	1,280,118
1886-87	1,334,465	174,542	1,509,010
1887-88	1,661,601	166,989	1,828,590
1888-89	1,501,660	113,164	1,614,824
1890-91	1,807,084	95,730	1,902,814
1891-92	1,628,777	93,319	1,628,777
1892-93	1,690,637	69,169	1,759,806
1893-94	1,982,596	93,093	2,075,689

The exports for 1893-94 are accounted for under the four general heads referred to above as follows :—

Head I. Food, Drink, &c.	.	.	£1,471,830
" II. Raw Material:—			
(a) Textile	.	£413	
(b) Metal	.	—	
(c) Other	.	513,582	513,995
" III. Manufactured Articles:—			
(a) Textile	.	£5,889	
(b) Metal	.	2,071	
(c) Other	.	6,150	14,110
" IV. Coin and Bullion	.	.	75,751

The comparison with the figures of 1892-93, showing an increase under Head I. of £164,288; under Head II. of £125,129; under Head III. of £938; and under Head IV. of £25,526. The chief items contributing to the increase under Head I, under which 71 per cent. of the exports are grouped, are corn, bananas, cocoanuts, ginger, pimento, sugar and cigars. The Collector General, in his Annual Report, also registers the practical abandonment of an export business in oranges, and a considerable falling off, attributable to a slow market rather than to diminished production, in the output of rum.

Under minor products attention is called by the Collector General to the beneficial results which have followed from the care devoted to the cultivation and preparation of cocoa. The value of the exports having risen from £12,341 in 1892, to £27,069 in 1894, and a case is mentioned where a proprietor obtained 89s. 6d. per 100lbs. in the London Market for his produce, a price which compares favourably with that quoted for the best Trinidad or Grenada varieties. Attention paid in 1892-93 by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations to the preparation for market of ginger appears also to have exercised an influence upon the exports. The value of ginger exported in 1894 having been £44,796 against £27,263 in 1893, and £10,681 in 1892. A third among the minor industries in regard to which increase has followed upon public attention being called to its capabilities is that of bee-keeping. The export of beeswax having reached a value of £7,703 in 1894 against an average of about £5,000 in the three years preceding and this without any diminution in the output of money.

The value of each of the several articles of island produce exported bears the following proportion to total value of Exports :—

—	1888-89.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Sugar .	16.3	13.1	15.6	14.3	14.2
Rum .	9.1	11.	15.7	11.3	7.4
Coffee .	19.4	15.7	20.7	20.1	17.3
Dyewoods .	25.	21.3	18.7	21.1	24.3
Fruit .	20.3	29.4	17.7	23.1	26.6
Pimento .	3.2	4.5	3.1	3.5	3.8
Other .	6.7	5.	8.5	6.6	6.4

The exports from the colony during the past six years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

—	1888-89.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
United Kingdom .	37.3	32.4	32.7	29.1	26.7
Dominion of Canada .	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.7
United States .	50.2	55.3	50.9	54.2	57.3
Other Countries .	10.2	10.2	12.9	14.1	14.3

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom	44,707 19 2	68,232 9 4	50,007 3 4	69,232 19 4
" British Possessions	211,327 17 2	193,482 4 3	168,267 8 11	124,252 1 4
" U.S. of America	293,291 7 3	337,891 19 9	319,831 2 5	301,526 13 2
" Other Countries	725 5 11	836 1 4	1,010 2 0	1,074 18 7
Total Food Stuffs	550,052 9 6	600,442 14 8	539,115 16 8	496,086 12 5
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom	67,956 9 1	65,105 16 11	44,091 2 4	71,640 9 8
" British Possessions	451 4 8	171 1 6	175 4 2	3 3 6
" U.S. of America	1,017 9 0	1,199 6 8	1,103 3 11	1,400 6 9
" Other Countries	2,525 9 3	5,603 11 1	2,073 17 4	629 10 2
Total Liquors	71,950 12 0	70,079 16 2	47,443 7 9	73,673 10 2
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom	218 10 1	463 7 4	314 7 3	343 18 6
" British Possessions	55 1 0	36 17 6	...	...
" U.S. of America	10,335 9 9	8,663 7 10	9,630 10 3	13,566 12 3
" Other Countries	870 10 6	1,612 14 2	1,291 11 2	1,089 9 0
Total Tobacco	11,479 11 4	10,776 6 10	11,236 8 8	14,999 19 1
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom	15,223 1 1	18,108 12 11	14,957 10 10	13,042 2 0
" British Possessions	13 7 0	7 3 0	8 11 0	13 7 4
" U.S. of America	6,302 13 6	5,949 16 0	5,722 7 9	5,665 16 0
" Other Countries	158 15 1	392 17 4	550 11 6	308 15 3
Total Household Furniture	21,697 16 8	24,458 9 3	21,039 1 1	19,030 0 7
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom	465,544 6 1	431,553 4 7	337,550 15 0	356,080 3 1
" British Possessions	1,087 15 11	1,700 7 6	1,203 10 11	604 8 7
" U.S. of America	8,489 5 10	8,109 6 7	11,447 17 6	12,353 16 9
" Other Countries	2,108 5 6	2,523 14 0	984 2 4	795 3 9
Total Clothing	477,229 13 4	443,886 12 8	351,186 5 9	369,833 12 2
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom	67,137 11 2	68,466 9 3	53,620 18 6	40,104 2 3
" British Possessions	733 15 4	273 11 6	502 16 3	182 3 2
" U.S. of America	6,810 17 3	14,070 0 8	14,327 17 8	6,154 2 2
" Other Countries	41 7 6	248 17 0	93 1 3	54 15 2
Total Hardware and Ironmongery	74,723 11 3	83,058 18 5	68,544 13 8	46,495 2 9

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1888.	1889.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
84,358 2 1	88,034 6 10	134,570 15 1	90,427 8 0	97,897 4 6	100,694 15 6½
131,180 10 4	152,866 10 4	163,912 7 8	187,768 15 4	197,216 16 5	196,782 19 11½
321,877 0 10	332,767 3 4	315,764 1 10	407,206 2 6	395,751 7 0	395,822 12 5
763 6 1	319 1 4	1,935 8 2	1,956 1 6	1,647 8 5	1,863 4 8
538,178 19 4	573,987 1 10	616,182 12 9	687,358 7 4	692,512 16 4	695,163 12 7
58,336 5 2	63,950 17 3	86,054 12 10	64,948 4 1	62,809 10 10	81,989 17 3
3 18 0	600 10 7	4,669 7 6	5,926 10 6	5,562 18 11	5,024 9 10
3,224 17 3	3,600 18 2	3,670 16 2	3,369 7 9	5,245 14 1	4,514 15 10
649 3 1	872 5 0	1,459 5 7	2,471 10 10	1,858 5 8	1,766 9 10
62,214 3 6	69,024 11 0	95,854 2 1	76,715 13 2	75,476 9 6	93,295 12 9
555 14 3	441 13 3	428 11 4	483 9 7	993 1 7	1,714 14 9
...	57 8 1	357 17 6	314 11 3	44 15 0	1 3 0
12,559 4 10	14,129 15 8	16,883 19 10	15,936 2 3	18,281 15 4	18,605 10 5
1,376 8 4	652 19 6	791 5 6	280 15 9	457 1 7	354 7 5
14,491 7 5	15,281 16 6	18,461 14 2	17,014 18 10	19,776 13 6	20,675 15 7
15,121 18 4	16,303 16 7	23,651 9 6	16,646 13 10	13,943 8 4	24,375 2 9
11 19 9	97 16 3	497 3 7	974 10 2	221 0 4	141 18 8
6,427 11 6	5,753 15 1	11,099 12 9	7,886 17 3	7,384 11 8	8,583 15 2
307 2 0	385 19 6	1,233 7 5	345 14 4	422 18 1	1,045 13 11
21,868 11 7	22,541 7 5	36,531 13 3	25,853 15 7	21,971 18 5	34,146 10 6
519,729 19 7	417,503 3 11	551,727 3 7	407,275 11 2	521,282 17 8	604,578 7 10
179 11 10	907 8 0	3,775 16 9	3,732 17 10	2,016 19 11	808 14 2
10,248 16 9	15,273 9 2	26,018 2 11	22,165 1 6	25,081 3 11	44,484 13 5
933 18 8	1,204 11 1	5,309 9 4	2,801 19 11	4,722 9 2	5,402 5 10
531,091 6 10	434,888 12 2	586,830 12 7	435,975 10 5	553,103 10 8	655,274 1 3
55,366 18 6	57,194 8 0	78,229 17 0	59,396 9 1	79,103 14 1	72,025 3 6
107 15 9	218 10 10	278 7 8	796 19 11	383 19 1	185 18 8
8,272 12 2	11,961 2 7	33,960 6 4	20,739 10 0	21,980 12 11	23,286 13 8
39 9 6	33 19 2	452 3 3	796 19 11	569 18 7	706 15 3
63,786 15 11	69,408 0 7	112,920 14 3	81,729 18 11	102,038 4 8	96,204 11 1

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	24,795 4 3	13,007 13 10	8,143 5 11	11,580 10 10
" British Possessions .	9,763 15 3	9,443 0 8	6,499 14 1	4,321 8 9
" U.S. of America .	30,626 15 7	24,533 4 4	34,541 9 6	25,260 3 8
" Other Countries .	71 1 6	130 8 11	47 8 1	144 4 10
Total Building Materials .	65,256 16 7	47,114 7 9	49,231 17 7	41,306 8 1
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	28,165 4 11	14,633 2 7	12,541 7 5	8,241 18 11
" British Possessions .	212 5 2	48 2 1	1,598 5 11	225 12 6
" U.S. of America .	21,249 11 2	25,425 10 1	10,184 13 6	12,795 19 0
" Other Countries .	92 8 5	0 16 0	...	1,120 0 0
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	49,719 9 8	40,107 10 9	24,324 6 10	22,383 10 5
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	2,680 17 1	1,454 12 5	13,070 5 10	10,404 11 11
" British Possessions .	17 14 6	11 3 6	11 9 9	...
" U.S. of America .	3,959 6 5	1,028 19 7	1,592 0 2	1,824 2 5
" Other Countries .	0 12 0	13 14 0	378 4 6	78 5 9
Total other Machinery & Tools .	6,658 10 0	2,508 9 6	15,052 0 3	12,307 0 1
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	28,659 9 2	28,392 15 3	37,144 16 4	25,614 1 7
" British Possessions .	...	882 15 3	165 18 10	...
" U.S. of America .	...	474 8 0	615 4 0	79 6 3
" Other Countries .	200 0 0	86 8 0	351 4 0	...
Total Coals and Coke .	28,859 9 2	29,836 6 6	38,277 3 2	25,693 7 10
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	8,723 12 1	8,202 14 1	8,275 4 11	7,754 16 1
" British Possessions .	78 14 5	4 10 0	14 0 6	112 10 0
" U.S. of America .	1,335 3 2	1,139 10 4	1,206 18 8	944 8 1
" Other Countries .	24 0 0	14 11 0	37 13 11	14 5 0
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	10,161 9 8	9,361 5 5	9,533 10 0	8,825 19 2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	153,089 10 2	73,045 9 7	82,695 0 11	110,266 7 2
" British Possessions .	1,304 10 4	1,968 8 1	4,403 0 2	12,578 3 9
" U.S. of America .	42,293 15 2	40,151 9 1	50,169 15 7	63,262 5 5
" Other Countries .	4,162 1 1	11,036 9 6	13,350 9 5	5,594 8 11
Total Miscellaneous .	200,849 16 9	126,201 16 3	150,618 6 1	191,701 5 3
Grand Total .	1,568,639 5 11	1,487,832 14 2	1,325,602 17 6	1,322,336 8 7

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1888.	1889.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11,734 11 4	16,137 7 10	16,902 14 2	27,415 16 7	13,991 1 2	8,251 15 8
5,436 8 4	6,059 18 9	6,218 14 4	8,709 2 5	5,456 8 6	6,555 18 5
80,600 19 4	41,021 15 4	71,453 15 5	60,705 13 4	62,214 12 0	70,528 1 5
42 2 0	11 18 2	50 10 8	10 6 9	731 5 9	1,292 1 5
47,814 1 0	63,231 0 1	94,625 14 7	96,840 19 1	82,393 7 5	86,627 16 11
11,673 7 8	8,197 1 0	10,772 1 11	7,471 18 6	11,234 7 11	23,119 13 10
14 0 0	...	320 0 0	162 13 8	328 2 3	610 0 0
19,231 6 4	7,648 0 4	2,512 2 3	10,442 2 11	5,154 13 2	6,617 13 2
50 12 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	15 0 0	20 11 5	...
30,969 6 0	15,850 1 4	13,606 14 2	18,091 15 1	16,737 14 9	30,347 7 0
3,904 16 5	14,338 2 4	11,187 17 1	11,366 0 0	25,666 10 4	17,439 7 2
...	2 0 0	50 16 0	457 13 0	...	93 11 1
8,548 11 6	2,931 14 11	34,447 2 6	12,933 10 7	11,148 2 9	10,632 0 8
84 19 1	64 11 0	374 6 0	633 18 4	381 12 1	654 2 10
12,538 7 0	17,436 8 3	46,060 1 7	25,391 1 11	37,196 5 2*	28,819 1 9
38,571 11 11	33,268 1 0	31,519 7 9	31,881 16 6	36,873 14 0	38,443 13 10
...	...	300 13 0	709 6 3	1 0 0	68 0 0
215 1 0	187 17 6	2,744 6 11	3,403 7 0	7,101 2 0	5,141 8 0
10 4 0	...	...	3 15 0	...	...
38,796 16 11	33,455 18 6	34,574 7 8	35,998 4 9	43,975 16 0	43,653 1 10
9,908 5 1	8,972 1 0	11,010 9 0	9,209 14 2	11,423 12 5	15,530 17 5
4 10 0	36 11 5	166 8 9	142 15 9	273 1 10	245 2 8
1,097 12 10	935 17 8	3,948 0 3	4,562 0 11	2,604 19 10	4,714 15 4
4 14 0	18 13 0	34 2 9	89 12 9	76 6 3	161 5 1
11,015 1 11	9,936 11 11	15,159 0 9	14,004 3 7	14,378 0 4	20,652 0 6
240,092 19 8	172,600 6 10	245,429 8 0	148,522 2 0	126,549 11 1	188,022 16 9
22,484 4 2	8,107 7 5	3,563 14 8	8,072 17 11	16,913 4 1	6,054 12 5
57,137 3 3	53,885 14 1	207,822 7 8	63,928 14 3	109,426 19 5	117,395 2 8
3,125 17 1	3,261 3 4	25,557 15 7	7,501 1 3	16,106 1 3	19,780 16 2
322,840 4 2	237,854 1 8	482,373 5 11	248,024 14 5	268,995 15 10	331,253 8 0
1,695,605 1 7	1,562,922 11 3	2,153,179 13 9	1,762,999 3 1	1,928,556 12 7	2,136,112 19 9

* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	10,650	144,531	6,262	69,436	3,112	34,506	2,354	24,322
" British Possessions	13,687	186,150	5,176	57,396	2,522	27,968	1,598	16,509
" United States of America	6,425	88,873	15,739	174,508	12,143	134,637	21,253	219,588
" Other Countries	657	8,891	585	6,485	512	5,680	399	4,119
Total Sugar	31,419	428,445	27,762	307,825	18,289	202,791	25,604	264,538
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	18,039	195,427	17,370	195,484	12,520	156,500	21,423	267,790
" British Possessions	342	3,700	484	4,342	230	2,876	273	3,412
" United States of America	211	2,281	205	2,311	212	2,654	558	6,980
" Other Countries	1,772	19,205	3,932	31,916	1,802	22,515	1,872	23,392
Total Rum	20,364	220,613	21,991	234,053	14,764	184,545	24,126	301,574
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	18,266	37,337	29,103	56,751	26,477	57,827	18,443	68,165
" British Possessions	4,223	8,629	7,751	15,118	5,919	12,925	810	2,993
" United States of America	19,346	39,544	31,436	61,302	14,187	30,984	29,309	108,325
" Other Countries	6,522	13,331	12,364	24,110	8,336	18,208	8,025	29,662
Total Coffee	48,357	98,841	80,654	157,281	54,919	119,944	56,587	209,145
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	85,583	71,889	70,340	43,330	35,925	27,159	43,932	30,752
" British Possessions	785	659	172	106	506	383	201	141
" United States of America	18,502	15,542	18,216	11,221	25,080	18,961	17,529	12,270
" Other Countries	5,602	4,706	6,632	4,085	266	201	3,835	2,685
Total Pimento	110,472	92,796	95,360	58,742	61,777	46,704	65,497	45,848
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	42,242	125,772	44,364	120,008	40,300	120,677	29,765	96,158
" British Possessions	22	58	22	56	501	1,503	340	1,104
" United States of America	751	2,239	2,991	8,100	5,521	16,394	9,208	29,896
" Other Countries	4,023	12,001	11,224	30,304	18,760	56,276	23,801	76,918
Total Dyewoods	47,038	140,070	58,601	158,468	65,082	194,850	63,114	204,076

* At a Standard of 100

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1888.		1889.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
9,832	104,068	2,409	32,792	1,212	13,636	229	2,479	1,131	12,493	792	9,262
2,488	26,343	2,219	30,201	2,033	22,865	1,164	12,576	1,033	11,420	457	5,343
14,084	149,062	12,959	176,353	17,506	196,953	22,067	238,323	19,506	215,542	22,773	266,162
844	8,929	369	5,020	243	2,734	194	2,097	202	2,228	127	1,477
27,248	288,402	17,956	244,366	20,994	236,188	23,654	255,474	21,872	241,683	24,149	282,244
*		*		*		*				*	
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
16,731	181,261	12,160	121,601	14,026	175,328	14,421	216,324	15,384	173,077	11,939	119,377
242	2,631	223	2,233	249	3,105	328	4,922	389	4,375	243	2,436
238	2,586	374	3,744	437	5,468	838	12,578	282	3,172	291	2,914
1,473	15,942	991	9,914	1,224	15,296	1,460	21,914	927	10,431	2,139	21,395
18,684	202,420	13,748	137,492	15,936	199,197	17,047	255,738	16,982	191,055	14,612	146,122
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
38,217	124,129	30,264	104,229	30,543	114,539	25,677	99,500	26,487	92,707	17,208	66,681
1,691	5,494	2,713	9,363	5,063	18,986	8,624	33,420	6,547	22,917	3,040	11,789
50,929	165,418	48,323	166,422	33,975	127,405	40,155	155,604	46,550	162,928	57,579	223,120
8,128	26,399	3,306	11,369	6,099	22,870	12,467	38,316	17,720	62,013	10,466	40,546
98,965	321,440	84,606	291,383	75,680	283,800	86,923	326,840	97,304	340,565	88,293	342,136
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
51,075	34,322	21,267	22,032	54,495	49,046	25,067	20,054	23,803	20,232	37,753	33,035
29	19	94	97	201	181	720	567	785	668	873	764
14,174	9,525	24,507	25,390	29,770	26,793	31,998	25,600	31,401	26,691	31,437	27,507
1,281	862	311	323	5,896	5,306	5,944	4,755	13,757	11,693	17,692	15,480
66,559	44,728	46,179	47,842	90,362	81,326	63,729	50,985	69,746	59,284	87,755	76,786
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
50,824	176,919	60,466	195,852	57,870	301,436	37,525	131,035	40,460	145,540	47,930	230,559
415	1,452	436	1,411	53	165	140	480	55	199	264	1,320
19,883	69,220	27,603	89,499	22,254	77,680	22,735	79,310	22,435	81,014	15,933	78,637
32,309	113,159	28,569	92,997	30,817	107,773	27,343	95,650	36,132	129,999	34,941	170,828
103,431	360,750	117,074	379,759	110,994	387,054	87,743	306,475	99,082	356,752	99,068	481,344

liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	231	...	6,270	...	3,229	...	3,981
" British Possessions	...	2,274	...	2,235	...	2,237	...	864
" United States of America	...	250,371	...	172,887	...	226,809	...	210,042
" Other Countries	...	143	...	262	...	685	...	694
Total Fruit	...	253,019	...	181,654	...	232,960	...	215,581
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).		£		£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
To United Kingdom	...	630	...	411	822	370	575	287
" British Possessions	...	916	...	504	1,130	509	176	88
" United States of America	...	368	...	171	642	289	1,457	722
" Other Countries	...	541	...	1,094	3,109	1,028	3,942	1,323
Total Tobacco	...	2,455	...	2,180	6,703	2,196	6,150	2,420
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	53,635	...	41,444	...	47,932	...	46,218
" British Possessions	...	8,191	...	3,779	...	6,771	...	1,926
" United States of America	...	33,930	...	16,307	...	22,485	...	18,456
" Other Countries	...	12,769	...	21,227	...	14,661	...	23,335
Total Minor Products.	...	108,525	...	82,757	...	91,849	...	89,935
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	88	1,056	99	980	106	1,080	92	1,000
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	100	915	10	98	12	132	1	10
Total Cattle	188	1,971	109	1,078	118	1,212	93	1,010
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	75	1,917	37	905	17	850	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...
" Other Countries	106	2,248	61	1,134	21	365	18	341
Total Horsekind	181	4,165	98	2,039	39	1,265	18	341
MISCELLANEOUS.								
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	18,530	...	3,713	...	60,149	...	44,147
" British Possessions	...	41,579	...	19,730	...	4,218	...	12,927
" United States of America	...	28,567	...	148,448	...	109,899	...	56,763
" Other Countries	...	44,413	...	55,754	...	27,537	...	60,706
Total Miscellaneous	...	133,089	...	227,645	...	201,803	...	174,542
Grand Total	...	1,483,989	...	1,413,722	...	1,280,119	...	1,509,010

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS—continued.

1888.		1889.		1890-91.		18891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	112	...	2,492	...	3,877	...	2,225	...	1,527	...	1,991
...	539	...	1,787	...	3,770	...	2,698	...	4,146	...	6,001
...	346,553	...	316,004	...	524,030	...	309,694	...	394,789	...	519,862
...	448	...	40	...	49	...	56	...	42	...	17
...	337,652	...	320,323	...	531,726	...	314,673	...	400,504	...	527,871
lbs.	£	lbs.	£		£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1,002	501	909	312	...	581	3,275	1,585	1,469	734	2,525	1,262
297	149	2,373	895	...	2,287	5,723	2,861	4,968	2,424	6,985	3,491
1,715	857	656	337	...	385	1,136	568	216	108	112	56
4,094	2,013	2,134	1,333	...	2,345	9,714	4,449	3,846	1,917	4,992	2,189
7,108	3,520	6,072	2,877	...	5,598	19,848	9,463	10,499	5,183	14,614	6,998
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	48,719	...	44,485	...	52,954	...	58,103	...	57,520	...	66,416
...	1,715	...	3,128	...	2,152	...	1,784	...	4,972	...	6,676
...	30,964	...	15,171	...	17,643	...	31,547	...	26,093	...	38,223
...	18,124	...	9,573	...	8,354	...	16,151	...	6,678	...	7,086
...	99,522	...	72,357	...	81,103	...	107,585	...	95,263	...	118,401
Head.	£	Head.	£		£		£		£		£
79	790	18	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
79	790	26	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head.	£	Head.	£		£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	...	1	50	...	100	2	70	...	...	...	...
34	943	62	3,299	...	815	12	1,128	9	207	9	634
...
66	1,434	4	77	...	177	9	345	5	141	2	60
100	2,377	67	3,426	...	1,092	23	1,543	14	348	11	694
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	63,258	...	67,445	...	3,417	...	31,538	...	7,719	...	25,499
...	6,808	...	4,661	...	10,981	...	27,784	...	8,424	...	26,379
...	25,263	...	18,378	...	75,124	...	24,051	...	44,444	...	33,137
...	71,660	...	24,255	...	6,208	...	9,946	...	8,582	...	8,078
...	166,989	...	114,739	...	95,730	...	93,319	...	69,169	...	93,093
...	1,828,590	...	1,614,824	...	1,902,814	...	1,722,096	...	1,759,806	...	2,075,689

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									SAILING		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1883-84	174	24,091	1,266	56	14,276	486	230	38,367	1,752	93	26,668	750
1884-85	179	28,007	1,354	78	19,053	669	256	47,060	2,023	80	23,966	687
1885-86	183	23,089	1,280	56	14,395	464	239	37,484	1,744	75	23,901	646
1886-87	167	19,079	1,183	54	12,283	397	221	31,362	1,580	63	18,550	515
1887-88	169	20,229	1,209	60	15,706	482	229	35,935	1,691	86	30,308	767
1888-89	154	16,053	1,090	53	14,503	460	212	30,556	1,550	57	14,567	443
*1890-91	184	20,996	1,225	31	10,954	279	215	31,950	1,504	67	18,587	519
1891-92	169	23,811	1,247	21	5,008	166	190	28,819	1,413	62	18,263	493
1892-93	156	17,163	1,053	24	5,861	182	180	23,024	1,235	75	25,207	618
1893-94	204	17,447	1,245	20	5,114	158	224	22,561	1,403	68	22,931	579
STEAM												
1883-84	244	233,199	9,077	105	94,338	3,805	349	327,537	12,882	91	36,566	2,493
1884-85	280	296,563	11,742	41	24,303	1,031	321	320,866	12,773	75	49,450	2,141
1885-86	290	292,709	11,669	55	28,138	1,291	345	320,847	12,960	82	42,496	2,126
1886-87	299	318,892	11,815	66	37,965	1,486	365	356,857	13,301	17	6,589	300
1887-88	395	373,356	14,583	94	46,011	1,890	489	419,367	16,473	20	10,604	379
1888-89	361	367,667	14,496	45	21,206	861	406	832,873	15,357	36	23,793	734
*1890-91	381	365,887	14,641	36	23,187	899	417	389,074	15,540	153	76,799	2,841
1891-92	322	370,871	14,060	26	19,160	637	348	390,031	14,697	128	61,694	2,351
1892-93	296	356,552	13,230	60	55,434	1,884	356	411,986	15,114	137	69,428	2,596
1893-94	390	441,852	15,833	57	45,702	1,542	447	487,554	17,375	124	67,221	2,486

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.												SAILING		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1883-84	186	31,454	1,408	53	9,222	371	239	40,676	1,779	111	33,161	989			
1884-85	207	34,889	1,631	66	11,183	475	273	46,072	2,106	126	40,917	1,182			
1885-86	212	28,969	1,460	57	8,193	385	269	37,192	1,845	148	52,267	1,382			
1886-87	194	23,581	1,330	43	5,238	282	237	28,819	1,612	115	40,508	1,074			
1887-88	204	30,745	1,485	38	4,017	220	242	34,762	1,705	222	84,350	2,130			
1888-89	183	25,119	1,339	33	3,358	208	216	28,477	1,547	247	93,510	2,347			
*1890-91	177	27,575	1,289	51	5,378	319	228	32,953	1,608	213	85,123	2,068			
1891-92	126	18,900	953	55	8,363	374	181	27,263	1,327	201	76,746	1,916			
1892-93	103	15,513	744	62	5,660	362	165	21,173	1,106	215	81,679	2,027			
1893-94	180	19,013	1,135	43	4,026	254	223	23,039	1,389	211	84,083	2,015			
STEAM															
1883-84	295	271,118	11,107	39	45,027	1,461	334	316,145	12,568	104	59,179	2,726			
1884-85	282	276,833	11,124	39	44,603	1,310	321	321,438	12,443	88	43,536	2,236			
1885-86	317	297,482	12,314	20	17,510	520	337	314,992	12,834	93	45,781	2,279			
1886-87	336	325,770	12,398	24	23,102	595	360	348,872	12,993	30	13,425	542			
1887-88	438	372,104	14,671	15	13,538	364	453	385,642	15,035	26	13,037	471			
1888-89	424	374,995	14,773	8	6,532	155	432	381,527	14,928	40	30,326	672			
*1890-91	398	371,249	15,095	24	25,484	637	422	396,733	15,732	207	102,279	3,795			
1891-92	318	355,559	13,824	23	25,362	566	341	388,891	14,390	172	91,510	3,116			
1892-93	342	402,791	14,844	28	31,113	809	370	433,904	15,653	212	102,596	4,058			
1893-94	418	451,474	16,388	29	30,986	715	447	482,460	17,103	216	109,019	4,151			

* Year ending 31st March, 1891.

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			* With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
68	24,025	649	161	50,693	1,399	267	50,759	2,016	124	38,301	1,135	391	89,060	3,151
85	28,951	824	165	52,917	1,511	259	51,973	2,041	163	48,004	1,493	422	99,977	3,534
92	36,196	910	167	60,097	1,556	258	46,990	1,926	148	50,591	1,374	406	97,581	3,300
103	41,521	1,030	166	60,071	1,545	230	37,629	1,698	167	53,804	1,429	387	91,433	3,125
161	65,227	1,589	247	95,535	2,356	255	50,537	1,976	221	80,933	2,071	476	131,470	4,047
197	81,795	1,968	254	96,362	2,411	211	30,620	1,533	255	96,298	2,428	466	126,918	3,961
155	69,520	1,600	222	88,107	2,119	251	39,583	1,744	186	80,474	1,879	437	120,057	3,623
149	65,414	1,540	211	83,677	2,033	231	42,074	1,740	170	70,422	1,706	401	112,496	3,446
169	68,450	1,650	244	93,657	2,268	231	42,370	1,671	193	74,311	1,832	424	116,681	3,503
164	67,364	1,610	232	90,295	2,189	272	40,378	1,824	184	72,478	1,768	456	112,856	3,592
VESSELS.														
34	28,011	1,027	125	77,461	3,520	335	282,649	11,570	139	122,349	4,832	474	404,998	16,402
27	12,141	550	102	54,909	2,691	355	339,331	13,883	68	36,444	1,581	423	375,775	15,464
14	5,200	234	96	47,696	2,360	372	335,205	13,795	69	33,338	1,525	441	368,543	15,320
13	4,743	220	30	11,332	520	316	325,481	12,115	79	42,708	1,706	395	368,189	13,821
6	2,461	121	26	13,065	500	415	383,960	14,962	100	48,472	2,011	515	432,432	16,973
9	4,713	139	45	28,506	873	397	385,460	15,230	54	25,919	1,000	451	411,379	16,230
46	19,295	793	199	96,094	3,634	534	442,686	17,482	82	42,482	1,692	616	485,168	19,174
65	28,886	2,114	193	90,580	3,465	450	432,565	16,411	91	48,046	1,751	541	480,611	19,162
79	36,451	1,455	216	105,879	4,051	433	425,980	15,826	139	91,885	3,339	572	517,865	19,165
101	48,505	1,875	225	117,726	4,361	515	509,073	18,319	158	94,207	3,417	673	603,280	21,736

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
36	10,126	280	147	43,287	1,269	297	64,615	2,397	89	19,348	651	386	83,963	3,048
30	9,727	233	156	50,644	1,415	333	75,806	2,813	96	20,910	708	429	96,716	3,521
28	10,080	233	176	62,347	1,615	360	81,236	2,842	85	18,273	618	445	99,509	3,460
11	3,970	88	126	44,478	1,162	309	64,089	2,404	54	9,208	370	363	73,297	2,774
8	2,825	64	230	87,175	2,194	426	115,095	3,615	46	6,842	284	472	121,937	3,899
8	2,230	56	255	95,740	2,403	430	118,629	3,686	41	3,588	264	471	124,217	3,950
19	5,379	135	232	90,502	2,203	390	112,698	3,357	70	10,757	454	460	123,455	3,811
28	9,014	231	229	85,760	2,147	327	95,646	2,869	83	17,377	605	410	113,023	3,474
30	9,552	234	245	91,231	2,261	318	97,192	2,771	92	15,212	596	410	112,404	3,367
26	6,918	188	231	91,006	2,203	391	103,101	3,150	69	10,944	442	460	114,045	3,592
VESSELS.														
13	16,204	747	125	75,383	3,473	399	330,297	13,833	60	61,231	2,208	459	391,528	16,041
21	7,889	333	99	51,375	2,568	370	320,371	13,360	50	52,442	1,643	420	372,813	15,003
11	3,200	60	96	47,781	2,339	410	343,263	14,593	23	19,510	580	433	362,773	15,173
3	.	30	13,425	542	366	339,195	12,940	24	23,102	595	390	362,297	13,535	
.	139	30	27	13,176	501	464	385,141	15,142	16	13,677	394	480	398,818	15,536
2	522	29	42	30,848	791	464	405,321	15,535	10	7,054	184	474	412,375	15,719
13	2,814	186	220	105,093	3,981	605	473,528	18,890	37	28,298	823	642	501,826	19,713
1	502	19	173	92,012	3,135	490	447,069	16,940	24	25,864	585	514	472,933	17,525
6	2,043	88	218	104,639	4,146	554	505,387	18,902	34	33,156	897	588	538,543	19,799
3	2,135	68	219	111,152	4,219	634	560,493	20,539	32	38,119	783	666	593,612	21,322

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations				—
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	—	at	£3 4 0	
Colombian	—	—	3 0 0	
Aliquot parts in proportion.				
American (United States) Gold				—
" Double Eagle	—	at	£4 2 0	
" Single	—	—	2 1 0	
" Half	—	—	1 0 6	
" Quarter	—	—	0 10 3	
" Dollar	—	—	0 4 1	

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold

and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1892 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1873	£26,700 0 0	£23,250 0 0
1874	52,900 0 0	12,438 15 0
1875	9,500 0 0	46,250 0 0
1876	14,880 14 6	10,061 3 4*
1877	5,000 0 0	63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	83,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,500 0 0	91,885 0 0
1887	98,600 0 0	15,375 0 0
1888	59,400 0 0	31,775 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,125 0 0
1890	59,200 0 0	69,493 6 8
1891	10,100 0 0	41,500 0 0
1892	Nil	31,250 0 0

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow:—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
60 Days	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
30 Days	—	$\frac{7}{8}$
Sight	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—

Not exceeding £10 at	2/6	Not exceeding £35 at	8/9
" " 15 "	3/9	" " 40 "	10/
" " 20 "	5/	" " 45 "	11/3
" " 25 "	6/3	" " 50 "	12/6
" " 30 "	7/6	Issued up to £1000 at same ratio.	

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	J. W. Toone, Clerk.
E. L. Atkinson, Asst. Manager.	C. A. Hicks "
A. H. Richards, Accountant.	R. S. Wilcoxon "
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Accountant.	G. H. N. Haly "
J. A. Robison, Cashier.	S. A. Morgan "
H. D. B. Edwards, Clerk.	P. W. Jarvis "
J. L. Davidson "	O. C. Uber "
J. F. Kirton "	T. A. Smith "
J. H. Aikman "	C. L. Hall, Jr. "
W. J. Messervy "	G. A. Martyn "

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty years, that is, from 1874 to 1893 inclusive.

* Of this amount £2,936 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1874	31st March	175,888	163,411
	30th June	168,981	
	30th September	159,827	
	31st December	148,948	
1875	31st March	167,486	161,907
	30th June	176,217	
	30th September	155,439	
	31st December	148,489	
1876	31st March	162,783	152,115
	30th June	163,771	
	30th September	147,524	
	31st December	134,381	
1877	31st March	152,537	142,722
	30th June	151,302	
	30th September	136,893	
	31st December	130,156	
1878	31st March	135,586	130,537
	30th June	134,939	
	30th September	126,689	
	31st December	124,935	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1874-78		...	£150,138
1879	31st March	135,929	134,238
	30th June	138,224	
	30th September	126,817	
	31st December	135,983	
1880	31st March	146,907	138,539
	30th June	145,771	
	30th September	134,383	
	31st December	127,094	
1881	31st March	123,560	118,328
	30th June	120,748	
	30th September	112,005	
	31st December	117,002	
1882	31st March	124,764	134,755
	30th June	136,739	
	30th September	137,510	
	31st December	140,007	
1883	31st March	147,978	152,281
	30th June	162,481	
	30th September	152,481	
	31st December	146,485	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1879-83		...	£135,628

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average
		£	£
1884	31st March	150,287	152,160
	30th June	159,553	
	30th September	154,650	
	31st December	144,151	
1885	31st March	140,977	137,100
	30th June	145,363	
	30th September	137,964	
	31st December	124,098	
1886	31st March	121,313	98,715
	30th June	128,674	
	30th September	122,514	
	31st December	121,075	
1887	31st March	123,644	105,040
	30th June	133,555	
	30th September	128,023	
	31st December	139,978	
1888	31st March	151,642	124,143
	30th June	159,685	
	30th September	157,061	
	31st December	152,326	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1884-88		...	£123,432
1889	31st March	154,518	150,737
	30th June	152,079	
	30th September	143,775	
	31st December	152,578	
1890	31st March	158,265	164,514
	30th June	161,585	
	30th September	164,650	
	31st December	173,556	
1891	31st March	171,614	166,355
	30th June	173,108	
	30th September	163,685	
	31st December	167,014	
1892	31st March	165,167	152,009
	30th June	155,445	
	30th September	141,814	
	31st December	145,610	
1893	31st March	163,926	174,176
	30th June	175,263	
	30th September	172,650	
	31st December	184,864	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1889-93		...	£161,558

STAFF OF BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AGENT—W. E. Stavert.

CLERKS

William Gauld.

B. Mooney.

R. M. Robertson.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar -	£ s. d. 0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin -	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver) -	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)-	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc -	0 0 9½	India	Rupee (about) -	0 1 3
Brazil	Milrei -	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 16 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar -	0 4 2	Italy	Lira -	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver -	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen -	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies) -	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar -	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about) -	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kronor -	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman -	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre -	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about) -	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 8 0
Do.	98-Piastres -	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta -	0 0 9½
France	Franc -	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor -	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark -	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc -	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold) -	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish -	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar -	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

Prior to the establishment of Crown Government in 1866, the public assistance given to the work of Elementary Education in Jamaica took the form first of an annual grant from the Imperial Parliament from emancipation till 1841, and subsequently of a subsidy of £3,000 annually voted by the Island Legislature. These sums were distributed on no fixed principle, and without regard to the size or efficiency of the schools aided and when a new system, depending on payment by results, was introduced by Sir John Peter Grant and Mr. Savage in 1867, the first thorough inspection showed that little or no benefit had accrued from the unsystematic method of awarding grants hitherto followed, for two-thirds of the schools entirely failed to come up to Government standards, and nearly all the rest were placed in the lowest class. Managers and teachers, however, set energetically to work to bring about an improvement, and the steady advance in the number, attendance and efficiency of the schools since that time has been only interrupted by the cyclone of 1880, which destroyed many school-buildings and in other ways threw back the work of education generally all over the island. The figures in the last report of the Superintending Inspector of Schools show an unprecedented advance in attendance, due in the main to the abolition of school fees by the legislature in the spring of 1892, and it is satisfactory to be able to add that this large influx of new material has not appreciably affected the general efficiency of the schools. The following figures will show the progressive advance since 1871:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	Fees.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.	Average Grant to each School exclusive of Building Grants.	Average Grant per unit of Average Attendance.
1871 .	408	33,343	19,644	£9,460	£5,878	6	68	£20 5 0	£0 8 5
1876 .	569	46,654	27,270	16,251	6,661	45	157	26 0 0	0 10 10
1881 .	687	48,960	26,649	17,544	4,783	52	195	23 7 7	0 12 0
1886 .	723	61,571	34,825	21,375	6,738	70	254	27 10 0	0 11 5
1891 .	836	80,199	44,410	29,379	8,363	115	288	33 9 0	0 12 7
1892 .	877	83,731	45,927	30,736	8,803	128	329	33 7 0	0 12 9
1893 .	912	92,135	52,983	34,724	6,649	143	389	36 9 0	0 12 7
1894 .	957	97,456	64,695	41,378	45	169	367	41 14 4	0 12 4

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891:—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write .	115,418	177,795
Can Read only .	115,650	114,493
Total .	231,068	292,288
Attending School .	67,402	99,769

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed in the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, whose functions should be mainly advisory, but

without whose recommendation no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Provision was also made for the payment of a grant in lieu of fees to all schools where fees are not charged; for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on, or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he may designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause similar to the English. The Code then in force was to remain so until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of Secondary Schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education, and for the granting of Scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at High Schools or Colleges.

The Central Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. The following are the chief provisions of the Revised Code:—

1. The subjects in which Schools are examined and for which marks or grants are given are the following:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Reading—			
Reading	12	Scripture Knowledge	6
Recitation and Grammar	6	Elementary Science	6
Writing—		Geography and History	6
Handwriting	6	Singing	6
Composition	6	Organization and Discipline	6
Orthography	6	Drawing	
Arithmetic—		Needlework	
Arithmetic on Slate or Paper	12	The Practical Teaching of Agriculture, Horticulture and Handicrafts.	
Mental Arithmetic	6		

2. Standards of Classification in these subjects are supplied to all the schools, and all Schools on the Annual Grant List are expected to be classified according to these Standards. The marks given at Inspection are according to the following scale, viz.: Little (the lowest average attainment on the part of the school thought worthy of marks at all), one-sixth of the maximum number of marks attainable; Moderate (less unsatisfactory than the foregoing, but still below the minimum standard of efficiency) one-third; Fair, one-half; Good, two-thirds; Very Good, five-sixths; and Excellent, the total maximum number of marks attainable. This latter mark is only given when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching.

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus:—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 8 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 6 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{2}$ of total.

A third class 28 marks and 4 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total.

4. Grants are made by the Government based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal Teacher with possible additions for the teaching of drawing, for training Pupil Teachers, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of such Assistant Teachers as the school may require; and a grant, fixed for the *prese*ner unit of average attendance, is made for school appliances. A re-

gistered Teacher engaged as an Assistant in a school with over 150 in average attendance gets £25 a year and 4s. per mark, or about £40 in the case of a good, first-class school. In every school with 60 or more as total average attendance and a separate Infant Department, an additional Female Teacher who gives her whole time to ordinary work of the school besides teaching the sewing, earns for the school a grant of £15 a year, besides the sewing grant of 3s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal Teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80. The general result is that all small schools, and large efficient schools get more under the new Code than they did under the old, whilst large inefficient schools get less.

5. Pupil Teachers under the new Code can be engaged in nearly all second-class schools, and receive grants on the same scale as before, namely, four pounds for the first year, five pounds for the second year, and six pounds for the third and fourth years respectively, provided they pass the examinations. Any person who pays a fee of 2s. 6d. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will learn the results of his examination from the published list. The term of engagement has been lengthened by one year for ordinary Pupil Teachers, being now four years. In December, 1892, 261 Pupil Teachers and 411 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

6. The sum of £1,500 has been now for fifteen years annually voted by the Legislature for building grants to Elementary Schools. Under the new Code these grants may now be made for the erection of Teachers' houses.

7. In addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. A number of male students (at present 45, but by a resolution passed at the last session of the Legislative Council to be increased to 60 as soon as the requisite accommodation can be provided) are supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are intended to be under training for the work of school-keeping. There are 22 students at present in residence.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful, and for the payment to such of these teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £20 a year each for a specified number of students under training, and of £15 for every resident student and £7 for every non-resident student who passes the yearly examination. Up to the present time 180 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 74 have been successful and have obtained certificates.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which is under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and consisting of ladies and gentlemen, was established in September, 1885, to meet the want long and pressingly felt of trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are in most cases boarded and lodged at Government expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach for as many full years as they remain in the College in Jamaica Elementary Schools.

The ordinary College course occupies three years, during which the course of

instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Voluntary Training Colleges; but students who fail to pass the annual Government Examination are expected to remain and be again examined in the same standard, unless, in the opinion of the Lady Principal, they are not likely to profit by such extension of their time, in which case they are expected to leave at once. The Board of Visitors may also, at its discretion, on the recommendation of the Lady Principal, allow any student who shews special ability and desire for higher studies to stay and prosecute those studies, for which purpose facilities will be afforded her. The students are classified in three divisions according as they are preparing for the first, second or third year examination.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out of this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

This College, which was first established at Barbican, in St. Andrew's, and subsequently transferred to Camperdown Pen, was finally in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School attached to the Institution.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code, from time to time, may also be seen.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
Right Rev. C. F. Doust, M.A.
J. J. Bowrey, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Gillies.
Rev. T. M. Geddes.
T. B. Oughton, Esq.

Mrs. J. Cochrane.
Mrs. James Roberts.
Mrs. Balfour.
Mrs. J. C. Macglashan.
Miss Fanny Burke.

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary, salary £25.

LADY PRINCIPAL.—Miss Amy Charlotte Johnson, Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford and Certificated Teacher of the University of Cambridge, assisted by a Staff consisting of three Assistants and a Mistress of the Practising School.

An Industrial School for Girls has also been established at Shortwood which was opened on the 1st April, 1892, under the Superintendence of Miss Johnson, the Lady Principal of the College.

The Board of Visitors of the College is also the Board of Visitors of this School which serves as a Practising School for the College.

The Industrial School for boys at Hope has been placed under this Department. About 30 boys are in residence there who receive education such as is given in the Elementary Schools of the colony, besides instruction in carpentry and agriculture.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education constituted under Law 31 of 1892 consists of—

The Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman ex officio.

The Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Vice Chairman.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon

The Right Rev. Bishop Hanna

The Rev. William Gillies

The Rev. Thomas M. Geddes

The Rev. William Pratt, M. A.

The Rev. William Simms, M. A.

The Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

The Hon. William Ewen

The Hon. Dr. John Pringle

Francis Lyons, Esq.

John Vassall Calder, Esq.

Secretary—J. D. Kerrich, Esq., B.A.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and are as follow:—

- (a) To consider, discuss and advise upon, all matters specially referred to it by the Governor;—
- (b) To consider, discuss and recommend, such changes in the Code of Regulations as may seem to it advisable to be made;—

- (c) To consider and report to the Governor, in cases where any school or schools appear to it to be superfluous, as to the advisability of discontinuing the grant to the same or of continuing it to two or more schools only on condition of their amalgamating, or in cases where school accommodation appears to be defective, of making the grant to a new school or schools which shall be under either its own direct management or such management as it shall approve;—
- (d) To make recommendations to the Governor from time to time, as to the expenditure it may consider necessary for the purpose of making adequate provisions for educational requirements;—
- (e) To adjust any difficulties or differences that may from time to time arise between School Managers and Teachers, and may be brought before it;—
- (f) To investigate such cases of complaint on the part of School Teachers of unfair treatment received at the hands of School Managers, as may be referred to it by the Governor and in any case in which it shall consider any such complaint well-founded, to report thereon to the Governor recommending the withdrawal of the grant to such school, unless such redress as it shall specify be given by the Manager;—
- (g) To initiate and prosecute any enquiry arising out of any complaint, representation or other information received, affecting the working of the Elementary School System in Jamaica, and to call for all necessary information;—
- (h) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THERE are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, to enquire into which a Commission was appointed in the year 1845. In the reports which the Commissioners presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon, the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evils the Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a Charity called Drax's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.*

Soon after the passing of the law the Commission was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of its functions. It removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to newly built premises in St. Andrew and up to the present time the Commission has prepared schemes for the future management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Rusea's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Portland, the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vere, and the large and important Trusts known as the Munro and Dickenson Charity in St. Elizabeth, and Wolmer's Free School in Kingston, together with one for the management of the Davidson bequest for the education of a poor boy and girl, all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. For information as to the details of these schemes and the previous history of the Schools reference should be made to the preceding articles on these Trusts. The Commission has also submitted to the Governor a scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica, which is now in partial operation, and has built and equipped University College for the purpose of enabling students to take advantage of facilities offered by the University of London for the taking of the de-

* See Jamaica High School, page 316.

rees of B.A. and LL.B. The Commission also after considerable trouble and correspondence has at last induced the University of London to consent to hold in Jamaica certain examinations which the University had hitherto refused to hold in the colonies. For further information reference should be made to the article on University College.

Owing to the absence in many districts of higher education than that provided by Elementary Schools, the Commission lately submitted to the Legislature, through the Government, a Bill entitled "The Secondary Education Law" which however was thrown out by the Council in the Session of 1891 with the understanding that it should be brought forward again in 1892. This was done and the Bill with certain amendments made by the Government and others made by the Council has now passed into Law.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competitive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wylie Norman.*

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Most Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica and Primate of the West Indies, Chairman.

Lt.-Col. J. Macglashan, Auditor-General, Vice-Chairman.

The Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., D.D., Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.	The Rev. William Gillies, Senior Principal Mico Training School.
The Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools.	R. B. Braham, Esq.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Assistant to the Attorney General.
Secretary—Robert Johnstone, Esq. (who is also Secretary of the Board of Supervision)
salary £50.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

AFTER the establishment of Crown Government large strides were made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision was annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people: but it remained for the late Sir Anthony Musgrave to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not then sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, but the stimulus since afforded by the institution of the Jamaica Scholarships has so raised the standard of three or four good grammar schools as, to a very considerable extent, to bridge over the interval which existed in 1871 between the schools of that period and the Queen's College. In fact to such an extent have good schools developed that the Jamaica Schools Commission has arrived at the opinion that more general good to the country can be done with the money now devoted to the Scholarship tenable in the United Kingdom by the foundation of more numerous Scholarships of less value tenable in Jamaica, combined with a system of extension of University teaching to Jamaica, and the Commission has lately submitted to the Governor a scheme to this end which is now under consideration.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, the boys having

* See Civil Service, page 107.

been resident in Jamaica for at least five years preceding the examination, the standard of the examination being the same as that for matriculation at the London University.

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed in the second division of the London University Matriculation Examination. Since that date the successful candidates have been—

- In 1882. Tomlinson, A. E., of Potsdam.
- 1883. Lee, E. T., of Potsdam.
- 1884. Earle, E. R. C., of the Jamaica High School.
- 1885. Parnter, D. D., of York Castle High School.
- 1886. Tomlinson, F. C., of Potsdam.
- 1887. Lockett, E. V., of York Castle High School.
- 1888. Murray, E. E., of York Castle High School.
- 1889. Thomson, C. A. H., of the Jamaica High School.
- 1890. Jackson, H. C., of the Jamaica High School.
- 1891. Josephs, H. A., York Castle High School.
- 1892. Lockett, H. D., York Castle High School.
- 1893. Brown, H. I. C., York Castle High School.
- 1894. A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.

The following are the regulations for the Jamaica Scholarships:—

(1) There shall be an examination for the Scholarship in the month of December in each year. Due notice will from time to time be given of the days, hours, and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Secretary of the Local Committee and the Sub-Examiner.

(2) No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica; that he has resided here for at least five years next preceding the examination; that he is of good and steady personal character; and that he will have completed his seventeenth, but not completed his nineteenth year on the 15th of December of the year in which he is a Candidate. This evidence shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary before the 1st of September next before the examination.

(3) The examination for the Scholarship shall be the Local Examination of the University of Cambridge for Senior Students; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that examination, provided that he obtains either a first or second class in honours, and provided further that he passes the Examination in a Classical Language, or in Mathematics, or in Natural Science.

(4) Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (at present the Rev. W. Pratt, Kingston).

(5) No Candidate for the Scholarship who has previously competed for it and been unsuccessful will be allowed to compete for it a second time, but Students may enter for the Cambridge Senior Local Examination without being Candidates for the Scholarship.

(6) The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such Candidate, and published in the Gazette.

(7) The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a Student at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degree of such University; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate, signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well-conducted and industrious; if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

(8) Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

(9) In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

(10) The foregoing rules shall be subject to revision from time to time, but no change shall be made in such a manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom the Scholarship may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The existing regulations of the University of Cambridge in regard to the subjects for the examination for senior Students to be held December, 1895, in which, under No. 3 of the Regulations for the Jamaica Scholarship, Candidates are required to pass in the way prescribed, can be obtained from the Local Secretary, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Kingston.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

IN 1869 the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust decided to extend the operation of the Trust to the encouragement of education in the British West India Colonies; and under that decision a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years was annually awarded to the highest among those Candidates, at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in the West India Colonies who passed either in the Honours or in the First Division.

Jamaica was one of the centres of examination for the West India Colonies, and examinations were held in January of each year whenever Candidates presented themselves, and under that scheme the Gilchrist Scholarship was won in 1883 by Mr. E. T. Lea of Potsdam School, Jamaica, who passed in the Honours' Division, and in 1884 by Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School who also passed in the Honours' Division. In 1885 the Scholarship was taken by a competitor from Barbados.

The Trustees announced their intention of withdrawing the benefits of the Trust from the West Indies after the examination of 1885. Memorials against this course, however, were sent to the Trustees from the Jamaica Schools Commission and the Jamaica Institute, strongly supported by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, and similar representations were also made by the Governors of Barbados and Trinidad, pointing out the great improvement that had lately taken place in education in these colonies; and in deference to these representations the Gilchrist Trustees decided not to withdraw entirely the benefits hitherto offered but to substitute for the Scholarship hitherto offered annually, a Scholarship of the same amount (£100) to be offered for competition triennially and to be held, as under the old scheme, for a term of three years. Later on the Gilchrist Trustees sent out a circular letter asking whether in the opinion of the local authorities it would not be more conducive to the general benefit if the Scholarship were to be tenable in the colonies, and the Schools Commission, to whom this recommendation was referred, warmly supported this idea and included it in its Scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica, to which reference has been made under the article entitled "Jamaica Scholarships." This proposal was forwarded to the Trustees for their consideration. The Triennial Scholarship referred to above was restricted to the colonies mentioned, namely, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, and was first competed for in January, 1888. It was won by Mr. E. E. Murray, of York Castle High School, Jamaica, who was placed above the first in the original Honours' List of the London University Matriculation Examination.

Before this Scholarship had been competed for, the Gilchrist Trustees had notified to the colonies in question that this Triennial Scholarship granted to Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad would be withdrawn after the award to be made on the examination in January, 1888. The Trustees stated however that they would further consider

the subject in the Spring of 1888, and that should they then, or at any future time, institute any other Scholarship or Scholarships for those or any of those places, information of the same would be thereupon communicated to the proper authorities, together with the particulars of the conditions on which they might propose that such Scholarship should be held; but nothing further has as yet been heard in the matter. There is therefore at present no Gilchrist Scholarship offered for competition in any of the West India Islands.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

AN important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examination was held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and has since been held annually in December.

The following are the Class Lists* for December, 1893, so far as Jamaica is concerned :—

BOYS.

Students under 19 years of age, who have obtained Honours :—

CLASS I.

A. W. Levy, (distinguished in English, Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics), Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

CLASS II.

D. H. DeSouza, York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.

CLASS III.

V. O. Manton, York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.
W. Simms, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners :—

J. Duff, York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.

A. E. Murray, "

W. Morrison, Kingston Collegiate School, W. Morrison, M.A.

F. A. Rosado, St. George's College, Kingston, W. F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

F. G. Sharp, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

T. H. Smith, "

A. J. Wookey, Ingleside Private School, Rev. C. A. Wookey.

Students under 16 years of age who have obtained Honours :—

CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION.

A. H. L. Hart (distinguished in French), York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.

J. D. Stubbs, (distinguished in Arithmetic, Religious Knowledge, Latin, French and Mathematics), Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

CLASS I.—SECOND DIVISION.

J. M. Bowrey, (distinguished in Physical Geography) Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

G. S. Husband (distinguished in Latin and French), Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

L. D. C. King (distinguished in Latin), Potsdam School, Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A.

CLASS II.

J. A. Dickenson, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

J. R. Johnson (distinguished in French), Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

A. A. Myers (distinguished in Mathematics), Potsdam School, Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A.

CLASS III.

A. G. C. Findlay, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

H. P. B. Tait, (distinguished in Latin and French), Kingston Collegiate School, W. Morrison, M.A.

* For previous Class Lists see previous Handbooks.

The regulations and subjects for 1896 can be obtained from the Local Secretary, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Kingston P. O.

Students under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners:—

A. A. Ayton, Kingston Collegiate School, W. Morrison, M.A.		
C. A. Escoffery,	"	"
F. P. A. Phillips,	"	"
R. M. Robinson,	"	"
B. E. Rodon,	"	"
P. G. Duff, York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.		
M. A. Moreno,	"	"
C. C. Manton,	"	"
A. A. W. Baxter, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.		
A. McL. Fyfe,	"	"
J. I. Kirschmann,	"	"
J. H. S. Melville,	"	"
T. J. B. Phillips,	"	"
W. D. Arscott (distinguished in Latin), Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.		
M. E. H. Sailman, Potsdam School, Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A.		
M. A. Webb,	"	"

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors:—

W. A. S. Browne, Church of England Grammar School, Rev. M. C. Clare.		
E. C. Clarke, Kingston Collegiate School, W. Morrison, M.A.		
E. L. Gunter,	"	"
H. E. A. Romney,	"	"
G. C. Evans (distinguished in Mathematics), Potsdam School, Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A.		
M. L. Ford, Jamaica High School, Rev. W. Simms, M.A.		
C. E. P. Husband,	"	"
L. B. Lockett, York Castle High School, W. H. Mitchell, B.A.		
S. Scoltock,	"	"

GIRLS.

Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners:—

A. I. R. Cox, Barbican High School, Miss Bond,	"
A. C. J. Hollar,	"

Students under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners:—

E. W. Murray, Barbican High School, Miss Bond.	
A. Musson, Ladies' College, Halfway-Tree, Misses Ashby & Small.	
G. Simms, Private Tuition.	
M. H. Kilburn, Girls' High School, Kingston, Miss Long.	

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors:—

A. M. Duncker, Church of England Girls' School, Miss M. Brymer.	
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Students between 16 and 18 who have passed as Juniors in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English Subjects only:—

M. E. B. Small, Ladies' College, Halfway Tree, Misses Ashby & Small.	
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THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundations," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The main buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. A College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1889, has been opened in connection with the School. (See article on *University College*.)

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following :—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys :—

I.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax Scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax Scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships to be created.

III.—Holders of Special weekly Boarder Scholarships to be created.

IV.—Paying Term Boarders.

V.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements :—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.

2. Their age must be between 9 and 15 on the day of examination.

3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass a Competitive Examination :—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in Reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, carried as far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's Principia, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in Latin, as far as the end of Part 1st in Smith's Principia with easy Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals, in Arithmetic, in Elementary Algebra and in Euclid, Book I, props., 1-32.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin including the whole of Smith's Principia and translation of Caesar or some equivalent book, in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises, in Algebra, fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar, translation and exercises, French Grammar, translation and exercises, Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B.—Success in every subject is not compulsory, but no boy above 12 will be elected who does not show fair knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

In the case of boys above 12 the examination will take two days.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at

least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these Scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants-in-aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in Scholarships; provided that such grants-in-aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for Special Scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders, the value of such Scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these Special Scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this School without the assistance of this Scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
- IV. They must be prepared to pass a Competitive Examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission; the standard of the Examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of Foundationers who have been three years in the School.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the School not lower than the class which the average Foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly Boarders Scholarships, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found possible to establish a sufficient number of these Scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the Scholarships may be made at the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £35 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £35.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Founda-

tioner showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1894 there were in the School 10 Drax Foundationers, 12 General Foundationers, 7 Endowed School Scholars, 14 Terminal Boarders, 3 Weekly Boarders and 3 Day Boys, or a total of 49.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

Second Master—W. Cowper, Esq., M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class in the Classical Tripos, Part i., in 1886, and First Class in Part ii., Section E, of the same Tripos, 1887, salary £260 per annum, rising by increments of £10 to £300.

Assistant Master—J. L. Ramson, Esq., M.A., London, of University College, Jamaica, salary £120.

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, Esq., M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, salary £60. (See also *University College*).

Matron—Miss M. McDermot, salary £60. Singing-Master—Mr. T. Smikle, £20. Drilling Master—Sergeant Gould.

The Tutor of University College (which see) also acts as Assistant Master in the High School.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Schools Commission on Oct. 29th 1889, adopted certain "proposals for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica," which were submitted to the Governor and extensively circulated through the Island. These proposals were intended to secure for such Jamaica Students as were unable to afford the expense of leaving the Island for a period of several years to study at a University abroad the opportunity of obtaining many of the advantages of University training within the Island and of testing their training by competing for a University degree of universally admitted value. It was advised that advantage be taken of the facilities offered by the University of London, which is willing to hold the Pass-examinations for the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in any Colony which makes provision for the efficient conduct of the examinations: that the Government should found scholarships to be held at any School or institution in Jamaica which was ready and willing to prepare students for the B.A. examination of the University of London; and further should provide funds for establishing lectures, to be given in Kingston, on the various subjects required for the London B.A. course. In the state of the Island finances at the time the Governor considered himself unable to submit to the Legislative Council any scheme involving increased expenditure.

The Schools Commission accordingly proceeded to make such provision as it could for University teaching and the procuring of University degrees in Jamaica from its own resources. We quote from further "Proposals for the Extension of Higher Education in Jamaica" issued by the Commission in Dec. 16, 1889, the steps it had found itself able to take up to that date;—

On the publication of the results of the London Matriculation examination in 1887, the Commission offered scholarships in the High School to the students who stood second and third on the list; but they were declined, because the students intended to study for the medical profession, and all the tuition which the High School could offer was adapted to the B.A. course only. On the publication of the results of the same examination in 1888 the Commission in the same way offered scholarships to the second and third on the list. Both accepted. Mr. Harrison, the second, has pursued his studies for the B.A. degree of the University of London and has passed the Intermediate Examination for that degree, held for the first time in Jamaica by the University under the management of the Commission, in July last. Mr. Goffe, the third, resided at the High School for a year, reading for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, and at the same time

attending the Kingston Hospital 3 days a week for the purpose of obtaining clinical training; and has now gone to London to continue his course. In 1889, when the Matriculation list was published it appeared that none had taken honours; but the Commission offered scholarships to the two immediately below the Island Scholar. The higher one of these refused having arranged to pursue his studies at York Castle. The third on the list accepted; and the other scholarship was offered to and accepted by the fourth. There are therefore at present three students in the school one of whom has passed the Intermediate B.A. examination of the University of London and is reading for the final examination; the other two are reading for the Intermediate Examination.

The Commission having obtained the necessary sanction from the Government has borrowed £3,000 for the purpose of erecting a building to receive the students, which is now approaching completion, with accommodation for eleven students.

To these statements may now be added that the College was completed and opened in September, 1890, that Mr. Harrison passed the B.A. examination in October, 1890, in the First Division; and that two other students passed the B.A. Examination in October, 1891, and one in October, 1893.

In the proposals of December, 1889, the Commission stated the "aims of the College now being founded by the Commission," as follows:—

The College should, it seems to the Commission, be equipped:—1st, to prepare students for the B.A. and M.A. examinations of the University of London; 2nd, to carry Science and Medical Students up to their first examination, which is all that can be attempted at present; 3rd, to prepare students to take the L.L.B. degree of the University of London; and 4th, to have an Agricultural Branch, which should give a certain amount of literary culture, (say in Mathematics, or Modern Languages) and should have the same sort of connection with the rest of the institution as the Agricultural School of an American University has with the rest of the University. The Commission is unable to give details of the working of such a branch; but, speaking roughly, the teaching would include the literary culture spoken of above, and further: Practical Agricultural Chemistry with the elements of Scientific Chemistry; Practical Economic Botany with the elements of Scientific Botany; practical knowledge of live stock with the elements of Scientific Biology; the elements of Forestry; and the management of a pen or estate. The Commission is of opinion that if the foundation of such a College be held to be necessary for a purely agricultural country like Jamaica, (a view which it holds very strongly,) the College at Hope is the place for such an Institution on the following grounds: (a) Very little additional expense for management would be incurred; (b) The proximity of the Hope Gardens, and of what is ere long to be the residence of the head of the Botanical Department; (c) The proximity of Mona, a well worked sugar estate; (d) Convenience of access by train and steamer from all parts of the Island. The greatest difficulty would be the live stock branch.

Leaving the 3rd and 4th heads for action to be taken or not as the Government and Legislature may decide, the Commission asked for an additional grant of £300 per annum to secure the efficient carrying out of the 1st and 2nd aims. This additional grant was submitted to the Legislative Council in its session of 1890, and was by it approved of and voted.

On the application of the Schools Commission the University of London further consented on July 31st, 1891, to hold its Honour Examinations in the Intermediate and Final B. A. Examinations (except in Modern Languages), the M. A. Examination and the Scriptural Examinations in the Island, when requested four months previously to do so. Two students have passed the Scriptural Examination, and one has taken the degrees of M.A.

The College is on the grounds of the High School at Hope and is at present worked with the School with regard to its domestic arrangements, though it is scholastically quite distinct. It contained 5 students in the October term, 1894. The Schools Commission are its Governors and the staff is as follows:—

Principal—Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A., (Head Master of the High School), salary £100 in addition to his salary at the High School.

Tutor—J. E. Briggs, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Clare College, Cambridge, Second Class in the Natural Science Tripos, Part i., and Third Class in Part ii. of the same Tripos. Salary £250 a year.

Lecturer in Classics—W. Cowper, M.A. (See *Jamaica High School*.)

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public purposes. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The School was remodelled and became one of the best Elementary Schools in the Island.

During the last few years the School has engaged the attention of the Schools' Commission with the result that a new scheme in aid of the Trust, prepared by the Commission after conferences with the former Trustees, received the approval of the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council, and came into operation on the 15th August, 1894, and provision is now made for that Secondary Education at the School which had always been contemplated by the old Laws relating to the Trust, but entire failure to provide which had existed for nearly thirty years.

The scheme is divided into sections of which the following is a brief summary:—

i. Certain old Laws (9 Geo. II. cap. 6, 15 Geo. III. cap. 14, and Law 2 of 1882) are repealed, and the following are the new Trustees, viz., six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston to be elected from time to time, and five other persons to be nominated by the Schools' Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two are to be chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman is elected annually by the Trustees, and the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

ii. The funds and property are to be devoted to (a) an Upper School and (b) a Lower School with boys and girls in each.

iii. The Upper School is to be a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The Head Master is to be appointed by the Trustees and all other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Head Master. The School is to consist of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the By-Laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education, and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The Trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the School as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

iv. The Lower School is to be a Seventh Grade School as defined in Law 31 of 1892, and the course of education is to include such subjects as practical mechanics and manual teaching in the Sloyd or any similar system. The Head Master of the

old School is to be the Head Master of this Lower School, and the other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed on the recommendation of the Head Master of the Upper School, the Trustees being required to engage the services of as many of the old Masters and Mistresses as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the new Lower School. There are provisions as to foundationers, entrance examination (not lower than the Fifth Standard), annual examination of the School and Committee of Lady Visitors similar to those for the Upper School. The present Head Master is to have charge of the new Lower School, but on the occasion of a new appointment, the Head Master of the Upper School will in addition assume charge of the Lower School. Provision is made, in the event of the concurrence of both the Trustees and the Schools' Commission, for the abolition of the Lower School, and the appropriation of all the resources of the Trust to the maintenance of the Upper School.

v. An annual return of the income and expenditure of the Trust is to be forwarded to the Governor through the Schools' Commission.

vi. Provision is made for grants by way of gratuities or compassionate allowances to Teachers of the old School who are not retained in the new Lower School in such manner and to such extent as may be approved by the Schools' Commission.

vii. In view of the provisions of the old Acts relating to this Trust, the Head Master and the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, if one is appointed, are required to be members of the Church of England, and the other Teachers members of the Church of England or of some Protestant Denomination. Religious teaching is to be given in accordance with the following rule: "The leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known," but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

viii. Provision is made for the possible establishment of Scholarships from Wolmer's School tenable at University College.

ix. Provision is made for the making of By-Laws not inconsistent with but for the better carrying into effect of the scheme.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.

The Hon. R. H. Jackson
Mr. S. H. Watson
" G. E. Burke
" C. T. Burton
" D. Brandon
" J. A. Wales.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools' Commission.

The Hon. Thos. Capper
The Rev. Wm. Gillies
" " Wm. Simms
Mr. J. J. Bowrey
" J. DeCordova.

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. R. H. Jackson.

At the time of writing all the officers of the Trust are under notice to leave at the end of the year 1894 in order to clear the way for the coming into operation of the new Schools above referred to, and their names are not therefore inserted here. The names of the new staff will, if possible, be inserted in the Addenda.

The funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1894, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	.	£12,000	0	0			
Amount invested in Island Debentures—								
Law 19 of 1880	.	.	£5,300	0	0			
Law 30 of 1880	.	.	500	0	0			
				5,800	0	0		
					£17,800	0	0	
In addition to which there were the following Balances—								
In Savings Bank	.	.	450	5	8			
In Colonial Bank	.	.	466	18	8			
In hands of Head Master	.	.	1	7	1½	918	11	5½
Grand Total of	.	.	.			£18,718	11	5½

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1894 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Opening Balance	£987 18 11½	Salaries	£1,067 4 0
Interest on Funded Debt	1,044 0 0	Repairs	384 16 4
“ “ Debentures	232 0 0	Miscellaneous	102 17 11
“ from Savings Bank	9 5 0	Closing Balance	918 11 5½
Government School Grants	192 8 3		
Sale of old materials	7 17 6		
	<u>£2,473 9 8½</u>		<u>£2,473 9 8½</u>

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions in Jamaica and Antigua only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Dame Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same, and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her Will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the Will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows : “ Where as I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounce when he had married one of my neeces hee not performinge it I give one of the said thousand pounce to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly revenew to redeeme some yearly.” By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000 ?

Various plans were proposed from time to time but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1834 conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. This latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are :—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Hoare, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
A. F. Buxton, Esq.
W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity, was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a Training College for 65 students and a School for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a Graded Elementary School, and the Directors purchased Quebec Lodge at the North of the Race Course where they are erecting a spacious and handsome set of buildings.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £3,550 per annum. Of this sum about £1,800 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

Towards the close of the year 1886 the Institution was visited by the Secretary of the Trustees in England, the Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Mr. Gedge made a minute and careful inspection of the whole of the Mico property, examined into the teaching and training work now carried on in the Institution, was present at and took part in several meetings with the students, and discussed with the Local Board of Directors many questions bearing on the present efficiency and future usefulness of the Training College. Before leaving he expressed his entire satisfaction with the results of his inquiries and on his arrival in England reported in the same favourable terms to the Trustees.

The Jubilee of the Institution was celebrated on the 30th June and 1st July, 1887, the Directors giving a large number of the old students along with the fifty students in residence a formal reception, a banquet, a social evening, and breakfast the day following, while a conference on practical educational questions was held on the second of the days named.

In the early part of the year 1891 a Teachers' Institute, promoted chiefly by the Directors of the Mico, but cordially joined in by Managers of other Training Colleges, was held in Kingston, perhaps the first ever held in the West Indies.

Dr. Dickinson and Prof. Boyden conducted the Institute, the lectures being attended by several hundred Teachers, from every part of the island, as well as by the Students in the various Training Colleges. From an educational point of view it was one of the most useful and successful gatherings that has ever taken place in Jamaica.

The practising School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the Annual Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

The Right Reverend Dr. Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Rev. T. M. Geddes, Vice Chairman.

*Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

*Hon. Thomas Capper.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs.

Rev. W. Griffith.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

Rev. J. Cochrane.

Rev. W. C. Murray.

Rev. E. J. Wortley.

Rev. James Watson.

George Hicks, Esq.

J. J. Bowrey, Esq.

W. E. Sant, Esq.

T. B. Oughton, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

Accountant—Mr. C. W. Chapman.

Medical Attendant—

* Nominees of the Government.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. William Gillies }	.	Co-Principals.
L. G. Gruchy, Esq. }	.	Tutor.
George Nutt, Esq.	.	Assistant Tutor.
Mr. Robert Lindsay	.	Master of the Practising School.
Mr. Charles E. Skyers	.	

TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a Commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by the Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £183 16s. 0d. was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was resuscitated. Since then a scheme has been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 39th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, an Infant School in 1894, and there is a scheme on foot for an upper department for boys and girls, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School, three of which have already been established.

The Schools are being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income has risen considerably as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States. The Schools have already proved a great success and are of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood. The Boys' School obtained 71 marks in 1893 and the Girls 70.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

Rev. Thomas Harty, Chairman.	E. Elworthy, Esq.
Rev. C. C. Douce.	E. B. Hopkins, Esq.
Rev. W. Williams.	Rev. John Thomas.
H. Cork, Esq.	D. Sanftleben, Esq.
W. H. Plant, Esq. Head Master, salary £150 per annum.	
Mr. L. Z. Brandford, Second Master Boys' School, salary £78 per annum.	
Miss Ella Doran, Mistress of the Girls' School, salary £80.	
Miss C. A. Hart, Mistress of Infant School, salary £40 per annum.	
Mr. F. A. Petgrave, Steward and Secretary, salary £80 per annum.	
Mr. I. S. French, Treasurer, salary £18 per annum.	

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's life-time, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme for its management; but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53 (under which the Trust has been worked to 31st December, 1890) was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity. On the 1st January, 1891, a scheme formulated by the Jamaica Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Privy Council, for the better governance of the Schools came into operation.

Under this scheme the following is the Board of Trustees:—The Custodes of the parishes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester, the Chairman of the Parochial Boards of these parishes, two members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth and one member of the Parochial Board of Manchester, to be elected from time to time by the said Boards, and five other persons appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. This Board of Trustees took the place of the elected Parochial Board which in its turn had taken the place of the nominated Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth, which in its turn again had succeeded a partly elected, partly nominated and partly ex-officio Board constituted under the Act 18 Vic. cap 53. The other principal changes effected by the new scheme are (1) that in future there will be an equal number of Free Foundationers and £20 Foundationers instead of 15 of the former and 5 of the latter, the change being effected gradually, and (2) that in the event of no boy within the limits of the ancient parish of St. Elizabeth presenting himself for, and passing the necessary examination on the occasion of any vacancy on the foundation then such vacancy shall be open to candidates from the remaining parishes of the Island. This latter provision is made also to apply to foundations for girls at the School hereafter referred to.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance. Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testament. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age will be further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

There are at present on the Foundations ten boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and eight boys at the charge of £20 a year, together

with eight town boarders or private pupils. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education. Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of this School who won the Jamaica Scholarship for 1882 is now Headmaster of Rusea's Free School in Lucea, W. E. T. Lea of this School and S. E. R. C. Earle (who gained most of his education at this School before going to the Jamaica High School) each won both the Gilchrist (West Indian) and the Jamaica Scholarships for 1883 and 1886, respectively; the former was subsequently Assistant Master at the Jamaica High School for a time and the latter is now a practising Physician in this island. Mr. F. C. Tomlinson, who some three years ago took a Scholarship at Christ College, Cambridge, the first boy who ever went direct from a Jamaica school to this University and achieved an honor of this kind, has since graduated, with second class honors in the Classical Tripos, and is now a member of the English Bar practising in this Island.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Hampton in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with six town boarders or private pupils for whom there is ample accommodation, at considerably reduced rates.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John V. Calder, Chairman	Messrs. E. F. Forrest
Hon. W. H. Coke, Custos St. Elizabeth*	John Cooper
Venble. Archdn. Ramson	Hon. John Clark, Custos of Manchester and
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	R. B. Braham, Member Parochial Board, Manchester.
Rev. J. D. Ellis	
Vacant.	

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum

TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; formerly Classical Tutor of University College Toronto, salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London, University College, Jamaica, salary £150 per annum, with increment of £10 per annum.

MATRON—Miss E. Wright, salary £40 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS AT HAMPTON—Miss Louise Holden	} Late of Tranmere High School for Girls, England.
SECOND MISTRESS—Miss Gertrude Boyd	

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821:—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

* Declines to act.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton, Auditor General, were appointed Trustees, but they have long since left the island and no new appointments were made until the end of 1887.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

After considerable correspondence had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Schools Commission, at the instance of the Hon. W. B. Espeut, and recommendations had been made by the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the School at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished, and that in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Merrick's Will the funds of the Charity should be applied, one half in providing for a scholarship for one poor boy from the old parish of St. George at the Jamaica High School and the other half in aid of poor persons of the same district, but not to the relief of actual paupers. The Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary were appointed by the Governor to be Trustees to prepare a scheme to carry out these proposals, but it is understood that this intention has been abandoned and that the Trustees have another proposal now under consideration.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Free School in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. The income of the School amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

The Jamaica Schools Commission in the year 1886, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, drew up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Custos of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by the bye-laws. The Schools Commission have approved of the withdrawal of the Scholarships at the High School, as the funds are at present all required for the use of the School. The number of boys received on the free foundation is at present

fixed at 15 and the Trustees admit, in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the sons of persons belonging to the Parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers. The School having been closed for extensive repairs was reopened in September, 1890, and during that term there were 14 foundationers and 4 paying pupils. Before the Easter following the numbers were 15 and 15 respectively. The numbers are now 15 and 16 respectively. The Trustees, aided by the School Commission, have endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain some help from the Government towards providing a suitable residence for the Headmaster. This is regrettable. The absence of a proper dwelling for the Headmaster is a distinct disadvantage to the School; and it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way to granting the help required. The successes of the School during 1891-92, were:

1891	J. Smith	.	Civil Service
1892	T. E. Fray	.	Civil Service
1892	C. G. McGregor	.	Camb. Sen. Local.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman—A. Watson-Taylor, Esq., (elected in the absence of a Custos of Hanover, absent on leave in England).

Alexander M. Lake, Esq., Chairman Parochial Boards.

Rev. C. Henderson Davis, A.K.C., Acting Chairman.

Henry Davis, Esq. E. P. Pullar, Esq. Rev. James McNee.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, salary £200 per annum, with £30 house allowance, and £2 capitation fee on each boy over the number of 5 paying pupils.

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. F. B. Cover. Senior and Junior (Honours) Cambridge Locals. Salary £90 per annum.

SEC. TO THE TRUST.—Mr. F. B. Cover.

GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

IN CONNECTION WITH BECKFORD AND SMITH'S TRUST, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be applied towards building a Free School or Hospital for the poor." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity."

COURSE OF STUDY.—LOWER DIVISION.

FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; together with Elementary Latin and French.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Euclid, First Book to Proposition IV.; Algebra, Simple Addition; Latin, Five Declensions; French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

UPPER DIVISION.

THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French to end of Fourth Conjugation and easy Translation; Euclid, First Book; Algebra, four simple Rules; Book-keeping (single entry); Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section.—Latin, Greek, English Literature and Elementary Chemistry. In the Commercial Section.—Short Hand; Book-keeping (double entry); English and French Commercial Correspondence; also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other Examinations. Drawing, singing, and drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are

given in the Sciences and other subjects. Private instructions are given in Music, Piano and Violin ; Painting, Oil and Water Colours ; Engineering, &c., but for these special arrangements must be made.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "*The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known.*"

Fee, £2 per Term

The fee does not include Books and Stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. The fee must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in on the re-opening of the School before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The year is divided as follows: (each Term commencing on the nearest Monday and ending on the nearest Thursday to the dates mentioned)—The Lent Term, 30th January to Easter; the Summer Term, Easter to 28th July; the Christmas Term, 10th September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town, arrangements can be made for board and lodging with responsible persons recommended by the Principal and under his supervision at £27 per annum, washing £2, or with the Principal who has a most suitable and convenient residence, near the school; but, as only a limited number of Boarders can be thus accommodated, special terms must be made on their behalf.

PATRONS—Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., late Principal, Assistant Bishop of Jamaica; Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos Rotulorum, St. Catherine, Member Legislative Council.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. Kemp Bussell, Queen's Prizeman and Certificated Science and Art Master S.K., London, late Head Master, College House Schools, Saltash, England.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—Mr. J. A. Bussell, Certificated Master of Mathematics and of the Higher Arts, S.K., London, late Principal The Grammar School, Newhaven, England; Rev. A. H. Cover, Assistant Curate the Cathedral, Spanish Town.

DRILLING MASTER—Sergeant-Major W. Booker, Constabulary Dépôt, late York and Lancashire Regiment, England.

EXAMINER (for 1894)—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., (T.C., Camb.) Tutor Church Theological College, Kingston.

THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping up of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic. chap. 54) which extended and better utilised the funds of the Charity. The sum of £9,000 was then standing to the credit of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the parish of Manchester being part of the parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic.

chap. 39) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and schools were organized under the provision of these Acts which are now in operation in both the parish of Manchester and the district of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme under Law 34 of 1879, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and came into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission also drew up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity with the present needs of the parish and the original intentions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent-roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.

Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.

R. B. Braham, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.

E. G. Farquharson and Hon. J. T. Palache, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.

George Sturridge and L. A. Isaacs, appointed by the Governor.

Frank H. Bonitto, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmaster, M. F. Johns, salary £140 per annum, rising by yearly increments of £10 to £150, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.

Assistant Master—C. G. McGregor, £60 per annum, rising by increments of £5 per annum to £80.

Girls Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmistress, salary £ per annum.

Boys Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, A. J. Hopwood, salary £70 per annum and house allowance of £10 per annum.

Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss Emily Seibker, salary £50 per annum.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss Hide, salary £45 per annum.

Wear Pen School—Master, Washington Freckleton.

TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon—G. D. Murray and A. P. Rubie, elected.

G. Muirhead and H. T. Ronaldson, nominated.

Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley.

Mr. H. R. Forbes, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

Trust Schools.

The Alley—Mr. H. R. Forbes

Hayes—Mr. H. G. Richards

Portland—Mr. J. Watts

Race Course—Mr. C. R. Taylor

Milk River—J. C. Taylor

Mitchel Town—Miss Ella Goodin

Salt River—Miss L. Rose.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Anthony Musgrave in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School; that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The undenominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in a Schoolroom which has lately

been purchased from the Church of England, and a residence for the Master of the School at Old Harbour Bay has been erected.

A difficulty arose on the occurrence of the first vacancy with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. C. McCalla, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1894, was £1,887 3s. 5d.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burn Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in the year 1883 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major-General then administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education and for a Girls' School of the same description and there are now in the two Schools 43 Boys and 37 Girls. An Elementary School has been established to act as a feeder to the Boys' School. It is under the management of the Head Master, and the Teacher is Mr. James Foote who was for years Assistant Master of the Endowed School. This School is under Government inspection, and has obtained a third class position.

TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland.	Members of the Parochial Board.
The two Senior Resident Magistrates of Westmoreland, not being otherwise Trustees.	Rev. Henry Clarke.
	Rev. J. S. Vaughan.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—W. A. Milne, salary £12 per annum, and 20s. for Stationery.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne, salary £250 per annum, less £30 for rent of Castle.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. J. L. King, salary £90 per annum.

MISTRESS—Miss Daisy Thomas, salary £60 per annum.

SECOND MISTRESS—Miss Ella Blyth " £25 "

MASTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—Mr. James Foote, salary £50 per annum and Government grant.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881. The course of instruction is laid on the lines of the Cambridge Local Examination and comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Geology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 40 resident pupils.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years	£25 per annum.	Pupils over 15 years	£45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15	40 per annum.	Daily Pupils	£10 and £12 per annum.
EXTRA—1. Music, with Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.; 2. Singing; 3. Drawing, £4 each; 4. Washing, £3 3s.; 5. Special Medical Attendance.			

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a

pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of, at least, the simple rules of Arithmetic.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor—Rev. F. O. Miller.

Lady Principal—Miss Bond, with Resident Assistants.

YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN).

THIS School was opened in the year 1876. It was established in order that instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and the other branches of a liberal education might be brought within the means of residents of this and the other West Indian Islands. Its founders, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, had in view the purpose of supplying such an education and moral training as would obviate all necessity of sending boys to any English or European School.

Fourteen pupils have matriculated at London University since 1881.

The ordinary subject of a higher-grade English school are taught. In the higher forms pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Special pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, and special attention is paid to modern subjects, such as Book-keeping and English Literature.

The only extra subjects are Music, Drawing and Practical Chemistry.

The School premises afford accommodation for about 100 scholars, while the ample grounds give scope for recreation and amusement. The situation (some 2000 feet above sea-level) ensures health and gives a refreshing change to boys who have been reared in the lowlands.

Although the School is under the control of the Wesleyan Church the utmost freedom of religious belief exists, and the one aim of the Governing Body is that the boys committed to their care shall grow up gentlemen.

Since its commencement in 1876 York Castle can count among its alumni several Jamaica Scholars, viz., T. W. Halliday, 1881, D. D. Parnter, 1884, E. V. Lockett, 1887 (placed next to the first in Honours in all England), E. E. Murray, 1888, (placed above the first in Honours in all England), H. A. Josephs, 1891, H. D. Lockett, 1892, and H. L. C. Brown, 1893.

In connection with the School is a Theological Institution for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry. This department is intended to supply to Jamaica students the same facilities as are afforded in England to Ministers of the Wesleyan Church. Many Ministers now labouring in this and other islands have passed through the classes at York Castle.

The following are the Terms, payable in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years of age	£40 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	45 "
Pupils above 15 years of age	50 "

The School year is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, and payment is made in half terms. There are five weeks' holidays at Midsummer, and five weeks at Christmas.

Governor, Chaplain, and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. C. Murray, D. D.

Mathematical Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Cambridge University.

Classical Tutor—Arnold Larson, M.A., Cambridge University.

Assistant Tutors { E. V. Lockett, Owens College, Manchester.
C. A. Cover, London University.
J. J. Robinson, London University.
John Duff, Cambridge University.

Music Tutor—P. A. Cover.

Drawing Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

Medical Officer—Dr. McPhail.

Short Hand Writing and Type Writing are taught by an Expert.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

THIS School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the

School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School, opened in February, 1889, has accommodation for 20 Students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year.

Principal—Rev. L. Baurquin, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Assistants—Miss E. B. Doran.

Miss E. V. McDaniel.

Miss A. Hendriks.

MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD.

THIS Institution was commenced in the year 1840, and with one short intermission has been continued ever since. It has done good work in supplying Male Teachers for the Day Schools in connection with the Church of the Brethren, not only in Jamaica but also on the Mosquito Coast and elsewhere. Nearly the whole of the cost of the establishment up to the close of 1885 was borne by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany, but at present the Government pays maintenance allowance and bonus for twenty-six Students. There are now 30 Students in training.

Principal—Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith, Fairfield, Spur Tree P.O.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired and old ones were pulled down. A Student's hall and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor was subsequently added and the Students' Hall was enlarged by the addition of ten dormitories and three rooms for study. The Student's Hall comprises sleeping accommodation for 36 young men, a dining room, rooms for study, three class-rooms, a science room with gallery and a library containing about 4,000 volumes. There are extensive playgrounds both for Students and Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun in 1843 sixty Students have graduated for the Ministry, and seven are now in training; one hundred and eighteen Schoolmasters have been trained, and twenty-one are now in the College. The number of Students in residence is twenty-eight. Of those who have left the College one hundred

and twenty are, or have been Schoolmasters in Jamaica or the Turks Islands, Santo Domingo, Africa, and Central America, and sixty are, or have been, Ministers in this island, or in Hayti, Turks Islands, Cuba, United States of America or elsewhere.

The Theological Students pass Examinations annually under Examiners in England. The Schoolmaster Students are all sent to the Government Examinations a fair proportion passing in the upper divisions.

The Rev. S. Hodges, Dr. Dick, now of the Glasgow College, Scotland, and Mr. A. Gunning successively held the position of Normal School Tutor till the arrival of the Rev. J. Seed Roberts in October, 1864.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Tutor; Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Normal School Tutor; Rev. W. Priestnal, Assistant Tutor; and Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Master of the Model School.

At present the numbers in the Institution are—7 Theological, 21 Normal, and 400 Day Scholars.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years; that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England and the Government grants-in-aid. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund" and sixteen in part by the Government maintenance scheme.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

THE RECTORY SCHOOL, PORT MARIA.

The School consists of *two* departments: one for boys and one for girls. Each department is kept in a separate room, with a separate teaching staff.

In both departments a thorough English Education, together with the Elements of the Classics and Mathematics is given, and boys are fitted for the Jamaica Civil Service Competitive Examination and for the Cambridge Local Examination.

The course of study consists of (1) the English Language, History and Geography; (2) Writing and Penmanship; (3) Natural Science and Chemistry; (4) Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry; (5) Latin, Greek and French; (6) Singing and Instrumental Music; and (7) Sewing and Fancy Work for the girls.

There are three Terms in the year. The first begins on the third Monday in January; the second eight days after Easter, and the third on the first Monday in September. There are five weeks holiday at Christmas, one week at Easter and six weeks at Midsummer.

The charges are:—For pupils from 7 to 12 years old £2 per Term.

" " 12 to 16 " £3 "

Boarders pay £10 per Term for Board and Lodging if they remain the whole Term. If they are able to come in residence on Mondays and return home on Fridays £8 is charged.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. John H. H. Graham.

MASTER OF BOYS DEPARTMENT—Mr. H. Usher Hall.

TEACHERS FOR GIRLS DEPARTMENT—Mrs. Graham.

Miss Meikle.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

With the opening of the present scholastic year, 1894-95, a complete reorganization has taken place in the teaching staff and in the course of studies pursued in this College.

The Institution is now, as in the days of Pere Simon, under the direct control of the Jesuit Fathers who have made themselves personally responsible for the good discipline and thorough training of the students entrusted to their care.

The School course is the one usually followed in Colleges of the Society of Jesus : it embraces the English, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, with Christian Doctrine, History, Natural Science and Mathematics.

The object of the College is to prepare boys and young men for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education based upon careful religious training.

Students of the College are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals as well as for the Civil Service and Jamaica Scholarship Examinations.

The spacious and elegant residence and grounds known as North Street Villa (northwest corner of North and East Streets) have been secured as the residence of the Head Master and the Boarding Scholars. Every facility is afforded the students for health and recreation.

The School Pension, payable quarterly in advance, is as follows :—

For Boarding Scholars under 12 years of age, £36 per annum.

For Boarding Scholars over 12 years of age, £40 per annum.

For washing and mending, £5 per annum.

For Day Scholars, £10 per annum.

Music and Drawing form extra charges.

Satisfactory testimonials will be required of students who come from other schools.

Three months' notice in writing is required before the removal of students from the College.

PRESIDENT—Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, V.A. of Jamaica.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PREFECT OF STUDIES.—Rev. Patrick H. Kelly, S.J., (late of St. Peter's College, New Jersey.)

LECTURER IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.—Rev. John J. Collins, S.J., (late of Fordham College, New York.)

LECTURER IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—Rev. Patrick F. X. Mulry, S.J., (late of Boston College, Boston.)

LECTURER IN COMMERCIAL LAW.—Rev. J. J. Collins, S.J.

HEAD MASTER—Louis Payne (1st B.A., London).

ASSISTANT MASTERS—Charles Hall & Karl DePass.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School, in Kingston in 1858.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated Convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French Languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a Country Residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the Boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for Boarders :—

For Board, Lodging and Education, £11 5s. 0d. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For Day Boarders who take their mid-day meal at the Convent and are provided with books and stationery, the terms are £5, payable as above.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

THE KINGSTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

PROVISION has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education and for preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Medical and Legal Professions, and for Matriculation at English and Colonial Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Précis Writing, etc.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and German.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a Junior Class of Pupils in preparation for entrance into the Upper Forms of the School.

Mrs. Morrison continues to conduct her Elementary Class at the same premises.

The School Year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition and is divided into four Terms; two of ten and two of eleven weeks each.

The Holidays are four weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and five weeks at Midsummer. The fees for tuition, payable in advance, are as follows:—

For Pupils under 10 years of age	...	£1 10 0	per term.
For Pupils between 10 and 12 years age	...	1 15 0	"
For Pupils above 12 years of age	...	2 10 0	"
The charge for Board payable in advance is	...	8 0 0	"
" " " Washing	...	1 0 0	"
" " " Repair of pupil's clothing	...	0 3 0	"

PRINCIPAL.—W. Morrison, M.A., University and King's College, Aberdeen.

MASTERS.—A. H. Hendriks and other Masters.

The School is situated at No. 135 Orange Street.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College has been established (1) To assist in the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Jamaica. (2) To direct and assist the Catechists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. [For the constitution and powers of this Corporation see Clause 5 of Law 30 of 1870, and the terms of the Charter granted in accordance therewith, and Canon V. of the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica entitled "Of the Incorporated Lay Body."]

The general management of the College is entrusted to a General Committee consisting of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, and also other members annually elected by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica on the nomination of the Bishop.

The new Theological College was formally opened on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1893, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The following extract from the *Jamaica Churchman* for September may be quoted as a sufficient description of the Building

"The Jamaica Church now possesses a new College of substantial proportions and not unhandsome design. Built of concrete and red brick the structure is solid and yet the exterior is relieved of any appearance of heaviness by means of corridors and verandahs, which, as is most fitting in a tropical climate, completely surround the building on both storeys. The cost of the edifice has been about £5,000 which to all appearances has been money well spent.

The College stands in its own grounds some couple of hundred yards from the Camp Road, and is approached through a neat iron entrance way and gate, and what will in time be a fine drive.

The Rev. H. S. Isaacs resigned his position as Warden on the 30th September, 1893, and has been succeeded by Rev. C. H. Coles, B.A. of Worcester and Weycliffe Colleges, Oxford.

During the past year the Endowment Fund has been increased to £5,000 by the Lady Howard de Walden, and the S. P. C. K., the Christain Faith Society, the Taylor Trustees, the Trustees of the late J. W. Cater, Esq., the Jamaica Church Ladies Association in England, and others have continued their generous donations. In addition to the above annual contributions are received from the various Churches in the Diocese.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.	
The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.	
Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.	Rev. G. W. Downer.
Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	" H. M. F. McDermot.
" Wm. Simms, M.A.	" H. H. Kilburn.
" F. H. Sharpe.	" F. L. King.
" E. J. Wortley.	" R. G. Ambrose.
Hon. Jno. Orrett.	Hon. W. J. Ewen.
Chas. Goldie, Esq.	Thos. Harrison, Esq.
Rev. C. H. Coles, B.A., Warden.	
" J. B. Ellis, M.A., Tutor.	
Mr. J. R. Latreille, Secretary and Treasurer.	

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THE object for which this School is founded is to provide a sound and liberal education, the religious element of which shall be based distinctly upon the teaching of the Church of England.

The subjects taught include Religious Knowledge, English, Mathematics, Classics and French. Provision has also been made for instruction in Music, Drawing and Shorthand.

Boys are prepared for—The Oxford and Cambridge Locals, the College of Preceptors, the Civil Service, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica High School.

The School year is divided into three terms—Lent Term beginning in January, Summer Term beginning in April, Michaelmas Term beginning in September. Ample facilities are provided for cricket and all other manly and healthy exercises.

The fees, payable in advance, are—

For boys under 10, £6 per annum.

" " 12, £8 "

" " over 12, £10 "

Patron—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Warden—Rev. G. W. Downer, Rector of Kingston.

Head Master—Rev. M. C. Clare, T.C.D.

Assistant Masters—Mr. J. Carew-Ware, B.A., Lond. Univ.

Rev. J. Messiah, B.A., Durham.

Bursar—Rev. G. H. Thompson.

Honorary Examiners—Mr. R. B. Strickland, B.A., T.C.D.

Rev. J. Moody, B.A., Contab.

Address—Rev. M. C. Clare, The School House, Church Street, Kingston.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in the City of Kingston two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established there. It was however determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the general community. It is fast approaching fifty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, was found to be unsuited to the present day; it was therefore determined to reorganize

the School and to reform its management. This was successfully done and the School now has an average daily attendance of 25 children.

The Institution has the sum of £1,000 invested in island debentures.

DIRECTORS.

President—H. Stern.	D. P. C. Henriques.
Vice-President—H. Barrow.	D. I. Motta.
Treasurer—E. C. D'Azevedo,	

TRUSTEES.

H. Stern.	H. Barrow.
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ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALPHA COTTAGE.

St. Mary's Orphanage was established by the late Very Rev. Thomas Porter, S.J. There are about 20 children in it at present. It is the only Orphanage in the island, is exceedingly well managed and well worthy of public support.

Within the grounds of Alpha Cottage are also two Denominational Industrial Schools. One is licensed by Government for 50 Girls, the other for 53 Boys. The inmates of all these Schools are taught what is usual in Elementary Schools, and the Girls learn strawplaiting, straw hat-making, house cleaning, cooking, washing, baking and the general duties of domestic service. In addition the cultivation of plants useful on small holdings is taught the Boys. When the Boys are sufficiently grounded in Elementary Education, it is proposed either to transfer them to a Farm School in the country where they will learn practical agriculture, and the trades more immediately connected with it or to apprentice them to trades before their time of committal expires.

These Schools are under the charge of Sisters of Mercy most of whom have come over recently from London for this work. With regard to the results of the labours of these Sisters whose life is devoted to their work, we quote from the Official Reports of the Inspector of Schools, for 1892 and 1893:—

"The Industrial School at Alpha Cottage has fully maintained its position as one of the best managed Institution in the Island. It should be visited by everyone who has anything to do with similar work elsewhere, and who desires to see what can be done with the most unpromising material. It is only quite recently that a Boys' School has been started, but the Girls' School has been long in operation, though of recent years it has been much enlarged. The Elementary School is remarkably successful, especially when we consider the mental condition of nearly all the children on admission, whilst the needlework, &c., and the cultivation of flowers and vegetables receive their due share of attention. The greatest credit is due to the Nuns and all connected with the management.

"The Schools at Alpha Cottage have continued to be conducted as admirably as heretofore, and have elicited the warm commendation of the Inspector who examined them. The progress made by these little waifs and strays in elementary education alone needs to be seen to be fully appreciated; whilst at the same time the training of the hand and eye is not neglected. The Boys School is a comparatively recent addition, but it has commenced very satisfactorily, and will doubtless be as successful as the older branch of the Institution. An excellent feature is a drum and fife band, to which the boys naturally take with enthusiasm."

At the Jamaica Exhibition, in 1891, a Gold Medal was awarded to the Schools at Alpha for Industrial Art Work. The same work gained a Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

 PART IX.

 ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS;

[On account of the increasing size of the Handbook it has been necessary to leave out the interesting accounts of the early history of the Churches, for which the reader is referred to the Handbook of 1891.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the Deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lytleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of Crown Government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

Law 30 of 1870, which was passed by the Legislative Council, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."* The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination, and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church in Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1893* it may be interesting to know that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £20,506. In addition to this there was a balance of £3,477 in the Bank from 1892 and a further sum of £100 on Debenture account, making a total of £24,084.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the Report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,052.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an Expenditure of £1,411. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind, that this fund contributes £100 each to the Clergy Pension Fund and a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £100 each for Removal Expenses of Clergy and Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, the Clerk and the Auditor, cost £560. The Contribution from this Fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £50. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Pension, Copying, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor Churches amounted to £635 7s. 4d.

* Later figures not yet available.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the Clergy and Catechists and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The Capital Funds of the Church on 31st December, 1893, consisted of £51,200 in debentures, £531 0s. 0d. in Government Savings Bank. Total, £51,731 0s. 0d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
15th Synod	Feb. 1884	3	16	5	64	78	£ s. d. 6,068 18 0	228
16th "	Feb. 1885	3	15	3	61	82	6,255 1 0	235
17th "	Mar. 1886	3	15	3	62	83	6,069 9 0	235
18th "	Feb. 1887	3	15	3	62	83	6,555 6 0	235
19th "	Feb. 1888	3	15	3	60	81	7,533 11 0	251
20th "	Feb. 1889	3	13	3	72	91	8,293 7 0	270
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	...	...
22nd "	Feb. 1891	3	13	3	69	88	8,141 11 0	280
23rd "	Feb. 1892	2	12	3	72	89	8,316 19 0	268
24th "	Feb. 1893	1	10	3	82	96	9,507 0 0	287
25th "	Feb. 1894	...	10	2	86	98	12,353 0 0	309

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President.
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary. Hon. T. L. Harvey, Legal Adviser.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

Hon. W. J. Ewen. J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
 Hon. John T. Orrett. Hon. S. C. Burke.

Hon. T. L. Harvey, Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex Officio Members.

The Lord Bishop, President.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.

The Bishop's Nominees.

Rev. G. W. Downer
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
 Rev. M. F. MacDermot
 Rev. F. L. King
 Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
 Rev. J. D. Ellis
 Charles Goldie, Esq.
 Hon. W. Ewen
 Hon. John T. Orrett
 T. Harrison, Esq.
 L. G. Gruchy, Esq.
 W. E. Sant, Esq.

The Synod's Nominees.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn
 Rev. Richard Harding
 Rev. J. W. Austin
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
 Rev. J. D. Hunt
 Rev. E. J. Wortley
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
 R. Johnstone, Esq.
 H. W. Livingston, Esq.
 A. H. Jones, Esq.
 F. Cundall, Esq.
 C. W. Tait, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. John T. Orrett, Chairman.

Permanent Members.

The Lord Bishop.

The Assistant Bishop.

The Archdeacons.

The Commissaries.

The Members of the Incorporated Lay Body.

Members not Permanent.

1. Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
2. Jas. Dayes, Esq.
3. G. E. Burke, Esq.
4. W. E. Sant, Esq.
5. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
6. H. W. Livingston, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Latrielle, Accountant.

Oscar Marescaux, Esq.

C. G. Farquharson, Esq.

7. J. Cargill, Esq., M.D.

8. T. Harrison, Esq.

9. Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A.

10. Charles Goldie, Esq.

11. A. H. Jones, Esq.

12. G. Ffrench, Esq.

Mr. A. H. Jones, Auditor.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

} Business Referees.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D., . West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
 Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A., . 67, Belsize Park, London, N.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Tatlock (Secretary to the House of Bishops), Stamford, Connecticut.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., . Toronto, Canada.

ECCELESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., . Archdeacon of Surrey.
 Ven. J. L. Ramson . Archdeacon of Cornwall.
 Rev. G. W. Downer . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Thos. Hendrick, Esq.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Kingston	Parish Church	G. W. Downer	1,296
	St. George's	M. Clare	
	St. Michael's	G. Thomson	
	Port Royal	H. H. Kilburn	1,622
	Allman Town	John Harrison	
		R. G. Ambrose	573
		J. Massiah	160
		G. R. Massias	145
St. Andrew	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	West Branch	H. H. Kilburn	30
	Smith's Village	G. W. Downer	54
	Franklin Town	—	9
	Halfway-Tree	H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	494
	The Grove	H. S. Isaacs, M.A.	
	Woodford	C. P. Muirhead	
	Craigton	H. F. Kirton	307
	Clifton	J. N. Swaby	158
	Mavis Bank	H. M. F. McDermot	130
	Mount James	A. A. Hedmann	414
	Brandon Hill	Catechist	423
	St. Christopher's	J. Campbell, B.A.	313
	Stony Hill	H. Nethercot	126
		J. Campbell, B.A.	292
		H. Nethercot	75
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Swallowfield		140
	St. Lukes		195
	August Town	H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	87
St. Thomas	St. Barnabas		76
	Hunt's Bay		
	Padmore	H. Nethercot	
	Jack's Hill	—	42
	Maryland	—	47
	Morant Bay	A. J. James	266
	Yallahs	J. D. MacPherson	150
	Woburn Lawn	D. W. Bland	368
	Blue Mtn. Valley	D. W. Bland	385
	Bath	P. D. M. Cornwall	158
Portland	Golden Grove		248
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Bull Bay	J. D. McPherson	48
	St. Boniface	A. J. James	116
	Mount Felix	P. D. M. Cornwall	87
	Port Antonio	T. Harty	912
	Manchioneal	J. W. Graham	
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce	350
	Boston	C. C. Douce	311
	St. Margaret's Bay	C. C. Douce	405
	Hope Bay	Catechist	499
	Buff Bay	Thos. Banbury	430
	Birnam Wood	W. J. Dewdney	441
		Aug. Cole	540

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Portland, <i>contd.</i>	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Moore Town	J. Thomas	301
	Bybrook	A. Cole	110
	Clavery Cottage	Catechist	80
	Cooper's Hill	Catechist	.
	Fairfield	Catechist	145
St. Catherine	Mount Hermon	—	86
	The Cathedral	E. J. Wortley	713
	Trinity, Sp. Town	H. A. Cover	
	Harewood	W. K. Russell	580
	Linstead	G. C. Linton	476
	St. Faith's	R. Harding	346
	Somerset Hall	G. C. Linton	458
	Lluidas Vale	D. Duffus	243
	Point Hill	O. W. D. Lane	201
	St. John's	O. W. D. Lane	202
	Old Harbour	Catechist	475
	St. Philip's	S. G. Shrimpton	116
	Highgate	S. G. Shrimpton	54
		Catechist	
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Goba	G. C. Linton	34
	Camperdown	E. J. Wortley	32
	Crescent Pen	R. Harding	42
Clarendon	Lucky Valley	R. Harding	50
	St. Gabriel's	W. C. MacCalla	29
	Ewarton	R. Harding	62
	Chapelton	J. W. Austin	716
	Arthur's Seat	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	268
	St. Gabriel's	J. D. Hunt	.
	Lime Savannah	—	.
	Milk River	—	192
	Kemp's Hill	—	122
	Portland	C. T. Husband	144
	Hayes	C. T. Husband	120
	Vere, St. Peter's	C. T. Husband	213
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Mocho	J. D. Hunt	101
	Wildman's Gift	W. Evelyn	120
	Good Hope	J. W. Austin	110
St. Mary	Trinity	J. J. C. Ormsby	178
	Ænon Town	C. H. Swaby	35
	Toll Gate	C. T. Husband	64
	Salt River	J. W. Austin	60
	Frankfield	—	80
	Mitchell Town	—	68
	Port Maria	J. H. Graham	403
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.	361
	Highgate	J. K. Collymore	470
	Annotto Bay	F. M. H. Mercier, B.A.	710
	Scott's Hall	—	121

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Mary, <i>contd.</i>	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Bellfield .	S. A. Swaby .	150
	Labyrinth .	W. Graham .	103
	Enfield .	W. S. Taylor .	249
	Bascobel .	W. Graham .	50
	Bonnygate .	J. H. Graham .	45
	Woodside .	—	100
Manchester	Mandeville .	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet .	845
		J. Rigg .	
		W. R. Brown .	
	Mile Gully .	E. Clarke .	668
	Christiana .	J. Cass .	654
	Porus .	C. H. Swaby .	298
	Snowdon .	F. L. King .	737
	Chantilly .	C. H. Swaby .	218
	Providence .	J. S. Farquharson .	157
	Pratville .	T. A. Fraser .	416
	Keynsham and Balaclava .	F. H. Perkins .	362
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Old England .	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet .	82
	Craig Head .	J. Cass .	289
	Comfort Hall .	E. Clarke .	179
	Smithfield .	F. L. King .	255
	Rose Valley .	—	34
Ann	St. Ann's Bay .	R. J. Ripley .	349
	Ocho Rios .	A. A. Smith .	296
	Brown's Town .	J. P. Hall .	216
	Aboukir .	J. J. C. Ormsby .	97
	Guy's Hill .	J. A. Bowen .	438
	Claremont .	J. T. H. Chandler .	262
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Bamboo .	J. T. H. Chandler .	35
	Clapham .	J. A. Bowen .	59
	Clark Town .	—	127
	Chester .	—	65
Elizabeth	Black River .	J. L. Ramson .	720
		R. J. Macpherson .	
	Lacovia .	J. S. Fraser .	438
	Gilnock .	A. P. Kennedy .	813
	Mount Hermon .	A. E. Lewis .	436
	Nain .	A. E. Lewis .	421
	St. Alban's .	A. P. Kennedy .	386
	Plains .	Alf. Brown .	599
	St. Mary .	J. D. Ellis .	1,000
	Siloah .	B. A. G. MacCalla .	495
	Whitehall .	J. S. Fraser .	150
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>		
	Bull Savannah .	—	120
	Alligator Pond .	—	66
	Slupe .	—	—
	Barbary Hall .	—	190
	Mt. Trinity .	—	38
	Mountainside .	—	—
	Crawford .	—	116
	Niagara .	—	27

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.
Westmoreland	Sav.-la-Mar	—	—
	Trinity	S. J. Vaughan	602
	Bluefields	W. Noble	264
	Kings	W. C. MacCalla	322
	St. Paul's	W. C. MacCalla	527
	Negril	—	141
	Petersfield	C. M. Buckley	483
	Darliston	W. Heaver	731
	New Road	W. Heaver	345
	Mission Stations.		
	Kew Park	W. Heaver	107
	St. Matthias	S. G. Shrimpton	34
	Mount Airy	W. C. MacCalla	29
Hanover	Hopewell	—	54
	Grange	—	—
	Lucea	C. H. Davis, A.K.C.	513
	Green Island	D. E. Farrell	307
	St. Saviour's	W. J. Moody	269
	Mission Stations.		
St. James	Church Hill	—	175
	Dalmally	—	135
	Chester Castle	—	75
	Montego Bay	F. H. Sharpe	595
	Holy Trinity	G. B. Hall	191
	Marley	J. A. Garcia del Rio	191
Trelawny	Montpelier	C. G. McGregor	170
	Mission Stations.		
	Cambridge	—	94
	Grace Hill	—	152
	Blue Hole	—	—
	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart	395
Trelawny	Swanswick	E. J. Thomas	173
	Rio Bueno	C. Melville	286
	Stewart Town	C. R. Chandler	78
	Gibraltar	J. E. Miller	105
	St. Silas	J. E. Miller	118
	Albert Town	—	272
	Mission Station.	J. N. Somerville	—
	Wait-a-bit	—	128
	Total		43,719

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has seven Churches, and one Station about to be formed into a separate Church, three Clergymen, one paid and one unpaid Lay Missionary and 1,400 to 1,500 Communicants, thirteen Day Schools, nine Sunday Schools with Scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which

shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and the island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

The meetings take place bi-annually.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are six others, situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth—Medina, Hyde Park, Thornton, Retirement, Accompong, and Giddy Hall. There is also a Station at Cambridge, St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its organ is one of the best in the City, the Church is well lighted. To this Church pertains the honour of being the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica.

The Services of the Church in Kingston are as follows:—

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Public Worship : Forenoon at 11 a.m. ; Evening at 7 p.m.

Sunday School : Morning at 9.30 a.m.

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.

Wednesdays, Public Worship at 7 p.m.

Fridays, Sunday School Teachers Class at 7 p.m.

- (1) Women's Guild, first Monday of each month at 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Dorcas Society Workers, second Tuesday of each month at 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Penny Savings Bank, Wednesday at 4 p.m.
- (4) Zenana Mission Helpers, second Friday of each month at 4.30 p.m.
- (5) District Visitors will meet on last Monday of each month at 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Choir Practice, Thursdays at 7 p.m.

The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sunday in January, Easter Sunday, first Sunday in July and first Sunday in October.

There is a Woman's Guild in connection with the congregation with a membership of seventy-four. The meetings of the Guild are monthly and take place in the Church. The general object of the Guild is to unite together all women who are engaged in the service of Christ in connection with the Church, or desire to give help to any practical Christian work in the congregation as well as all who are receiving Christian teaching and looking forward to Christian service.

The premises formerly known and occupied as the Collegiate School have been repaired—indeed it might be said replaced by a building which contains two halls—the upper and the lower. The lower is for the Sunday School, while the upper is for Congregational Meetings—for Literary Meetings—and for such Public Meetings as will be sanctioned by the Committee of the Church. The building, which has cost about a thousand pounds, is now known as *The Collegiate*.

In 1875 the Rev. John Kinnison, who had been 19 years a Parish Minister in Demerara, was sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to take charge of Accompong and Retirement, two stations in St. Elizabeth, just then taken under the charge of the Church of Scotland. In January, 1879, the Rev. J. Stuart, B.D., was sent to help Mr. Kinnison and took charge of the work in St. Elizabeth. The mission has progressed, if slowly yet surely. Educationally it holds a first position in the island. Want of means has prevented the Mission from extending more. The value of building and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000 to £6,000. £1,300 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent. and £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent., is invested in behalf of the Mission in Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Ministers.	Churches.	Address.
Rev. Donald Davidson	Kingston	Kingston P.O
Rev. J. Stuart, M.A., B.D.	Medina	Balaclava.
and	Hyde Park	
Mr. W. S. Lea	Retirement	Siloah.
	Thornton	
Rev. John Maxwell	Giddy Hall	Middle Quarters.
Mr. Buckland	Accompong	
	Cambridge	Black River.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE is a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church is that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street. They have besides about 20 Chapels in various parts of the Island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by Missionaries resident in the country.

HOURS OF SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays : 6.30, 7.30, 9 a. m., and 3.30 and 7 p. m.

Week Days : 5.45 and 6.30 a. m.

Wednesdays and Fridays : 7 p. m.

From the 15th October to 15th of March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

At the Bishop's House, 26 North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. Charles Gordon, Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica.	Rev. Henry Beauclerk.
Rev. William Spillman.	Rev. John J. Collins.
Rev. John McCormick.	Rev. J. F. X. Coleman.
	Rev. P. F. X. Mulry.
	Rev. P. H. Kelly.

Reading, Anchovy Post Office.

Rev. Andrew Rapp.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

- Besides several Elementary Schools in Town and Country there are in Kingston
- 1—St. George's College, in which a good Classical, Scientific and commercial Education is imparted to Day Scholars and Boarders. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon is the President of the College. The Jesuit Fathers direct the studies and deliver lectures to the students. Mr. Louis Payne, B.A., London, is the Resident Head Master.
 - 2—The Franciscan Convent, Duke Street, where besides large and most efficient Elementary Schools, there is a Boarding School in which from 60 to 70 pupils receive Higher Education, in conjunction with a considerable number of Day Scholars. The Sisters of this Convent have charge, at Duke Street, Marengo Pen on Hope Road, North Street and Spanish Town, of first-class Elementary Schools. The Superioress is the Reverend Mother Paula.
 - 3—The Convent of Mercy, Camp Road.—In this establishment, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy from Bermondsey, London, there are two Industrial Schools, a High School and a Kindergarten. The Orphanage is described fully on page 340 of this Handbook.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

It was chiefly through Moses Baker's representations, that the English Baptist Missionary Society was led to take up missionary work in Jamaica. The first Missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe, who landed at Montego Bay, February 23rd, 1814. He commenced his earnest labours in Trelawny and St. James, but died in little more than two years after his arrival. In 1815 a second Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, was appointed, whose labours were commenced near Old Harbour, but who afterwards removed to Kingston, and ere long had a Church containing 400 communicants. Mr. Compere was followed by the Rev. James Coultart, who arrived in Kingston, May 9th, 1817. Thus at important centres, north and south, the Mission was started, and in a very short time, so diligent and successful were the Missionaries, the work extended until its influence was felt, and Churches were formed, in almost every part of the island. The Missionary Society were gratified with the progress made, and generously supplied the Mission with men and means as fully as they were able. Of the many Missionaries sent out, the following names will be held in everlasting remembrance: Joshua Tinson, James Mursell Phillippo, Thomas Burchell, William Knibb, Walter Dendy, John Clark, John Edward Henderson, Benjamin Millard, and Edward Hewett. In 1831 the Churches contained nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents amounting to, at least, 20,000. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery; and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and therefore received an unusually large share of the persecution.

The published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1893, shews that there are 181 Churches connected with it, in which Churches there are 35,854 members and 5,339 inquirers. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 81,330 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Portus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1893 the Churches contributed £3,793 for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

The Officers of the Union for 1894, are:—

Chairman—Rev. W. Burke, Lucea.

Vice-Chairman—Rev. C. Chapman, Montego Bay.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers and Schoolmasters. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. E. J. Hewett Anchovy. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Day and Sunday Schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,500, and there are at present 6 Foreign and 7 Home Missionaries, supported in whole or in part by the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Costa Rica, Boca del Toro, Honduras, and the Cayman Islands. The Missionary in Honduras (British) is wholly supported by funds raised in that country.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley. This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shews that there are 2,626 Teachers and 28,225 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *Day School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. C. Chapman, Montego Bay. This Society has for its chief object the assistance of new Day Schools, under certain conditions, with a view to their coming up to the standard required to entitle them to a grant-in-aid from the Government. The Schools thus aided in 1893 were 11, having 672 Scholars. The Society also publishes statistics of the general educational work of the denomination. There were in 1893, inclusive of the above, 248 Schools, with 25,002 children enrolled, and 12,353 in average attendance. In the year 1865, before the Government scheme was inaugurated, there were 50 Schools in operation, with 2,451 Scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

5. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Washington, Porus.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Armstrong, S. A. ..	Four Paths	Hutchins, T. C. ..	Montego Bay
Arnett, E. ..	Linstead	James, A., B.A.† ..	Calabar College, Kingston
Ashley, James ..	Chapelton	James, R. R. ..	St. Margaret's Bay
Balfour, J., M.A. * ..	Kingston (Calabar College)	Johnson, T. S. ..	May Pen
Barron, Charles ..	Annotto Bay	Jones, Edward ..	Linstead
Bennett, R. E. ..	Grange Hill	Kendon, J. J. ..	Linstead
Bennett, J. G. ..	Dry Harbour	Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth
Brown, C. S. ..	Gayle	Kirkham, A. G. ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Brown, W. N. ..	Montego Bay	Marson, S. I. ..	Santa Cruz
Brown, W. D. ..	Buff Bay	Marston, T. E. ..	Newmarket
Burke, Windsor ..	Lucea	Morris, S. C. ..	Port Antonio
Chapman, Charles ..	Montego Bay	Mowl, Edwin ..	Montego Bay
Christie, W. M. ..	Flint River	O'Meally, Patrick ..	Ulster Spring
Collie, G. S. ..	Ulster Spring	Pearn, George, M.D. ..	Trinity Ville
Cunning, E. H. ..	Bath	Porter, J. J. ..	Hope Bay
Dillon, J. T. ..	Old Harbour	Pratt, W., M.A. † ..	Kingston
Duckett, August† ..	Four Paths	Schoburgh, P. F. ..	Adelphi
Duhaney, J. C. ..	Stony Hill	Sibley, Charles ..	Balaclava
Duthie, J. ..	Moneague	Sibley, W. P. ..	Manchioneal
Edmonds, F. ..	Ocho Rios	Somers, T. G. ..	Yallahs
Fray, Ellis ..	Duncans	Steele, J. J. ..	Rio Bueno
Gordon, J. J.† ..	Ewarton	Tate, I. S. ..	Grange Hill
Gooden, A. M. ..	Milk River	Tucker, Leonard, M.A.* ..	Calabar College, Kingston
Head, William ..	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., M.A. ..	Brown's Town	Turner, George ..	Croft's Hill
Henderson, G. R.† ..	Falmouth	Washington, S. J. ..	Porus
Henderson, W. D. ..	Oracabessa	Watson, A. P. ..	Blue Mtn. Valley
Henderson, C. E. ..	Spanish Town	Webb, W. M. ..	Stewart Town
Hewett, E. J. ..	Anchovy	Williams, Philip ..	Bethel Town
Hobson, R. H. ..	Alley	Yair, John ..	Chapelton
House, George ..	St. Ann's Bay		

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. The Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland,

* Tutor of Calabar College.

† Without pastoral charge.

‡ President of Calabar College.

with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now forty-seven, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are twenty-seven out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the Island of the Grand Cayman, and since 1891 there have been two. The present ministers are the Rev. H. L. MacMillan and the Rev. J. E. Martin. There are under their care 700 communicants, and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jamieson, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The students were taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They studied systematic and pastoral theology; were carried daily along a course of careful exegetic study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments; and were instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons. On Dr. Robb's resignation in 1889 the Mission Board agreed to dispose of the Kingston premises, and to place the students for the first half of a course of four years under the Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., of Ebenezer, and for the second half under the Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., of New Broughton.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are five Presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 53 congregations, and 31 ordained Ministers, of whom 19 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 12 are natives of the island. There are 20 Catechists and 330 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support one Missionary in Old Calabar, Western Africa, and one in Rajpootana. The communicants at 31st October, 1893, numbered 10,692; the candidates, 1,823; Sunday Schools, 66; Sabbath classes, 815; adults in these classes, 2,521; children, 5,701; Teachers, 830; money given for all purposes, £8,092 3s. 6½d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1894-95 is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Castleton P.O.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to support two East Indian converts as Catechists to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. Two have been secured from the sister Church of Trinidad, Mr. Jonathan Rajkumar Lall and Mr. Simon Siboo. The former is settled at Ewing's Caymanas, St. Catherine, and the latter at Paul's Island, Westmoreland.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN		
Falmouth	PRESBYTERY.	
Bellevue	Vacant.	
Reid's Friendship	John Smith	Falmouth
Hampden	Geo. Davidson	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Goodwill	"	"
Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	Little River
Montego Bay	Adam Thomson (Minister Emeritus)	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	Thos. D. McNee	
Mount Hermon	Robert Gordon	"
	"	
THE WESTERN		
Friendship	PRESBYTERY.	
Stirling	T. B. Prentice	Sav.-la-Mar
Little London	George S. Patterson	Grange Hill
Riverside	John McDonald	Lucea
Lucea	Jas. MacNee	"
Green Island	A. H. Hamilton	Green Island
Negril	"	"
Brownsville	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Lucea
Pondside	"	"
THE SOUTHERN		
New Broughton	PRESBYTERY.	
Alligator Pond	Robert Johnstone, M.A., B.D.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	"	"
Marley Hill	"	"
Ebenezer	G. B. Alexander, M.A.	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	George McNeil	Walderston
Baillieston	"	"
Bryce Church	James Luke, <i>locum tenens</i>	...
Victoria Town	W. S. Smith, M.A.	Milk River
THE NORTH-EASTERN		
Port Maria	PRESBYTERY.	
Hampstead	Henry Scott	Port Maria
Lauriston	"	"
Carron Hall	"	"
Seafield	S. McDowell	Pear Tree Grove
Salem	"	"
Elliot	Edward Ross, M.A.	Annotto Bay
Goshen	H. H. Hamilton	Gayle
Rose Hill	Leonard Miller	Richmond
Brainerd	"	"
Cedar Valley	I. N. D. Gordon	Linstead
	M. G. Mitchell (Minister Emeritus)	"
THE SOUTH-EASTERN		
St. Andrew's Church	PRESBYTERY.	
St. John's	James Cochrane	Kingston
Mt. Carmel	S. R. Brathwaite	"
Light-of-the-Valley	Jas. T. Gammon	...
Chapelton	Jas. Ballantine	Chapelton
Ewing's Caymanas	Jas. D. Robertson	Spanish Town
Chesterfield	W. Y. Turner, M.D.	Castleton
Brandon Hill	"	"
Camberwell	"	"
Castleton	"	"

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its Churches in the Island, they adopted the Congregational or Independent form of Church Government; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 20 Churches, and a number of outstations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 fully ordained Pastors, 9 Catechists, 3,480 Church members (communicants), and 643 candidates and inquirers. The adherents number some 10,000 In connection with the Sabbath Schools there are over 200 Teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the Churches is represented by 32 Public Day Schools, in which there are over 3,000 children, with an average attendance of 55 children per school. These schools earn a Government grant of over £1,000 per year.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational Ministers, the stations in which they labour, congregations and Church membership :

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Congregation.	Church Members, (Communicants.)	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	450	329	Horace Peckover
Shortwood	400	130	89	} Wm. Priestnal
Rosedale	100	45	43	
Whitefield	1,000	600	393	} James Watson
Mount Airey	135	40	35	
Richmond Park	85	60	36	
Spring Grove	60	35	...	
Ridgemount	1,000	600	356	} C. A. Wookey
New Green	200	120	...	
Broad Leaf	200	100	...	
Royal Flat	100	80	...	
Richmond	200	90	...	} J. J. Kilpin Fletcher
Heart's-Ease	100	50	...	
Lewiston	...	...	...
Davyton	800	650	295	
Blue Mountain	150	110	...	} G. H. Lea
Peace River	80	45	8	
Bellefield	150	100	...	
Four Paths	500	250	159	
Brixton Hill	450	230	178	} Alex. Eastwood
Rock	70	35	75	
Content	50	30	..	
Pleasant Valley	...	...	...
Chapelton	500	300	335	} A. P. Thomas
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	136	
Mount Liberty	...	...	...
Alexandria	...	...	...
Collington	} J. A. Richards
Mount Tabor	...	...	...
Taremount	400	150	230	
Mount Zion	600	400	216	
Rutlands	450	100	77	} W. C. Harty.
Tabernacle	200	100	82	
Long Look	...	...	...
Wilbury	150	110	130	
Lucky Valley	} W. C. Harty.
Mount Effort	...	...	20
Top Hill	...	...	...
First Hill	450	120	125	
Dry Harbour	500	100	71	} W. C. Harty.
Claremont	200	80	62	
Total	10,130	5,440	3,480	

THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNEXION IN JAMAICA.

THE West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declensions in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labours and encouraged to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country and the last report (1893) gives 24,299 full and accredited members; 1,759 probationers, and 16,001 Sabbath scholars; one hundred and forty Chapels and one hundred and three other preaching places.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and forty Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the Island. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel. Besides these there is a third well-built Chapel in the city called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Port Morant, Brown's Town, Stewart Town and Sav.-la-Mar, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Epworth, Oracabessa, Hampstead, and Lionel Town, are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and within recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures. The following is a list of the principal recent erections:—

St. Andrew—	St. Ann, <i>contd.</i> —	Westmoreland—
Providence	St. Ann's Bay	Savanna-la-Mar
Somerset	Hoolebury	Mearnsville
Stony Hill	Alderton	Little London
Unity	Bensonton	Sheffield.
Dallas	Moneague	St. Elizabeth—
Sans Souci,	Whitehouse	Ginger Hill
St. Thomas—	Retirement	Mulgrave.
Rocky Point	Mount Zion	Manchester—
Seaforth	Steer Town.	Wesley Mount
Morant Bay	Trelawny—	Mandeville
Port Morant	Fraserville	Frankfield
Fair Prospect.	Ulster Spring	Porus.
St. Mary—	Duncans	Clarendon—
Oracabessa	Stewart Town.	Mount Hume
Hampstead	St. James—	Lionel Town.
Annotto Bay	Lethe	St. Catherine—
Buff Bay.	Mount Reece	Grateful Hill
St. Ann—	Maroon Town.	Sargeantville
Edmondson	Hanover—	Red Hills
Brown's Town	Bethel	Mount Rosser
Epworth	River Side.	Braton.

Of these fifty-one Chapels, the work of the recent years, forty-four are of stone, in style more or less of the Gothic. Nineteen of them represent extensions, being on new ground; the remaining thirty-two are buildings in place of old ones. Their average sittings are from three hundred to a thousand; and, in addition to these, there have been enlargements and improvements on almost all the other Chapels of the Connexion in the island. These results have all been independent of foreign

aid. The sum of £120,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

The sittings provided are forty-seven thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members of the Body, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Society in 1884 to grant to the Societies in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies their full status, on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference, was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Societies in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference; and they are to assemble once in three years in a General Conference.

Jamaica, with Turks Island, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 24,299 full and accredited members and 53 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. George Sykes, President; Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D., Vice-President; Rev. John Duff, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1885.

The Conference is divided into five districts thus: Jamaica, No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of Districts are Rev. T. M. Geddes, Rev. R. M. Parnther, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Rev. M. Barker, and the Rev. T. R. Picot.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued monthly, under the editorship of the Rev. John Duff, now exists under the auspices of the Connexion in the island, with a circulation of 600 copies.

A book depôt for the sale of healthy and helpful literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connexion and the Rev. T. M. Geddes is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1893, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Chapels	140	Attendants on public worship	77,150
Preaching Places	103	Sabbath Schools	143
Ministers	53	Sabbath Scholars	16,001
Lay Preachers	251	Day Schools	134
Members	24,299	Pupils	15,337
Probationers	1,759	Value of Connexional property	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in Jamaica are :—

Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Vice-President, Governor York Castle High School, York Castle P.O.	Rev. F. A. Lightbourne, Sav.-la-Mar.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Book Steward, Kingston.	Rev. J. Grant, Brown's Town.
Rev. T. W. Peeling, Bath.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Panama, U.S.C.
Rev. John McIntosh, Montego Bay.	Rev. T. R. Picot, Cape Haiti, Haiti.
Rev. T. P. Russell, May Pen.	Rev. W. S. Smith, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Rev. G. Lockett, Williamsfield.	Rev. E. Mair, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Spanish Town.	Rev. J. James, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. J. Duff, Secretary of the Conference, Claremont.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs.
Rev. H. T. Page, Port Morant.	Rev. G. H. B. Hay, Kingston.
Rev. W. J. Williams, Port Antonio.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Black River.
Rev. F. O. Miller, Kingston, Governor Barbican High School for Girls.	Rev. George S. Lamb, Little London.
Rev. H. Swithenbank, Guys Hill.	Rev. J. O. Mann, Turks Island.
Rev. A. J. Andrews, Buff Bay.	Rev. C. Wallace, Black River.
Rev. A. M. Smith, Gordon Town.	Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Mandeville.
Rev. W. Baillie, Manchioneal.	Rev. W. J. Maund, Port Royal.
Rev. N. A. Baquie, Ulster Spring.	Rev. H. G. Clerk, Puerto Plata.
Rev. R. M. Parnter, Duncans.	Rev. C. M. Clarke, Colon.
Rev. S. L. Lindo, Moneague.	Rev. A. L. Johnson, Chapelton.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Chapel Secretary, Cave Valley.	Rev. T. A. Glasspole, Linstead.
Rev. M. Barker, Morant Bay.	Rev. R. Hughes, Kingston.
Rev. George A. Ashley, Glengoffe.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Kingston.
Rev. W. Griffin, Ramble.	Rev. Auguste Albert, Les Cayes, Haiti.
Rev. C. Reynolds, Retreat.	Rev. Henri Belloncle, Gonaives, Haiti.
Rev. W. H. Atkin, Education Secretary, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., Falmouth.
	Rev. William E. Mears, Samana, St. Domingo.
	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Lucea.
	Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Oracabessa.

FOREIGN MISSION.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica has commenced the work of a Foreign Mission, having sent down to the Isthmus of Panama its first Missionary, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as to the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. The Rev. A. W. Geddes is the Missionary, and his address is Box 203 Panama, U.S.C. An Assistant Missionary, the Rev. C. M. Clarke, was appointed in 1892, and resides at Colon.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The organization of the Conferences was completed in 1885, when the first General Conference assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The second session of the General Conference was opened in Kingston, Jamaica, the 20th March, 1888, third in Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 16th March, and the fourth in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th March, 1894. The gather-

ing of Ministers from all parts of the West Indies attracted much attention and brought to the community the opportunity of hearing several preachers of great ability. The Rev. George Sykes is President, and the Rev. John Duff, Secretary of the General Conference.

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1891.

	No. of Chapels.	Preaching places.	Ministers.	Catechists.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Junior Members.	On trial.	Church Members.	Day Scholars.	Teachers.	Sabbath Scholars.	Teachers.	Higher Education.
I. Western Annual Con.	129	98	45	5	237	184	5,252	1,597	22,999	1,221	128	14,577	1,310	1 High School, Boys 94
II. Eastern Annual Con.	150	68	56	5	221	153	3,004	979	24,744	16,695	275	16,233	1,446	1 High School, Girls 41
														1 High School, Boys 35
														1 High School, Girls 46
Total	279	166	101	10	458	337	8,256	2,576	47,743	28,916	403	30,810	2,756	4
Increase	12	-	14	7	-	96	2,251	489	3,242	3,448	86	1,287	142	1
Decrease	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1894.

I. Eastern Annual Con.	147	65	† 55	3	232	164	3,692	1,321	23,933	18,756	223	16,715	1,439	1 High School—Boys.
II. Western Annual Con.	140	103	53	3	251	142	6,051	1,759	24,299	15,337	171	16,001	1,858	1 High School—Girls.
														1 High School—Boys.
														1 High School—Girls.
Total	287	168	108	6	483	306	9,345	3,080	48,232	34,093	390	32,746	2,792	4
Increase	8	2	7	-	25	-	7,092	506	489	5,177	91	1,906	36	
Decrease	-	-	-	4	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which Bodies were secessions from the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, originating in high-handed proceedings on the part of Conference, which at that time was a ministerial or clerical oligarchy, self-elected, non-representative, irresponsible; exercising its powers arbitrarily and often harshly. The laity were entirely excluded from its deliberations, and from all share in its proceedings or authority; and in protest against this state of things these disruptions took place, resulting in the formation of these minor Methodist bodies with a more liberal constitution, in which the laity are fully represented. They have now a membership of over 76,000, of whom over 10,000 are on the Foreign Mission Stations.

The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty-nine stations under nine Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 3,527 communicants and 371 probationers. The amount raised in 1891 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was about £2,000. A sum of £1,209 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At most of the stations a day school is maintained in

* Including 3 Supernumeraries

† Including 2 Supernumeraries.

a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local Courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a General District Meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected Delegates of the Churches. About three-fourths of the members of this meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their Stations for the year 1894 :—

Stations.	Members.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston and Ewarton	393	Rev. W. Griffith also Rev. T. Rogers (Supernumerary)	Kingston.
Stony Hill (St. Andrew)	234	Rev. W. Griffith (in charge)	Kingston.
Cavaliers			
Mount Prospect	342	Rev. James Roberts (Chairman of the District)	Gordon Town
Gordon Town (St. Andrew)			
Constitution Hill	526	Rev. D. B. Douse	Glengoffe.
Content			
Mizpah (St. Catherine, Above Rocks District)	651	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin (Secretary)	Richmond.
Allman Hill			
Liberty Hall	201	Rev. C. M. Anderson	Annotto Bay.
Bethuel, Belmont (St. Andrew)			
Mount Regale (St. Mary's)	378	Rev. John Chinn	Old Harbour.
Lewisburg			
Rock River	307	Rev. G. Atkinson	Claremont.
Job's Hill			
Richmond	192	Rev. J. K. Philips	Old Harbour
Enfield (St. Mary's)			
Pontefract	303	Rev. Jas. Proudfoot Rev. R. James	Boca del Toro, U.S. Colombia.
Devon			
Brown's Hall (St. Catherine, St. John's District)	192	Rev. R. James	Boca del Toro, U.S. Colombia.
Doddington			
Old Works	307	Rev. G. Atkinson	Claremont.
Mount Pleasant			
Kentish	303	Rev. J. K. Philips	Old Harbour
Pinnockville St. Ann's (Clare- mont)			
Walker's Wood	192	Rev. Jas. Proudfoot Rev. R. James	Boca del Toro, U.S. Colombia.
Brittonville			
Beecher Town	303	Rev. J. K. Philips	Old Harbour
Golden Grove			
Clarendon (Ebenezer)	192	Rev. Jas. Proudfoot Rev. R. James	Boca del Toro, U.S. Colombia.
St. Mark's			
Unity	303	Rev. J. K. Philips	Old Harbour
Boca del Toro (U.S. Colombia)			
Old Bank	192	Rev. Jas. Proudfoot Rev. R. James	Boca del Toro, U.S. Colombia.
Boca del Drago			
Wavi Biarra	303	Rev. J. K. Philips	Old Harbour

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity—its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practice which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent, that

we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with all our brethren in peace and charity. * * * Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the fifth place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. At the present time they number about 6,000 Congregations, 4,500 Ministers, and 800,000 members. They have 50 Missionaries in the foreign field, and they sustain 42 Colleges.

The work in Jamaica was begun in the year 1858 by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, under the auspices of the American Christian Missionary Society. He established a Church in Kingston and opened several Mission Stations in the mountain districts, but after the departure of Mr. Beardslee from the island the work was suspended for several years.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Mission was formed in Indianapolis, Indiana, by a few Christian women who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the resuscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Their efforts have since been extended to Montana and other places in the West, also to India, Japan, and other fields.

A history of this mission on the island has been given in former editions of this work. At the present time the mission comprehends eighteen Churches, grouped into five Districts, and forming "The Jamaica Christian Missionary Association," the objects of which are "the upbuilding of the Churches of Christ connected with it; the spread of the Gospel in this and other lands; and the promotion of Scriptural union among all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ." The government of each Church is congregational. The affairs of the Association are managed by an Executive Board, consisting of the Ministers in charge of Churches, and two members elected at the Annual Convention. The general control of the mission is with the Christian Women Board of Missions who chiefly support the Agents they employ. Their General Superintendent is C. E. Randall, Kingston.

The following are the latest returns of the Jamaica Missionary Association :—

President and Treasurer, C. E. Randall.

Secretary, J. C. Smith.

Church.	Ministers.	Postal Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Sunday School Scho- lars.	Day School Scho- lars.
Kingston	C. E. Randall	Kingston	133	100	...
King's Gate	"	"	122	105	...
Mount Zion	A. McHardy	"	98	40	75
Carmel	"	"	41	45	...
Mount Olivet	J. C. Smith, B.A.	Bull Bay	87	55	73
New Bethel	"	"	71	45	58
Bloxburgh	"	"	117	60	78
Bushy Park	"	"	74	25	...
Providence	M. A. Collins, B.A.	Kingston	106	140	80
Chesterfield	"	"	161	170	90
Flint River	H. Morris	Richmond	102	100	...
Bethel	"	"	59	70	...
Oberlin	J. H. Versey	Stony Hill	112	109	...
Mamby Vale	"	"	175	49	41
Lucky Hill	"	"	74	40	47
Manning's Hill	"	"	168	90	140
Berea	H. L. Gow	Buff Bay	93	50	89
Fairy Hill	"	"	64	48	46
	J. Thompson	Halfway-Tree	Supera	annuated	

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians), commenced its labors in Jamaica as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Caries and two others settled on the Bogue Estate in the N.E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 24 principal stations, besides out-stations. These are at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland.

The number of communicants in Jamaica at the close of 1893 was 7,034, with a total membership of 17,063. The number of Sunday Scholars was 2,445 adults and 3,083 juvenile. There were 79 Day Schools in connection with the Church, attended by 4,545 boys and 4,514 girls taught by 52 males and 27 female teachers.

The Church maintains two voluntary Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for females at Bethlehem. The Fairfield training College, of which the Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith is Director, Mr. Lewison and Mr. Black, respectively first and second Masters, was begun in 1839 under the Rev. Mr. Holland, and has since that time been successfully carried on.

The Female Training College of which the Rev. L. Bourquin is Director, assisted by H. Seiler, Esq., and Miss Doran and Miss Hendricks, respectively first and second Mistress, was begun in 1861, at Bethabara and was for many years the only institution for training female teachers in the island. Owing to various circumstances it was removed to Salem, temporarily, during the year 1888; but has now been transferred to new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The result of the Government Examination of last year's work in this College was satisfactory.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Conference which meets, as a rule, but once a year. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, in some matters a final voice. The Church is directed, between Conferences, by its executive the Western Provincial Conference, the members of which are—

The Right Rev. G. H. Hanna, Chairman. Rev. H. Walder, Treasurer.

Rev. F. P. Wilde, Secretary.

The official organ of the Church in Jamaica is the "Jamaica Moravian," an eight page magazine, published monthly, of which the Rev. F. P. Wilde is the acting editor. The circulation last year was over 1,100 copies. The following is a list of the Clergy, and the Churches served by them :—

Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
Kingston	Geo. H. Lopp	Hanover Street	Kingston	150
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde	Bethabara	Newport	478
	Jonathan Reinke	Bethany & Beulah	Mile Gully	558
	Archibald Clarke	Broadleaf	Porus	173
	C. S. Smyth	Fairfield	Spur Tree	722
	Henry Walder	Mizpah	Shooter's Hill	445
	William Fuerstenberg	Nazareth	Medina	427
	Daniel Richards, Asst.	Moravia	Christiana	260
	Wm. Morris	Patrick Town	Newport	241
	P. A. Herman-Smith	Director of Male College	Spur Tree	...
	J. Carnagie	Assistant	Do.	...

MORAVIAN CLERGY, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
St. Elizabeth .	William Reid, Asst.	Aberdeen	Siloah	88
	L. Bourquin	Bethlehem	Malvern	382
	G. H. Hanna	Carrisbrook	Lacovia	201
	H. Cambridge	Dober	Black River	246
	Richard Meek	Eden	Balaclava	529
	Richard Gale	Fulneck	Middle Quarters	775
	J. Ernest Harvey	Lititz	Watson Hill	607
	Peter Larsen	Springfield	Newmarket	741
	Jas. Gale, Asst.	Newton	Lacovia	93
	C. P. Watson	Beaufort	Darliston	429
Westmoreland	S. Clayton Ashton	Carmel	Newmarket	864
	Augustus Westphal	Salem	Bluefields	625
	Solomon Harriott	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay	237
St. James .	W. O. Lewis	Ballard's Valley	Watson's Hill	101
St. Elizabeth .				9,372
	A. B. Lind	} Emeritus	Spur Tree	
	R. Campbell		Black River	
	J. J. Seiler		Newport	

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bells and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building was erected, which was consecrated on the evening of the 19th of July, 1888. On the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire the Congregation appointed the Rev. S. Jacobs, formerly of Aria College and Minister of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Congregation, as their Minister.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly neat Synagogue in East Street where service is regularly conducted by a Lay Reader. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin, to whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *Topography*.—Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is so great in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses.

Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further supply of water has recently been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has so augmented the delivery that the numerous suburbs of Kingston and the pens of St. Andrew have now a most satisfactory supply of water. In very dry seasons the Hope River sometimes partially failed, but as the Wag Water never fails, it is reasonably believed that Kingston will never again suffer from want of water.

KINGSTON: History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal; On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend, *Sigil Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city: it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal fancy and other stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of States for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2;

Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 15,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1893-94 was 4,744, the amount received being £8,082; or £3,871 more than in 1881-82. The population, by the Census of 1891, is now 48,504.

The import duties collected at Kingston during the year amounted to £219,545. The rum duties received were £62,616, and the trade tax £1,792.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the Island. Besides these a Discount Society, twelve Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company and two Marine Insurance Companies, and an Electric Light and Power Company are in successful operation in the city. No less than three Companies have been formed for the establishing of Hotels. One of these, the American Hotels Company* has built a large and handsome Hotel at Constant Spring, about six miles from Kingston, capable of accommodating between 100 and 200 guests. The Kingston Hotels Company have opened at Myrtle Bank a fine and commodious Hotel, while the Jamaica Hotels Company has provided in Heywood Street an Hotel specially adapted in its arrangements and charges to the use of the humbler classes of the community.

The city is lighted with gas and several of the Churches and public buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is the statue of an illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honoured by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the Garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1841."

A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, stands at the North-east corner of the Garden.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and

* For details see "Hotel Companies in Jamaica."

Jamaica Institute, and the Jamaica Club. A substantial permanent iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the parade, St. Michael's Church near Rae Town, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church. There is also a fine Synagogue at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has lately been considerably enlarged by the additions of side aisles. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the west end of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade; on the opposite side are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, as well as those of the Inspector General of Police, the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Office in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Treasury and Audit Office at the south-eastern junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street; one branch of the Post Office at the north-eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blundell Hall,—the Inland Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. There are two lines coasting steamers leaving Kingston once a week for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Slipe Pen Road and Halfway-Tree; to the north-east corner of the Race Course via East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the road to Spanish Town; the cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being Park Lodge kept by Miss M. E. Burton, the Myrtle Bank Hotel, the Queen's Hotel in Heywood Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Five daily and other tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 56° 7' in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—Situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe."* It was the headquarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

* A New History of Jamaica by Leslie.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."* At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."† The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval and military station.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

* Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal,

† Inscription on the Tomb.

Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and the American Hotel at Constant Spring is only three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes, and between Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring once every hour.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Duval's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8.30 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 3/ from Gordon Town to Kingston and 3/6 from Kingston to Gordon Town and 5/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate. On a lower elevation between Newcastle and Gordon Town is situated Craighton, at present the mountain residence of *Sir Henry Blake*, Governor of Jamaica.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Govern-

ment and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of serious illness.

The Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners have recently acquired the right of taking water from the Wag Water River as an extra source of supply to St. Andrew and Kingston; and the necessary reservoirs have been constructed at Constant Spring and connecting pipes laid down.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill. At Constant Spring there is the fine new Hotel of the American Hotels Company.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ mile north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government has in operation a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona is being carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands having been purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation and private proprietors are also embarking in it. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona, which has 300 acres in cultivation in canes. The number of acres in cultivation in the parish is 11,319; 3,467 acres are in coffee, 165 in tobacco, 5,024 in ground provisions, 3,000 in Guinea grass, 10,600 in common pasture, and 61,314 in wood and ruinata. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew is 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The increase since 1881 has been 1,067 males and 1,806 females, or 2,873 in all. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge and Bull Bay.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hat, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the Island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized for grazing. There are still several large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish.

* The year before Emancipation.

one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Outhbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Several new bridges have, however, been recently built in the Parish. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 656) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoals gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 15,306, of which 6,349 are in ground provisions, 2,249 in sugar canes, 2,098 in coffee and 217 in cocoa. Of the uncultivated lands 1,739 acres are in Guinea grass, 16,861 in common pasture and 47,923 in wood and ruin. 1,222 puncheons of rum, 1,659 hogsheads of sugar and 18,000 cwts. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1893-94 and the rum duties collected amounted to £5,697. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1894 may be set down at 3,500 cattle, 2,000 horsekind and 1,000 sheep.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. This shows a falling off as compared with 1881 of 1,769, the decrease in the number of males being 1,263 and in that of females 506. The area of this parish is 274 square miles and the population to each square mile is 117. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay, Trinity Ville and Easington; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington, Trinity Ville and Woburn Lawn.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island

from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red fixed one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel: the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favorite place with our American Cousins, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. When the Railway is completed, and hotels are erected, it is probable that this town will be a very popular resort for winter visitors.

A large and handsome Town Hall has recently been completed. The lower story contains the offices of the Court and Parochial offices and the upper story a Town Hall and Court Room.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Offices was built in 1886.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting was carried on, on a much larger scale than before. Two severe storms which visited the eastern end of the island on the 27th of June and 19th August, 1886, again devastated the banana fields, the latter sweeping down whatever the former had left standing. For twelve months the banana trade was completely at a standstill but it is now once more in active operation. The larger proprietors as well as the peasant proprietors are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.

The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of little use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. A new Police Station has recently been erected, and the Boston Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market, &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and on the construction of the Railway will become a very important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the Boston Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in very fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northers, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons; it has, however, been closed and the premises rented by the Government. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Chepstowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone," as fish cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the tramline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a cocoanut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive cocoanut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the Village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. Hitherto the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers in this parish have presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; these obstacles have now been overcome by the bridging of these rivers. The Bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each. This Bridge was formally opened by the Governor Sir H. A. Blake on 26th May, 1892, the day being observed as a gala day and general holiday in the parish. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present and 100 carriages of different kinds. Provision has recently been made for bridging several minor rivers the passage of which is difficult during the rainy season.

A timber horse and foot bridge is in course of erection over the Rio Grande at the entrance to the Maroon settlement of Moore Town.

Under the new Main Road system the interior of the parish is being opened up and the roads generally much improved.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 11,480, of which 5,545 are in ground provisions, 187 in sugar canes, 64 in cacao and 522 in coffee. In Bananas there are 2,663 acres. Of the uncultivated lands 737 acres are in Guinea grass, 14,030 in common pasture, 765 in pimento and common pasture and 80,830 in wood and ruinat. The rum duties collected in 1893-94 amounted to £2,089. The number of cattle and horsekind on the sugar estate and pens in 1894 may be set down at 2,200 cattle and 1,070 horsekind.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 31,998; 15,664 males and 16,334 females. This is an increase over the population of 1881 of 3,097—the increase in the number of males being 1,370, and in that of females 1,727. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Buff Bay every fortnight, and at Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be doubled in a very short time. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts. Stock-raising has increased lately, chiefly cattle, horsekind, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has lately made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three chief towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade coupled with its having a good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Neuvo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabrietta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. The import duties collected in 1893-94 amounted to £6,198. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Almshouse, a Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House and a fine Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Offices, the Revenue and Parochial Board Offices and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and

thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, and its wharves and stores are being added to by a resident trader, who has built a fine commodious store and is now building a substantial wharf at which, it is hoped, steamers will be able to load. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Alms-house, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town and Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three Lines of Steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar Rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation in the parish is 20,264, of which 6,790 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 674 acres, in coffee 1,050 and in cacao 661; 8,269 in bananas; 4,448 acres in Guinea grass, 28,898 in common pasture; 4,674 in common pasture and pimento and 57,790 acres in wood and ruin-ate; 403 puncheons of rum and 420 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish, and the rum duties amounted to £7,022 in 1893-94. The live stock in the parish in 1893-94 may be set down at 7,100 cattle and 1,800 horsekind.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 12,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. In 1881 the population was 39,696: the increase has therefore been 3,219, of whom 1,257 were males and 1,962 females. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat weekly.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1893-94 its import duties amounted to £7,861. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Station, a Club, and close to the town are the Poor Houses.

There is a fine market at St. Ann's Bay, over the centre gate of which is a small quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west, the gift of the late Hon. Michael Solomon, Custos of the Parish. There is an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River.

St. Ann's Bay does a large shipping trade to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. The fruit business is carried on with energy by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Mr. Leslie L. Fraser.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nuevo" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. It has an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a newly erected Court House and Police Station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on in it.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and

a-half from the village ; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. Near by is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the “Sink Hole” where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. This Hole is said to find an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios).

The Village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance ; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish ; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, and a Market ; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine Hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, cannot fail to attract visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation in 1893-94, 1,183 hogsheads of sugar and 856 puncheons of rum were produced, also 3,851 cwt. of coffee. The total number of acres under cultivation is 14,255 : 10,157 in ground provisions, 25,419 acres are in Guinea grass, 36,210 in common pasture, 19,894 in common pasture and pimento, 7,535 in pimento alone, and 107,491 in wood and rinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 1,724 in sugar canes and 1,275 in coffee. The live stock in the Parish may be set down at 14,000 cattle, and 2,550 horsekind. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the “all-spice” of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 54,127 : 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The increase during the last 10 years has been 7,543 the population in 1881 having been 46,584 ; males having increased by 3,423, and females by 4,120. The area of the parish is 476 square miles and the population to each square mile 112. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Boards.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay weekly, Brown's Town fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios monthly. Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town are held fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal Towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island : the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with an elementary school attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the island. The Military Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary : they are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men ; they have

always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour. A new market has recently been erected in the Square and a Park to be called the Victoria Park has recently been opened.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming more important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is a very fine old Episcopal Church, and a Baptist Church, a Post Office, and Government Dispensary. A Police Station has just been added. A Court House is now in course of erection at Ulster Spring, this being found necessary from the growing importance of the district.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was some years ago dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not been secured, the well having been thrown up.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. It contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The population has greatly increased of late years and is now about 6,000. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in this district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. On the sugar estates in cultivation 3,922 hogsheads of sugar and 2,853 puncheons of rum were produced in 1893-94 crop. The total number of acres in cultivation is 8,684; 15,745 acres are in Guinea grass, 26,085 in common pasture, 151 in common pasture and pimento and 76,109 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,208 in sugar canes, 260 in coffee, and 2,916 in ground provisions. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 4,575 cattle, 604 horse-kind and 570 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 4,200 cattle and 520 horses and mules. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of produce.

tion. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish has suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 93. In 1893-94 the import duties amounted to £10,065, the rum duties to £3,292, the trade licenses to £249 and the poor rates to £2,047. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Falmouth, Duncans, Hampshire, and Ulster Spring once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire, Duncans, and Ulster Spring twice a month.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. Its import duties in 1893-94 amounted to £24,525. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks. The terminus of the Railway Extension from Porus is at Montego Bay, and a commodious station with the necessary stores, &c., has been erected.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It is much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large and handsome market, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. A supply of excellent water has just been brought to the town.

Agriculture for the year just ended has been fairly satisfactory, as evinced by the crops of sugar and rum realized. The sugar bounty negotiations had the effect of somewhat brightening the hopes of the planters. The pimento and coffee crops have been small. The continued demand for logwood roots within the past twelve months has afforded a good deal of employment to labourers and placed a considerable amount of money in circulation.

The fruit crop has been good, and the exportation has been steadily maintained. The benefits arising from the cultivation of oranges (though small from the low prices and long distances of transport) seem to reach a much larger portion of the peasantry than is the case with bananas, as the carriage of the former is not so cumbersome and laborious, boys, girls and women being able to take head-loads of oranges to shipping places, whilst persons producing bananas to a small extent cannot always bear the expense of cartage from long distances for shipment, so that the production in many instances is turned to little or no account. There being but one small steamer trading regularly to this port every fortnight the supply of fruit is in excess of the demand and the result is that prices at times became capricious and unremunerative. Ground provisions have been as plentiful as they were last year.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation 2,520 hogsheads of sugar and 1,837 puncheons of rum were produced last year, and 1,000 cwt. of coffee. The total number of acres under

cultivation is 7,200; 7,374 acres are in Guinea grass, 18,257 are in common pasture and 66,338 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 3,597 in sugar canes, 115 in coffee and 2,940 in ground provisions. The cattle and live stock in the parish may be set down at 6,355 cattle and horsekind, and 200 sheep. The rum duties amounted to £6,607; the trade licenses to £248 and the poor rates to £1,924.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase has therefore been 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 150. The parish is divided, for the purposes of the parochial election, into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months; Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adelphi once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. It is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Episcopal Church, School, and Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. A new market was opened by Sir H. A. Blake in 1893. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses on the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station. The import duties of Lucea in 1892-93 amounted to £6,083.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are an Episcopal Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacaoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Brahmin cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which, the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 8,441, of which 5,829 are in ground provisions; there are 7,425 acres in Guinea grass, 26,736 in common pasture and 53,102 in wood and ruin. There are 16 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 1,775 hogsheads of sugar and 1,258 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in sugar-canes is 2,169. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 10,574 cattle, 1,096 horsekind and 642 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 has been 2,521, the male pop-

lation having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 193. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucea. Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month. Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once every two months.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1893-94 amounted to £11,989. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church, the Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 15 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler, and a commodious new Market was opened during 1892 by His Excellency the Governor.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which, as it offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, bids fair to take a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respect, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles for its month.

4,966 hogsheads of sugar and 4,333 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates now in cultivation. The sum of £5,099 was collected for rum duties in 1893-94. The number of acres in cane cultivation is 5,491; 9,762 acres are in Guinea grass, 39,507 in common pasture, 5,103 acres in ground provisions and 104,561 in wood and ruin. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 16,500 cattle, 1,862 horsekind and 1,900 sheep.

A new industry has recently sprung up in the parish. Several Coolies have formed a settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for

the growth of rice, and they have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood, the roots of the trees hitherto disregarded having been found to be a useful article of commerce.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 is given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom are males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn monthly. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a week and at Little London, Darliston, Bethel Town, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn once a month.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is the largest parish in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256, 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 132 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name; the import duties in 1892-93 amounted to £14,548. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. Several new and attractive looking villas, facing the sea, have been built, and others are in course of erection. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower: it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the "Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. River. Black River is now lighted by electric light, and is the first town in Jamaica thus favoured.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the Parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the Parish. No less than five new markets have recently been built in the villages of the Parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other Parish of the Island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and the one for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

The lowlands of the Parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the Parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the Parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with alligators; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing Parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. During January and February and again in August the price is usually down to 2/6 per bushel, and an "old inhabitant" informed the writer that he had known the time when corn could be purchased in quantities at 1/6 per bushel. Large quantities are shipped to Kingston—"received from Black River—bags fresh country corn"—being a familiar advertisement in the Kingston newspapers. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship: these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock in the Parish may be stated at 11,820 horned stock, 4,700 horsekind, and 1,450 sheep.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the Parish, there are 7,407 acres in cultivation. The sugar estates produced in 1893-94 191, hogsheds of sugar and 581 puncheons of rum.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized and admirably conducted Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. The wards are well worth a visit and the entire institution is a model of what such an establishment should be. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of Parochial Roads have been transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for

the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Malvern; and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lacovia, Malvern, Santa Cruz and Balaclava.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's, Mrs. Halliday's and Mrs. Senior's lodgings and at the Waverley Hotel. A Club is established in the town.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 48° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway until the extension to Montego Bay was constructed. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Barracks, Devon and Christiana, but they are not of much commercial importance. A fine building comprising Court House and Police Station has been completed at Porus, also at "The Cottage," Mile Gully.

There are four Railway Stations in the Parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant; there are two trains to and from Kingston daily.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, and ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 13,458, of which 7,057 are in ground provisions. There are 8,703 acres in Guinea grass, 25,781 in common pasture, and 85,101 in wood and rinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal product, namely, coffee, is 6,197. The coffee crop in 1893-94 amounted to 15,000 cwts. There are no sugar estates in the parish but grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 5,300 cattle, 4,170 horse-kind and 600 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 55,462; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. This shows an increase of 7,004 since 1881, when the population was 48,458. Males have increased by 3,551, and females by 3,453. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also a Normal Moravian Training College for male teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Mandeville, Porus, Lincoln, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Lincoln.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or Lower District, the Alley and the Rest, or Milk River Village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a very brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law, which was passed in 1888. Many of the settlers in this District have recently bought and erected Chattanooga Iron Mills (first brought to the island at the Exhibition of 1891) and they find them to work satisfactorily and save labour. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal Church, St. Paul's; an Independent Chapel, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian Church recently built; a Court House, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) Constabulary Barracks, and Inspectors Quarters, a Public General Hospital, Public Works Office and Store, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village is a new Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary regularly attended by the D.M.O. from Chapelton and several shops. Trout Hall, a large banana and tobacco plantation is in this district.

May Pen, or Lime Savannah, is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is the most important Railway Station on the line between Spanish Town and Balaclava and collects the traffic of a large part of the Valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. May Pen has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the Court House are the Courts Office, Collectorate and Parochial Offices, the Public Works and Constabulary Offices having been recently removed to Chapelton. There is a large Public General Hospital, a Police Station, an Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and a Post Office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, a Constabulary Station, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been recently improved at the instance

of the Parochial Board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. A Resident Magistrate's Court is now held there once a month. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this District may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hill-side, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains a Court House, (with a Sub-Collectorate), Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office; and in the vicinity are a large Public (General Hospital and Poor House. The Parochial Board has recently imported a new Iron Market which has been erected on a good site, to replace the former inferior accommodation.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, with fairly good roads and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There are now but 18 sugar estates in the parish, on which 3,187 hogsheads of sugar and 3,012 puncheons of rum and 18,000 cwt. of coffee were produced last year.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who

settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The total number of acres under cultivation is 19,592 of which 5,148 are in sugar canes, 3,361 in coffee, and 9,766 are in ground provisions; 6,216 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,221 in common pasture and 156,308 in wood and ruin. The cattle may be set down at 5,258, the horsekind at 2,200 and the sheep at 1,545.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,101; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The increase during the past decennial period has been 7,260—made up of 3,158 males and 4,102 females. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 122.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton and Milk River.

The parish returns a member to the Legislative Council, and is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (the official residence of former Governors of the island), the building formerly used for the Assembly and Legislative Council, the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home, and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital, Smith's and Beckford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a Billiard Club; and there has recently been established an excellent hotel known as the "Hotel Rio Cobre." At this town the railroad from the north and west meet.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the earlier English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off, the want of which had long been an obstacle to the success of the place. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour

studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."* The port has been reopened and a fair amount of business is done there. There is an Episcopal Church and also a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital, Alms House and many fine stores. A new Market and Water Works have recently been added. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.‡

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco, cocoas, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estates, Ewings Caymanas, Cherry Garden, and Bushy Park and several pens. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the sugar estates with great success. The total crop of 1893-94 was 2,841 hogsheads of sugar and 2,526 puncheons of rum. The number of acres of land

* Gussé.

† King.

‡ See page 386 (Port Royal).

in cultivation in this parish is 18,975 ; 3,168 in sugar canes, 1,793 in coffee, 57 in tobacco, 188 in cocoa, 12,763 in ground provisions ; 14,141 are in Guinea grass, 32,300 acres in common pasture, and 134,517 in wood and ruinate.

The cattle may be set down at 9,600, the horsekind 1,100, and the sheep 3,500.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 65,509, of whom 31,738 are males and 33,771 are females. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The rum duties received in 1893-94 amounted to £11,187. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

ON the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges ; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston ;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

Below are given the names of the members constituting the City Council of Kingston and the several Parochial Boards at the present time.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—His Worship Hon. R. H. Jackson.

Vice-Chairman—S. H. Watson, Esq.

David Brandon	C. T. Burton
A. E. Lunan	J. A. Carpenter
James Alexander Wales	Walter deBeltgens Hodge
G. E. Burke	Henry Delgado
James Callendar	George Ffrench, Esqs.

Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson	Salary	£350
Assistant Clerk to City Council—Wm. O'Reilly Fogarty	"	250
Third Clerk to City Council—Charles E. Wright	"	165
Investigating Officer—R. F. McGann	"	120
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	"	350
Commissioner of Health—John Hoyes	"	175
Inspector of Nuisances—J. C. Johnson	"	84
Ditto J. W. Campbell	"	84
Ditto Edward Rodriques	"	84
Ditto, Port Royal—James DaCosta	"	42

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON, *continued.*

Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey	Salary	£120
“ “ “ Allowance for visiting paupers		25
Assistant Inspector—H. A. DeSouza	“	60
“ “ “ Allowance for visiting paupers		6
Superintendent May Pen Cemetery—William McCormack	“	132
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale	“	250*
Chief Officer Fire Brigade—J. E. Gadpaille	“	100
Clerk Market, Port Royal—James DaCosta	“	42†
City Inspector—John Hoyes	“	25

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—The Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.*Vice-Chairman*—John McLean, Esq.

The Honourable S. C. Burke, as Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston and St. Andrew.

Liguanea (or No. 1 Division).

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G. Jos. Burrow

P. L. Rousseau T. J. Curphy

B. Bolton, Esqs.

St. Christopher and St. James (or No. 2 Division).

Jas. Gall R. H. Goffe, Esqs.

M. Josephs Rev. R. C. Quarrell

Rev. Carey B. Berry.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe (or No. 3 Division).

M. E. Duval John McLean

W. G. Thomson Joseph English

J. Smicle, Esq.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£300
Assistant Clerk—Cecil Gray	“	60
Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray	“	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	“	60
Inspector of Nuisances, Liguanea—E. A. Brown	“	16s. per week
“ “ No. 3 Division—T. French	“	14s. “
“ “ No. 2 Division—S. Pinnock	“	30s. per month
Superintendent of Roads and Works—S. W. Mais	“	£250
Clerk Halfway-Tree Market—J. H. Piper	“	12
Assistant Superintendents of Roads— J. S. Powell, St. Christophers	“	36
A. Linton, St. James	“	36
C. Hercules Davis, St. Joseph	“	36
Jas. Lowe, Dallas	“	36
R. S. Henry, Metcalfe	“	36
Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. H. Quallo	“	6

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—W. A. Henderson, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Josiah Smicle, Esq.

The Honourable William Andrews, as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas and Portland.

Bath and Plantain Garden River.

A. E. Hollis, Esq. Rev. D. P. M. Cornwall.

E. B. Crawford, Esq.

* With residence.

† The Clerks of the Victoria and Jubilee Markets are appointed by the Kingston Market Commissioners.

ST. THOMAS, *continued.**Morant.*

W. A. Henderson M. J. Cresser

W. F. Harrison, Esqs.

Blue Mountain Valley.

Rev. H. F. Humphrey W. A. R. Carr Charles Hope Levy, Esqs.

Upper St. David.

Charles N. Walker W. Rankin, Esqs.

Rev. William Pearn.

Lower St. David.

Josiah Smicle, Esq. Revd. M. B. Campbell

Rev. H. C. Quinlan.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins Salary £250

Asst. Clerk—St. John G. B. Hepburn " 100

Registrar of Births and Deaths—Fred. H. Hawkins Fees, about 30

Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths—St. John G. B. Hepburn—Fees.

Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—Fred. H. Hawkins, Salary 12

Deputy Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—St. John G. B.

Hepburn—Fees.

Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins, Central District Salary 70

Asst. Inspector of Poor—Chas. J. Paterson, Eastern do. " 25

Ditto ditto Leslie Turner, Western do. " 25

Resident Master Morant Bay Poor House—L. S. Williams " 72

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—A. Hearne " 250

Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads—C. J. Paterson " 100

Ditto Ditto Leslie Turner " 100

Supt. Morant Bay Water Works—A. Hearne " nil

Clerk of Market, Morant Bay—Richard E. Hearne " 30

Keeper of Standard Weights and Measures—G. B. Pilliner " 6

Poundkeeper, Morant Bay—Rebecca Mitchell " 18

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—P. A. Moodie, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Robert Russell, Esq.The Honourable William Andrews, as Member of the Legislative Council
for St. Thomas and Portland.*Manchioneal.*

David Bolt Dowell O'Reilly, Esqs.

Old Parish of Portland.

Peter A. Moodie Rev. S. C. Morris

A. E. Ffrench A. N. Service

R. A. Brown, Esqs. C. H. LeFranc, Esqs.

Old Parish of St. George.

Jos. E. Welsh Robt. Russell

Thos. Paulwell A. E. Murray

Richard Gray Hy. Cork, Esqs.

Clerk—Hy. Attridge Salary £200

Clerk Market Commissioners—Hy. Attridge " 12 10s.

Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—A. S. Hoyes " 250

Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Works—G. Middleton " 140

Collector of Water Rates—J. S. Trench—5 per cent. on collections.

Clerk Water Commissioners—Hy. Attridge Salary 12 10s.

Inspector of Nuisances, Manchioneal—Edward Berry " 10

Ditto Port Antonio—W. G. McLellan " 50

Ditto Buff Bay—Henry Silvera " 8

Ditto Hope Bay—Z. Norman " 5

PORTLAND, *continued.*

Keeper of the Fire Engine—	Salary	£15
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	"	80
Asst. Inspectors of Poor, Manchioneal—F. A. Naylor	"	10
Ditto Buff Bay—L. A. Bell	"	15
Ditto Hope Bay—P. C. DeLeon	"	10
Superintendent Water Works—A. S. Hoyes	"	100
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. F. Langley	"	6

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—F. H. Barker, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—A. C. Solomon, Esq.

The Honourable J. H. Levy, as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann and St. Mary

Hon. Dr. Pringle as Custos of St. Mary.

Port Maria

A. C. Solomon	F. Boyd
Joseph Syms	J. T. Atkinson, Esqs.

Retreat.

T. C. Dixon, Esq.	F. H. Barker, Esq.
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Bagnolds.

W. Kelly	C. Brown	J. Dillon, Esqs.
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Richmond.

W. Westmoreland	W. Morris	R. Thomas, Esqs.
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Annotto Bay.

H. Bolton	H. R. Cargill, Esqs.
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Clerk—R. M. Cocking	Salary	£318
Copyist—E. Absalom	"	52
Superintendent of Roads and Works—	"	—
Inspector of Nuisances, Annotto Bay—L. Rochester	"	12
Inspector of Nuisances, Port Maria—G. Forrester	"	24
Clerk of the Market—G. Forrester	"	50
Clerk of the Gayle Market—H. Syley	"	24
Clerk of the Highgate Market—J. Jump	"	24
Inspector of the Poor for St. Mary—R. M. Cocking.		
Sub-Inspector of Poor, Port Maria—Isaac Saunders	"	12
Ditto Retreat—J. Williams	"	12
Sub-Inspector of Poor, Bagnolds—T. Grant	"	12
Ditto Richmond—J. White	"	20
Ditto Annotto Bay—L. Rochester	"	20
Keeper of Weights and Measures—C. M. Calder	"	6

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—The Honourable C. W. Steer.

Vice-Chairman—A. N. Dixon, Esq.

The Hon. J. H. Levy, as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann & St. Mary.

The Honourable C. W. Steer, Custos.

Ocho Rios.

E. H. Harrison	F. Ewen, Esqs.
A. N. Sutherland, Esq.	Hon. C. W. Steer
Rev. S. L. Lindo	Hamilton Brown, Esq.

St. Ann's Bay.

Rev. George House	A. N. Dixon
Rev. John Duff	J. A. Miller, Esqs.

Brown's Town, Dry Harbour Mountain and Dry Harbour.

A. S. Byles, Esq.	Rev. S. L. Lindo
Dr. W. H. Miller	Hon. J. H. Levy.

ST. ANN, *continued.*

Clerk—W. G. Nunes	Salary	£294
Clerk Water Commissioners—W. G. Nunes	"	12
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Nunes	"	60
Registrar of Births and Deaths—W. G. Nunes	Fees.	
Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—W. G. Nunes	"	
Assistant Clerk of Parochial Board—E. N. Steele	"	72
Inspector of Nuisances, St. Ann's Bay—T. H. Smith	"	25
Ditto Brown's Town—J. R. Bennett	"	12
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	6
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Moneague, Pedro, and Claremont—A. C. Green	"	30
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour—J. R. Bennett	"	24
Ditto Dry Harbour Mountains— A. M. Atherton	"	24
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	12
Superintendent of Water Works & Keeper of Fire Engine— S. Palmer	"	48
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	280
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. S. Thomas	"	6
Master of Poor House—E. M. Cresser	"	96

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—L. C. Shirley, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—H. J. Kerr, Esq.The Honourable J. E. Kerr, as Member Legislative Council for Trelawny and
St. James.The Honourable J. Wauchope Fisher, Custos.
*Falmouth.*J. W. Henry Henry Carvalho
Rampaul Ton Singh A. M. Solomon, Esqs.*Clark's Town.*L. C. Shirley, Esq. G. P. Dewar
Rev. J. J. Steele Jos. Shearer, Esqs.*Uster Spring.*Jas. Bayne H. F. Myers, Esqs.
J. W. Brandt Rev. W. M. Webb.*Good Hope.*Rev. A. G. Eccleston H. J. Whiting H. J. Kerr, Esqs.
Clerk—Harvey M. Rowe Salary £150
Clerk Pilotage Board—H. M. Rowe " 12
Registrar Births and Deaths—H. M. Rowe " 12
Inspector of Nuisances—F. G. Anderson " 60
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—L. A. Morris " 250

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. Robt. Gordon.The Honourable J. E. Kerr, as Member Legislative Council for Trelawny and
St. James.

The Honourable William Kerr, as Custos of the Parish.

*Montego Bay.*Samuel Hart W. H. Ramsay
O. B. Gourzong C. B. Wilson

Benjamin Scott, Esqs.

*Marley and Rose Hall.*Joseph Shore W. L. Kerr, Esqs.
D. C. Grant Rev. P. F. Schoburgh.

ST. JAMES, *continued.*
Springfield.

Alex. Doull, Esq.

W. A. P. Corinaldi, Esq.

Montpelier and Belfont.

Rev. R. Gordon

Rev. E. J. Hewett

A. A. Ramsay, Esq.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£150
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board—R. P. Collymore	"	12
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. O. Humber	"	6
Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw	"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Alexr. M. Lake, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Revd. James MacNee.

The Honourable the Revd. Henry Clarke, as Member Legislative Council for
Westmoreland and Hanover.

Francis Dod, Esq., as Resident Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custos.

No. 1 Division.

John A. Taylor, Esq.

No. 2 Division.

Alexr. M. Lake
Lawrence Obadiah Fraser
James MacNee

George Robert Christie
Charles Alexander Reirrie
William Buchanan, Esqs.

No. 3 Division.

James Hart,
Jacob Drummond,

Charles Wesley Hewitt,
Joseph Maylor Wallace, Esqs.

Clerk—John Allwood	Salary	£150
Assistant Clerk—C. H. Spratt	"	60
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. C. Bancroft	"	250
Ditto Water Works do.	"	50
Asst. Superintendent Roads and Works—John C. Dickson	"	50
Inspector of Poor—John A. Levy	"	90
Asst. Inspector—John N. Rankine	"	25
Ditto do.—H. C. Clarke	"	20
Keeper Weights and Measures—Rudolph Lewis	"	6
Inspector of Nuisances, Lucea	} T. J. Lyon	30
Ditto do. Johnson Town		
Ditto do. Green Island—D. A. Eccleston		

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Joseph Swaby Segré, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—John Williamson Mennell, Esq.

The Honourable the Revd. Henry Clarke, as Member of the Legislative Council
for Westmoreland and Hanover.

The Honourable William Ewen, as Custos of the Parish.

St. Paul's.

Frederick M. Whitelock

Hezekiah Donaldson, Esqs.

Savanna-la-Mar.

Joseph Swaby Segré

Frederick R. Evans

Abraham B. Jonas, Esqs

Trinity.

Malcolm MacDonald, Esq.

Rev. R. E. Bennett

St. Peters.

Knox Robert Pilliner

John Fuller Anderson, Esqs.

St. Thomas.

Thomas Stewart McNeil

Cornelius Moore Tate, Esqs.

St. John.

Rev. Philip Williams

Thomas B. Lawrence

John W. Mennell

Robert Macfarlane, Esqs.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

Clerk—M. A. Seaton	Salary	£150
Inspector of Poor—M. A. Seaton	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector—P. A. Cole	"	75
2nd Ditto—John Fisher	"	45
Keeper of Weights and Measures—C. P. Huggins	"	6
Superintendent of Roads and Works—H. M. Cork	"	250
Inspector of Nuisances—Edmund Johnston	"	35

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—Wm. Hill, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—E. T. Forrest, Esq.

The Honourable James Miller Farquharson, as Member of the Legislative Council
for St. Elizabeth.

The Honourable W. H. Coke, as Custos of St. Elizabeth.

Division No. 1.

Vacant Alex. Dixon Wm. Black, Jr., Esqs.

Division No. 2.

E. T. Forrest A. J. Hendricks Sandford Forrest, Esqs.

Division No. 3.

W. V. Edwards William Hill, Esqs.

Division No. 4.

A. A. Finlason, Esq. Rev. J. S. Fraser.

Division No. 5.

F. H. Farquharson W. G. Temple, Esqs.

Division No. 6.

Michael Miller J. V. Calder Stafford Maxwell, Esqs.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£150
Medical Superintendent at Alms House—Dr. J. H. Clark	"	150
Inspector of Poor—F. B. Bowen	"	25
Assistant Inspector of Poor—E. P. Muschett	"	100
Keeper of Weights and Measures—Clerk of the Courts	"	6
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. M. James	"	200

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—R. B. Braham.

The Honourable John Thompson Palache, as Member of the Legislative Council
for Manchester.

The Honourable J. P. Clark, as Custos of the Parish of Manchester.

Northern.

Thomas Glanville E. G. Farquharson
Ernest A. Bailey Robert J. Miller, Esqs.

Rev. H. Walder.

Central.

Robert B. Braham Rev. James Watson
H. G. G. Sturridge, Esqs. Albert DaCosta, Esq.
Robert Patterson, Esq.

Southern.

Richard W. Miles Albert E. Sampson
Chas. P. Nosworthy Ralph A. Stewart
Alexander C. L. Martin, Esqs.

Clerk—Frank H. Bonitto	Salary	£250
Clerk—Manchester District Schools—Frank H. Bonitto	"	20
Inspector of Nuisances, Mandeville—Hy. Noble.	"	12
Inspector of Nuisances, Porus—J. B. Forsyth	"	12
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Logan	"	80

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Assistant ditto —Chas. Williamson	Salary	£30
Ditto ditto —Jas. A. Stewart	"	40
Superintendent Roads and Works—S. T. Scharschmidt	"	250
	Travelling allowance	50
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. G. Clough	Salary	6

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Quintin Logan, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—George Turland, Esq.

The Honourable George Solomon, as Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon.
 George Turland, Esq., as Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custos.

Vere.

Phillip Henry Rubie
 J. P. Welsh

George Murray
 R. A. Wilkins, Esqs.

May Pen.

George Turland
 Geo. Reddish

Rev. S. A. Armstrong
 C. F. Nairne, Esqs.

Chapelton.

Cornelius Bernal
 M. Delevante
 Rev. Geo. Turner

J. T. Shorter
 G. R. MacDonald
 W. C. R. Chandler, Esqs.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£250
Superintendent Roads and Works—Jas. Wheeler Kemp	"	250
Asst. to ditto, Vere District—J. R. Gordon	"	120
Ditto ditto, Upper Clarendon—St. C. Aitcheson	"	120
Inspector of Poor—A. De la Haye	"	80
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Chapelton—A. Delapenha	"	40
Ditto Vere—E. R. Charlton (acting)	"	40
Ditto North-west District—J. B. Douglas	"	40
Keeper of Weights and Measures—H. S. Fisher	"	6

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—David Haddington Mendez.*Vice-Chairman*—Moses Bravo.

The Honourable R. H. Jackson, as member of the Legislative Council for St.
 Catherine.

St. Catherine.

William Ralph Turner
 John Benjamin Edwards

James Christopher Bryant
 David Periera Mende, Esqs.

Saint Thomas-in-the-Vale.

Alfred Nathaniel Harrison
 William Gyles

Daniel Robert Graham
 Charles Lewis Isaacs

Matthew H. Edwards, Esqs.

Saint Dorothy.

M. Bravo

Robert William Byfield, Esqs.

Rev. T. Dillon.

ST. CATHERINE, *continued.**Saint John.*

George F. Mullett, Esq.

Capt. D. H. Mendez

Rev. W. A. Tucker.

Clerk—S. Feurtado	Salary	£260
Assistant Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	"	130
Sanitary Inspector, Spanish Town—Jas. Dalhouse	"	50
Ditto St. Thomas-ye-Vale—Rich. C. Charlton	"	40
Ditto St. Dorothy—T. P. Johnston	"	41 12s.
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexander McFarlane	"	350
Assistant Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—		
St. Catherine—Gerald Abrahams	"	104
Ditto St. Thomas-ye-Vale—G. J. Evelyn	"	104
Ditto St. John—George Thomas	"	42
Ditto ditto D. C. Thompson	"	42
Ditto St. Dorothy—J. T. Martin	"	26
Ditto ditto Jos. N. King	"	24
Ditto and Turncock of the Old Harbour Water Works—		
Napoleon DeCordova	"	78
Inspector of Poor for St. Catherine—Charles Deleon	"	80
Assistant Inspector of Poor for St. Thomas-ye-Vale—		
G. J. Evelyn	"	30
Ditto St. John—George Thomas	"	30
Ditto St. Dorothy—J. T. Martin	"	30
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. Riley	"	6

The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1895 :—

KINGSTON—Charles Goldie, and R. S. Haughton, Esquires.

ST. ANDREW—Hon. John T. Orrett and Dr. J. Cargill.

ST. ANN—Joseph Dussard Ormsby, and Alfred Noris Dixon, Esquires.

TRELAWNY—J. Shearer, and J. R. T. Main, Esquires.

ST. JAMES—Hon. J. E. Kerr and T. A. Salmon, Esquire.

HANOVER—Rev. C. H. Davis and Frederick Emanuel, Esquire.

ST. ELIZABETH—Stephen Charles Peynado, and Adolphus N. Williams, Esquires.

CLARENDON—A. J. Melville, and H. P. Rubie, Esquires.

LOCAL RATES.

The following are the Rates leviable for the undermentioned purposes for the year 1894-95 :—

Description of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.	School Tax.
KINGSTON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 1½	0 0 8*	0 0 1*	
Every other house .	0 5 8†	...	...
Gas Rates 8d. in the £ annual value .				
Fire Rates 1½d. in the £ annual value .				
ST. ANDREW.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	0 0 3*	0 0 3*	
Every other house .	0 4 0†	0 0 8†	...	
ST. THOMAS.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0*	0 0 3*	0 0 6*	
Every other house .	0 5 4†	0 1 4†	...	
PORTLAND.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	0 0 3*	0 0 6*	
Every other house .	0 4 0†	0 1 0†	...	
ST. MARY.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	0 0 6*	0 0 4*	
Every other house .	0 4 0†	0 1 4†	...	
ST. ANN.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 1½*	0 0 1½*	...	
Every other house .	0 3 0†	0 0 4†	...	
TRELAWNY.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 9*	0 0 6*	0 0 4*	
Every other house .	0 4 8†	0 1 4†	...	
ST. JAMES.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	0 0 6*	0 0 4*	
Every other house .	0 4 8†	0 1 4†	...	
HANOVER.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0*	0 0 3*	0 0 2*	
Every other house .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...	
WESTMORELAND.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	...	...
Every other house .	0 4 0†	...	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	0 0 3*	...	
Every other house .	0 4 0†	0 0 8†	...	
MANCHESTER.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6*	...	...
Every other house .	0 4 0†	...	...
CLARENDON.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 9*	0 0 1½*	0 0 3*	
Every other house .	0 4 8†	0 0 4*	...	
ST. CATHERINE.				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 3*	0 0 3*	0 0 4*	
Every other house .	0 6 0†	0 0 8†	...	

* In the £.

† Each.

4s. each
5s. " " 6s.Houses at £6
Above £6 and not exceeding £12
Above £122s. each
3s. " " 4s.All Parishes—Every other house
Houses at £4
Houses at £5

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the several establishments included under the title of "Public Gardens and Plantations." These are as under:—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*, is situated in the Parish of St. Mary on the Junction Road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven miles from Annotto Bay. This garden contains a large collection of native and foreign tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. (Elevation 580 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.2° Fah. Average annual rainfall 110.01 inch.)

2. *The Hill Garden and Government Cinchona Plantation*, is situated in the Parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston by way of Gordon Town. These plantations were commenced in 1868 by Sir John Peter Grant and now consist of 143 acres under cinchona with smaller areas amounting in all to about 7 acres under tea and nurseries for timber and shade trees. (Elevation 4,500 to 6,300 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,907 feet, 63° Fah. Average rainfall 105.57 inch.)

3. *The Hope Garden*, of about 220 acres, is situated near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston. It has been determined to make this garden the chief Botanic Garden of the Island. Until lately only about 13 acres were cleared, and of these 7 acres were planted with teak, the remaining six being under cultivation with varieties of sugar cane, nutmeg, cacao, &c. The ground has been to a great extent cleared of bush and trees. The inner portion is being laid out as a Geographical Botanic Garden, but it will take some years before much advance can be perceived. Carriage drives of a total length of more than 2 miles have been laid out in this portion of the garden. There are large nurseries containing about 60,000 plants, such as cocoa, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, black pepper, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, &c. (Elevation 600 feet. Annual mean temperature 77°4 Fah. Average rainfall 52.83 inch.)

4. *Kingston Parade Garden* is the public pleasure garden of Kingston and is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. (Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temp. 79° Fah. Average rainfall 37.96 inch.)

5. *Botanic Garden at Bath* is the old Botanic Garden of the colony established in 1774; still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, though much reduced in size. (Elevation 170 feet. Temp. 78° Fah.)

6. *King's House Gardens and Grounds* contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. (Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temp. 78°7 Fah. Average rainfall 49.20 inch.)

7. *The Palisadoes Plantation*, occupies the long narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour, about 5 miles long, planted with about 23,000 cocoanut palms. This plantation is now leased. (Annual mean temp. 80° Fah. Average rainfall 36.84 inch.)

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly during the last hundred years the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect is being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or more often direct influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced into the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted for good on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane though here in the time of the Spaniards was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1718 (b). The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea), and is now one of the commonest trees in the island (c). The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715 (d). The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778 (e). The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotice and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f), who brought it from Hispaniola and, first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (g) For the Cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 (h); to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmynes and many species of lilies; many convolvuli; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camellia; *Calla aethiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vite*, and the sweet scented mimosa (i). Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1777, brought with him the jujube tree; and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sunn" hemp plant (j). The wanglo or zezegary was sent by Sir Simon Haughton Clarke in 1801 (k). The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea-grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745 (m). Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 205.

(b) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 226

(c) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 257.

(d) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 465.

(e) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., p. 379.

(f) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii.,

p. 371.

(g) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallenford, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the buttercups, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs. Bryan Edwards, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 243.

(h) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(i) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed. vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(j) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. 3, pp. 367-407

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. x., p. 432.

(m) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 353.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America; the afou, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of Africa or East Indies (a). The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle (b). Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name (c). The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the South seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville, the lime, the lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main (d). The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. viii., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1777, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. E. H. East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the Globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, and forms an appendix under the title of "*Hortus Eastensis*" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. i., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the breadfruit trees* (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of 11 feet high, with leaves 36 inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common, and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard breadfruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the breadfruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed several Committees for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them," and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairmen of the

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 310.

(c) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., p. 131.

(b) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., p. 308.

(d) *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica*, vol. i., p. 114.

* For his services in introducing the Bread Fruit tree 1,000 guineas were granted in 1793 to Captain Bligh and 500 Guineas to Lieutenant Portlock.

County Committees were apprised and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made everywhere for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cocoes, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegary or wanglo, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee, it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics will, without doubt, in a course of years lessen the dependence of the Sugar Islands on North America for food and necessities; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influence of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and, the Garden passing to private hands, many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was however maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the object of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized in this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufactures, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field for discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London." As a result of this proposal

(a) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. I, p. xli.

(b) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has become the property of the heirs of Mr. Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

Mr. James Macfadyen was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intention proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the death and removal of Mr. Macfadyen, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed to "report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840 when the sum of £300, was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interest; and assisted and encouraged by the Rev. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and-a-half inches long by eight and three-quarters inches broad. The same plants in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at a base of four and-a-half inches.

The export of cinchona bark from the Government Plantation to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327. There was no exportation in 1885. A consignment of 150 bags of various qualities was despatched to London in December, 1886. The bark weighed 17,009 pounds and was sold for £542 9s. There has been no export since that time.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

In 1862-63 a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the in-

fluence of Sir John Peter Grant, the present Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed under the Directorship of Mr. D. Morris. After the appointment of Mr. D. Morris in 1886 as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of the present Director, Mr. W. Fawcett, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In the report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows:—

"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work, and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast."

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st July, 1893, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 26 of 1868 show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 1,945,635. Of these 1,268,483 acres or 65 per cent. are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 677,152 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 499,655 acres or just under 74 per cent. of the whole being grazing lands and 177,497 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 31,555 acres or 18 per cent. are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1893, were as follows:—

Sugar, 410,537 cwt., valued at	...	£282,244
Rum, 1,461,220 galls., valued at	...	146,122

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 22,423 acres or 13 per cent. of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 88,293 cwt., valued at £342,136. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 17,297 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 5,162,808 bunches, valued at £473,257. Cocoanut palms are shown to cover an area of 9,061 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 9,171,347 nuts, valued at £34,392. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 94,716 acres, is that of cocoa which is returned as 1,315 acres, the exports being 10,312 cwt., valued at £27,069.

The Department of Public Gardens and Plantations issues a Monthly Bulletin, affording information "on cultural industries, and on the diseases of plants, on soils and on native plants." The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

A course of lectures on Agriculture was delivered under the auspices of the Jamaica Institute and has been published during the past year.

The work on "Tropical Agriculture," by Dr. Nicholls, which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Government of Jamaica, and published by the Government Printer, has lately been republished by Messrs. Macmillan, London.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1884 -	—	—	42,618	20,731	171	13	857	6	1	62	282
1885 -	—	—	40,515	19,645	148	9	925	3	1	86	415
1886 -	—	—	37,689	17,566	89	5	743	—	35	55	754
1887 -	—	—	35,303	17,462	78	12	721	7	—	113	776
1888 -	—	—	33,616	20,075	218	10	822	—	—	167	935
1889 -	—	—	32,615	19,825	227	10	754	3	2	234	961
1890 -	—	—	32,486	21,376	206	10	649	6	1	258	1,280
1891 -	7,816	9,959	32,487	22,476	228	10	581	10	—	291	1,231
1892 -	8,981	14,860	32,486	21,450	142	6	457	12	—	275	1,014
1893 -	9,061	17,297	31,555	22,423	246	12	446	1	—	249	1,315

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1884 -	155	72,084	122,957	278,301	51,931	2,328	592,405
1885 -	138	81,204	123,779	290,601	48,340	995	605,704
1886 -	132	72,505	121,114	302,000	47,025	736	600,448
1887 -	65	73,786	121,689	299,533	45,897	2,731	598,173
1888 -	51	79,282	122,197	313,137	44,539	1,455	616,594
1889 -	37	79,792	122,377	310,517	45,812	1,795	614,901
1890 -	64	84,037	122,355	309,401	55,672	2,364	628,035
1891 -	83	85,842	124,586	325,787	45,832	707	640,249
1892 -	50	87,975	123,080	338,835	35,656	1,482	666,741
1893 -	76	94,716	123,881	335,724	32,378	7,672	677,152

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1892-93.

Parish.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	116	233	366
St. Andrew	22	1,123	1,355	3,521	.	4	100	.	166	111	15	5,336	3,040	11,293	26,086
St. Thomas	2,445	1,967	2,250	2,113	.	1	.	1	2	217	.	6,757	1,758	17,222	34,733
Portland	2,502	2,735	197	547	.	.	1	.	1	64	10	5,849	750	15,058	27,714
St. Mary	2,849	8,483	683	1,106	6	.	11	.	3	696	4	7,764	4,540	34,746	60,891
St. Ann	269	696	1,748	1,333	130	1	7	.	1	20	.	10,836	25,675	65,178	105,894
Trelawny	98	163	5,220	273	6	.	3	.	1	15	18	3,115	15,776	26,380	51,068
St. James	287	232	3,604	124	38	.	2	.	4	2	3	3,565	7,450	19,803	35,014
Hanover	118	298	2,169	25	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6,083	7,425	27,099	43,219
Westmoreland	39	12	5,518	276	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,446	9,778	42,554	63,625
St. Elizabeth	10	.	454	1,348	23	4	233	.	6	1	.	7,750	18,238	31,088	59,155
Manchester	9	55	107	6,495	39	.	5	.	.	1	.	7,714	8,908	28,562	51,895
Clarendon	290	725	5,778	3,434	1	.	7	.	3	.	5	10,691	6,217	23,544	50,025
St. Catherine	123	808	3,172	1,898	1	2	77	.	60	188	4	13,880	14,210	33,014	67,367
Total	9,061	17,297	31,555	22,423	246	12	446	1	249	1,315	76	94,716	123,881	375,774	677,152

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1893-94.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Cane in Cul- tivation.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1893.	
				Grass, Wood- land and Ruinate.				Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.									
Mona	Louis Verley	None	195	877	Water	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	193	125	
ST. THOMAS.									
Amity Hall	Jamaica Co.	...	90	941	Water	Common Process	131	111	
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	Rich. Evans	245	1,755	" & Steam	"	175	185	
Pttn. Garden River	Boston Fruit Co.	...	30	1,349	...	"			
Golden Grove	Boston Fruit Co.	...	96	2,218	...	"		158	
Lyssons	Charles Levy	Charles H. Levy	140	3,049	Steam	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	367	210	
Serge Island	Charles Levy	"	370	1,251	Water	Common Process & "	174	101	
Coley	Charles Levy	"	190	775	"	"	73	43	
Hall Head	J. H. McDowell	E. J. Sadler	160	2,462	"	"	85	42	
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	"	120	873	"	"	73	43	
Belvidere	Heirs Count Freeman	E. J. Sadler	185	2,080	"	"	154	93	
Norris	Heirs of W. S. Richards	...	115	1,278	" & Steam	"	80	70	
Albion	John Grinan	...	240	4,176	"	Vacuum Pan & "	250	209	
ST. MARY.									
New Ramble	F. H. Barker	...	160	1,250	Steam	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal	50	80	
Orange Hill	Hon. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	47	849	"	"	59	53	
Gray's Inn	T. Elmslie	H. Braham	346	1,650	"	"	300	270	
over	Supersansingh	...	10	1,406	"	Common Process			17

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN THE YEAR 1893-94.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1893.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood- land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES.								
Eden	J. W. Parkin	J. H. Parkin	80	814	Steam	Ordinary open Battery and Wetzel Pan	66	30
Providence	Messrs. Broadwood	Hon. W. Kerr	150	916	"	"	156	98
Iroushore	Irving & Martin	Jos. Shore	180	1,072	"	"	136	118
Spring	H. & W. Kerr	"	170	857	"	Ordinary open Battery	126	83
Tryall	E. Turnbull	J. H. Parkin	100	977	Steam & Water	"	97	58
Running Gut	E. Ferguson	Jos. Shore	150	617	"	" and Centrifugal	105	88
Rose Hall	Geo. Robertson	Jos. Shore	150	601	Water	Ordinary open Battery	138	108
Cinnamon Hill	Geo. Robertson	Jos. Shore	168	1,358	"	"	132	129
Success	E. Turnbull (Lessee)	"	70	705	Cattle	"	32	27
Belfield	A. C. Houchen (Lessee)	"	172	1,173	Steam	"	89	88
Hampden	D. Kelly	"	150	1,295	"	" Wetzel Pan and Cen- trifugal	100	65
Lima	J. Sime	"	140	2,432	"	" and Centrifugal	74	67
Content	J. H. Parkin (Lessee)	"	160	1,366	"	"	75	52
Leogan	R. S. Goodrich	"	70	562	"	Ordinary open Battery	"	65
Windsor Lodge	D. Mills	J. H. Parkin	Aban- done	d.	"	"	"	"
Gulibro	Hon. W. Kerr	"	92	494	Steam & Water	Ordinary open Battery	92	49
Latham	J. C. Farquharson	"	70	1,465	"	" and Wetzel Pan	74	59
Irwin	J. K. Fisher	"	160	1,453	"	" and Centrifugal	160	71
Friendship	C. G. Plunkett	"	30	608	"	Ordinary open Battery	28	13
Retirement	D. Mills	"	88	739	"	" and Wetzel Pan	108	49
Fairfield	J. W. Parkin (Lessee)	J. H. Parkin	204	340	Water	Ordinary open Battery	177	97
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin	J. H. Parkin	77	423	"	"	177	97
Catherine Hall	Miss Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	260	980	Steam & Water	" Centrifugal and Wet- zel Pan	80	51
Wiltshire	H. Blair	"	80	1,164	Steam	" and Wetzel Pan	68	36
Anchovy	J. W. Parkin	J. H. Parkin	161	1,094	"	"	99	82
Hazelymph	D. Trench	"	61	1,187	Water	Ordinary open Battery	57	55

HANOVER.

Barbican	F. Tupper	...	30	304	Wind & Cattle	Old Process	20	15
Copse	Heirs of R. Hind	...	225	1,677	Steam	"	180	108
Chester Castle	E. H. Cooke	...	50	594	"	"	4	31
Flint River	Heirs of R. Hind	...	78	962½	"	"	60	30
Golden Grove	Hawthorn, Shedd & Co.	...	196	2,276	"	and Wetzel Pan	154	110
Georgia	H. Davis & Son	...	130	1,420	Water	Old Process	55	26
Houghton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	...	100	803	Steam	"	115	71
Kew	A. Charley	...	180	1,076	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	130	96
Mosquitto Cove	Sanficlehen & Sons	...	30	676	"	Old Process	40	40
Orange Cove	A. W. Watson-Taylor	...	131	293	"	"	158	108
Phoenix	E. E. Isaacs	...	70	518	"	Old Process	56	19
Prospect	Hawthorn, Shedd & Co.	...	190	1,426½	"	and Wetzel Pan	213	213
Round Hill	E. J. Sadler	...	150	1,189	"	Old Process	108	60
Spring Valley	G. F. Lawrence	...	170	399	"	"	80	55
Trayall	H. Davis & Son	...	197	1,231	"	Wetzel Pan	211	182
	Hawthorn, Shedd & Co.	...	200	1,913	Water	"	191	94
	J. W. Parkin	...						

WESTMORELAND.

Albany	Anthony Charley	...	140	449	Steam	Centrifugal	158	98
Belleisle	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	...	300	2,422	Steam & Water	Vacuum Pan	340*	347
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris	...	140	1,445	Steam	Centrifugal	147	107
Blackheath	Eustace Greig	...	294	2,289	Water	"	332	266
Carawina	Edward Sadler	...	95	1,589	Steam & Water	"	83	139
Cornwall	Col. Kitchener	...	196	1,830	Water	"	173	180
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	170	1,390	Steam	"	170	167
Friendship	C. W. Eves & Co. & E. J. Sadler	...	180	1,974	Water	"	222	209
Frome	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	...	200	563	"	"	234*	205
Fort William	H. A. Vickers & E. J. Sadler	...	205	2,343	"	"	193	153
Fontabelle	E. J. Sadler	...	300	1,040	"	"	305*	261
George's Plain	Walter Wolliscroft	...	210	2,610½	" & Steam	"	200*	152
Glasgow	Hon. William Ewen	...	470	1,143	Steam	"	234	166
Masemure	Anthony Charley	...	260	1,790	"	"	335	307
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	...	187	2,217	"	"	288	245
Mint	Hawthorn, Shedd & Co.	...	100	3,402	"	"	152*	136
Meysersfield	Dr. W. J. Calder	...	240	2,398	Water	"	291*	245
Meopotamia	Eustace Greig	...	200	1,765	Steam	"	250	189
New Hope	Alexander Stewart	...	200	1,332	"	"	275	193
Retrieve	"	...						

* Tons.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS OF LAND IN THE THIRTEEN AGRICULTURAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1892, TO 31ST JULY, 1893, COMPILED FROM INQUIRIES UNDER LAW 17 OF 1890.

Parish.	NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS.										
	Not exceeding 5 acres.	Not exceeding 10 acres.	Not exceeding 20 acres.	Not exceeding 50 acres.	Not exceeding 100 acres.	Not exceeding 200 acres.	Not exceeding 500 acres.	Not exceeding 800 acres.	Not exceeding 1,000 acres.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres.	Total.
St. Andrew	4,655	631	301	154	79	55	45	23	7	13	5,967
St. Thomas	6,647	340	162	89	26	29	41	25	17	19	7,412
Portland	5,073	453	296	160	66	33	54	25	10	19	6,196
St. Mary	5,616	684	339	175	71	32	37	27	12	17	7,020
St. Ann	7,086	996	584	362	106	74	88	34	8	23	9,391
Trelawny	3,346	185	104	76	51	23	32	12	12	22	3,893
St. James	3,446	265	148	94	39	24	38	22	9	20	4,114
Hanover	4,095	348	163	101	35	17	29	15	7	11	4,838
Westmoreland	6,250	660	380	226	80	45	34	16	14	17	7,757
St. Elizabeth	5,064	1,537	929	495	123	74	54	21	4	10	8,337
Manchester	6,078	1,086	527	295	85	59	63	18	13	15	8,248
Clarendon	7,609	928	507	273	93	58	46	26	12	20	9,606
St. Catherine	8,961	1,255	583	279	118	57	64	19	14	14	11,393
Total	73,926	9,368	5,023	2,779	974	580	624	283	139	219	94,172

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN 1893-94.
(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.	
			Coffee in Cultivation.	Grass, Woodland and Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW.				
Bellevue	A. H. Pinnock	...	50	234½
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserley	...	74	332
Clifton Mount	A. K. Hamilton	John McLean	90	563
Cold Spring	John McLean	...	50	426
Clydesdale	M. E. M'Laverty	...	100	662
Flamstead	T. M. Martin	...	60	50
Green Valley	Mary Henderson	...	80	1,106
Middleton	Heirs of Duke of Buckingham	C. Levy & Co.	126	1,084
Mt. Lebanon	Oliver Chisholm	J. A. Stephens	61	352½
Newton	H. M. C. Cobbold	...	70	260
Pleasant Hill	Turner & Balgay	Turner & Balgay	90	964
Silver Hill	A. K. Hamilton	John McLean	60	1,189
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,383	...
ST. THOMAS.				
Arntully	W. A. Sabonadiere	...	120	995
Ben Lomond & Newfield	G. B. Massey	...	60	1,313
Farm Hill	Gossett, Treleven & Co.	...	75	875
Middleton	W. J. Cathcart	...	50	65½
Moy Hall	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	300	477
Monklands	J. P. Provan	...	100	1,642
Radnor	J. A. Stephens	...	205	787½
Sherwood Forest	John Davidson	...	180	502
Whitfield Hall	DeB. S. Heaven	...	140	240
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,422	...
PORTLAND.				
Portland Gap	B. S. Gossett	...	80	850
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		464½	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,205	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,326	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		254	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		103	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		53	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		311	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,248	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne,	F. Feape	283	660
Lomax	C. J. Georges	J. H. Nosworthy	120	1,624
Perrinus and Park Hall	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	E. MacLaverty	200	1,184
Seniors & Campbell Castle	Wm. Hungerford	Wm. Hungerford	110	620
Soho	R. B. Braham	...	110	190
Virginia	George Nash	F. Myers	60	252
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		5,052	...
CLARENDON.				
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clarke (Lessee)	100	2,772
Glendale	Col. W. G. Dawkins	Quintin Logan (Lessee)	80	1,068
Mt. Industry	Est. Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	80	1,449
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,353	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,450	...

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		1,115½	-
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Morant	... Boston Fruit Co.	R. B. Hopkins	...	200
Middleton	... W. F. Harrison	...	...	60
Stanton	... I. J. Mordecai & Co.	...	...	120
Rhine	... S. C. Burke	C. J. Peynado	...	75
Bowden	... Boston Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker & Co.	...	134
Phillippsfield	... do.	J. H. Ramsay	...	39
Potosi	... Potosi Estate Co.	A. E. Hollis	...	230
Wheelerfield	... Jamaica Co.	...	...	70
Cambridge, Clifton Hill	A. C. James	..	...	110
Leith Hall	... do.	...	...	120
Winchester	... Jamaica Co.	...	...	250
Harbour Head	... S. F. Noyes	...	51	-
Stokesfield	... do.	...	25	-
Pleasant Hill	... Dr. Neyland	...	25	-
Creighton Hall	... W. B. Gray	...	...	25
Bachelors Hall	... Mrs. A. C. Neyland	...	100	60
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		33	718
<i>Portland—</i>				
Bound Brook	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	50
Burlington	... Henry Cork	...	...	20
Canewood	... Jamaica Fruit Co.	...	...	40
Do.	... J. A. Small	...	...	20
Chepstowe	... L. D. Baker	Wm. Watson	...	135
Elmwood	... P. J. Waites	...	...	50
Ecclesdown	... T. J. Vipond	...	...	21
Fairy Hill	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	30
Fellowship	... do.	do.	...	60
Golden Vale	... do.	do.	...	300
Hermitage	... do.	do.	...	29
Hart Hill	... A. G. Henriques	...	...	30
Kinney Grove	... H. P. Deans	...	...	20
Low Layton	... T. G. D. Broughton	...	...	50
Do.	... Emile Huttinot	J. O. Mason	...	30
Lennox	... J. O. Mason	...	...	62
Paradise	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	60
Prospect	... do.	do.	...	22
Red Hazel	... do.	do.	...	40
Stanton	... Jamaica Fruit Co.	...	...	74
Snow Hill	... P. A. Moodie	...	...	50
Seaman's Valley	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	105
Shrewsbury	... do.	do.	...	30
Tom's Hope	... Jamaica Fruit Co.	...	...	56
Unity Valley	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	89
Windsor	... do.	do.	...	130
Williamsfield	... do.	do.	...	40
Whydah	... do.	do.	...	40
Yohanside	... do.	do.	...	20
Boston	... S. A. Jenoure	C. De Montagnac	...	40
Elysium	... Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	140
Woodstock	... Geo. H. Moodie	...	...	50
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		77½	769½

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Agualta Vale ...	Pringle, John	James Cohen	...	198
Brinmeer Hall ...	do.	do.	...	204
Ballards Valley ...	C. L. Walker	...	...	53
Bellfield ...	L. B. Melville	...	...	20
Crescent ...	J. N. Silvera	...	...	80
Do. ...	A. P. Silvera	...	...	30
Carlton ...	Richard Leckie	...	...	62
Claremont ...	Alexr. Grant	...	...	24
Cromwell ...	Prendergast, S. E.	...	...	30
Claremont ...	Prendergast, S. E.	...	...	80
Cherry ...	Pringle, John	...	...	123
Charlottenburg ...	Westmoreland, W. H.	...	...	22
Dover ...	Graham, G. A. T.	...	...	40
Do. ...	Supersans Sing	...	...	80
Eden Park ...	John H. Phillpotts	...	...	60
Esher ...	Edward Dyer	...	...	30
Ellis Estate ...	John Pringle	...	...	145
Esher ...	Westmoreland, H. S.	...	...	22
Frontier ...	Clemetson, D. R.	...	...	60
Fontabelle ...	H. D. DaCosta	...	...	85
Fort George ...	Ellis, Augustus	...	...	49
Fort Stewart ...	Stanford, F. E.	...	...	90
Grays Inn ...	Braham, Henry, sr.	...	...	91
Gibraltar ...	Westmoreland, M. E.	...	...	150
Heywood Hall ...	Kerr, J. E. & Co.	...	...	120
Komingsburg ...	Pringle, John	...	...	102
Langley ...	Johnson, R. M.	...	...	70
Do. ...	Johnson A. J.	...	...	90
Llanrumney ...	Kerr, J. E. & Co.	J. Walcott	...	105
Moore Hall ...	McDonald, Ann	...	...	26
Nonsuch ...	Prendergast, S. E.	...	...	50
Do. ...	Pringle, John	Jno. Cohen	...	100
Do. ...	Rudolph, W. I.	...	...	40
New Ramble ...	Barker, F. H.	...	...	70
Oxford ...	Goffe, J. B.	...	...	50
Osborn ...	Benbow, R. L.	...	...	88
Orange Hill ...	Pringle, John	Jno. Cohen	...	164
Pemberton Valley ...	DaCosta, H. D.	J. J. Lyon	...	90
Russell Hall ...	Silvera, A. E.	...	...	50
Richmond ...	Walcott, Henry B.	...	...	35
Quebec ...	DaCosta, H. D.	J. J. Lyon	...	85
Spring Valley ...	Mais, E. M.	...	...	35
Studyration ...	McLean, Geo.	...	...	20
Roslyn Pen ...	Goffe, J. B. & Co.	...	...	70
Top Pen ...	Silvera, L. G.	...	...	100
Tremolesworth ...	Pringle, John	...	...	42
Trinity ...	do.	...	...	383
Try All ...	DaCosta, A. R.	...	...	50
Union Hill ...	Clemetson, A. B.	...	...	30
Warwick Castle ...	Marsh, John	...	...	26
White Hall ...	Walker, C. L.	...	...	30
Wentworth ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Silvester Cottage	...	40
Water Valley ...	Broughton, James	...	...	105
Properties with and small	Cocoa and Banana Cultiva settlers ...	tion of less than 5 acres ...	882	4,217

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocon.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Font Hill	... Jno. W. Boar	Jno. Cameron	...	30
New Ground	... A. M. Dixon	...	...	100
Cranbrook	... Louis Townend	...	...	20
Llandovery	... A. J. Webb	...	...	20
Seville	... do.	H. S. Watt	...	60
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		20	391
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		2	47½
<i>St. James—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		½	210½
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		Nil	511
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		Nil	2
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Blue Mountain	... R. B. Braham	...	Nil	40
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		Nil	13½
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Whitney	... Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clark, Lessee	...	200*
Longville	... T. H. Sharp	...	...	82*
North Hall	... Jamaica Fruit & Veg. Assoc.	(Lessee)	...	90*
Suttons	... Sidney Moxsy	...	...	36*
Trout Hall	... W. F. B. Phillips	...	...	40*
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		...	124*
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Cambrians	... F. Cohen	...	28	-
Worthy Park	... Carpenter & Talbott	J. R. Scarlett	121	-
Dove Hall	... Jas. C. Leese	...	20	40
Tulloch	... J. H. McPhail	...	...	90
New Works	... F. W. Aris	...	...	60
New Hall	... P. H. Bather	...	...	50
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		12	478

* This shews cultivation of both together.

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road, under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

THE Act 15 Vic., chapter II., sections 2 to 5, provide for the raising of a tax by the Justices and Vestry of each parish for the purpose of erecting Pounds, for the raising of an annual tax for their maintenance, and for the appointment by the Justices and Vestry of a fit and proper person to be the keeper of each Pound.

The Justices and Vestry were succeeded by the Municipal Boards and these in their turn by the Parochial Boards who now perform the duties and possess the powers conferred by the Law quoted on the Justices and Vestry. The Pounds in each Parish are accordingly now under the control of the Parochial Board of such Parish.

Section 6 of the Act enacts that "the owner or occupier, or his agent, of any plantation, pen, or other premises, who shall find any cattle, horses, mules, asses or sheep trespassing upon any land in his possession, may, if he thinks proper, take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, to the nearest Pound the stock so found trespassing; and the Keeper of the Pound shall receive such stock and pay to the party bringing the same the sum or sums of money stated below, as a remuneration for his trouble."

The same section provides against persons, in cases in which more than one head of stock is taken up for the purpose of being impounded, taking them one at a time to the Pound, in order to increase the fee. By section 7 it is enacted that no person when taking any stock to the Pound shall ride or suffer them to be ridden, and that the stock shall not be ill-treated or injured. Section 8 insists that persons taking up stock shall send them to the Pound within 24 hours of their being so taken up except in cases where Sunday intervenes.

Other sections of the Law provide for the proper discharge of his duties by the Poundkeeper including the keeping of the Pound book, the arrangements for the feeding of stock while in the Pound, the separation from other animals of entire horses, mules, asses, &c., the publication in the Official Gazette of the list of strays, the sale of unclaimed stock, and the rendering of accounts and returns to the Board.

No stock suffering from infectious disease may be received into any Pound, and in any case in which an animal becomes diseased after it is received into the Pound,

the Law gives a Justice of the Peace the power to order in writing, that it shall be destroyed, and the carcass buried or burnt.

The returns required of the Poundkeeper are very cumbersome, and in this and in some other respects an amendment of the Law is under consideration.

The following are the rates payable by the Poundkeeper to a person bringing stock to be impounded (sec. 6.) :—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in singly	s. d.
	1 6
For every stray as above, if three be brought in together, at the rate each of	1 0
For any number above three, if brought in together, at the rate each of	0 6
For five or a less number of sheep	1 6
For every sheep above five	0 3

The following are the rates for poundage (sec. 10) :—

For every head of horned cattle, for every horse, mare, gelding or mule	3 0
For every ass	2 0
For every sheep	1 0

The following are the rates for daily feed and care (sec. 10) :—

For every horse, mare, gelding or mule	1 6
For every head of horned stock and for every ass	1 0
For every sheep	0 6

A Bill to amend and simplify the present Pound Law was introduced during the Session of 1892, but was withdrawn to enable the Government to consult the several Parochial Boards in regard to its provisions.

NOTE.—For Pounds and Poundkeepers see Parochial Officers, pages 390 to 398.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

BOUNTIES ON IMPORTED STOCK.

UNDER an old Act, now expired, it was provided that the Receiver-General shall pay on 31st December in each year, £30 to the importer or importers of each of the first four entire horses of certain breeds which were named, not less than 3 or over 6 years nor under 15 hands height imported in each year; £20 for each of the first four mares, not less than 3 nor above 5 years nor under 15 hands; £20 for each of the four first bulls of certain breeds named, not less than 18 months or over 3 years old, and after having been at least 3 months in the Island; and £10 for each of the first three rams of certain breeds named, that has been at least 3 months in the Island.

Since the expiry of the Act a sum of £250 has been annually placed on the Estimates for expenditure in connection with the encouragement of improving the breed of stock.

The conditions under which bounties are now paid to importers are the same as under the Act quoted above, but it is no longer confined to animals of the particular breeds mentioned in the Act.

In making application for bounty, then, it is necessary for the importer to furnish a certificate signed by three Magistrates of his parish, of whom one should be the Custos, to the effect that the animal fulfils the necessary conditions as to age, size, &c. It is also usual to require in such certificates that it should be stated that the animal is in good health, and that it is of a description and quality calculated to improve the stock in the district.

The certificate of the breeder or exporter should also be forwarded with the Magistrates' certificate.

It may be added that Government will not give the bounty for a horse which is imported and used for racing, unless and until he is used entirely for stud purposes.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865, bringing Jamaica into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles; but it has recently ceased its connection with the island.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Although the contract with the Government has ceased by mutual consent, the Company have continued to trade with Jamaica, and the trade has so largely increased that the Company have had to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada by these steamers.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London: this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line," which now calls at Nassau instead of Kingston.

Communication with Belize is kept up by the steamers of the Honduras and Central American Line, which arrive here from New York *en route* to Belize and Central America every third Tuesday.

The Glasgow Line of Steamers began trading with the Port of Kingston in February, 1882, their first steamer, the Ariel, arriving on the 26th of that month. There is also the Clyde Line, which is a continuation of the old established line of Sailing Ships of Stirling and Co., and William Wilkie and Co. These two lines have now been amalgamated, and under the style of the Clyde Line. A steamer is despatched monthly from Glasgow, loading *homewards* for London and Glasgow as may be arranged with shippers.

In 1888 Messrs. Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line, was started which runs the Steamer "Alpha" between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston. This steamer performs a monthly mail service for which a small subsidy used to be paid from the Island Treasury.

In addition to the regular lines there is a large fleet of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade, most of which carry mails and thus afford almost daily postal communication with other countries. Most of these steamers have good accommodation for passengers which they take at rates varying from 30 to 45 dollars.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outer world there is a coasting steamer which makes weekly trips around the island conveying passengers and cargo. A subsidy of £1,800 a year is paid by the Government for this service.

The Hamburg American Line also now call here on their way to Colon.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office;—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London; Canute Road, Southampton; 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

Chairman—T. R. Tufnell, Esqre.

Manager—Vice-Admiral A. J. Chatfield, C. B.

Superintendent in Jamaica—J. Lockwood Wingate, Esqre., 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.—WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Atrato	5,140 tons	} Transatlantic Mail service.	Derwent	2,402 "	} Cargo service London to West Indies.
Orinoco	4,434 "		Avon	2,225 "	
Don	4,028 "		Essequibo	1,831 "	
Pará	4,028 "		Larne	1,670 "	
Medway	3,669 "		Tyne	615 "	
			Spey	467 "	} Local Island service in West Indies.
			Taw	180 "	
Eden	2,145 "	} Intercolonial Mail service.	Teas	180 "	
Esk	2,145 "		Wear	180 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Waltham	87 "	
			Exe	61 "	

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago. Extending the voyage to La Guayra once in four weeks.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Thomas.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Jacmel, Jamaica and Colon; going on thence, once in four weeks to Savanilla, and once in four weeks to Port Limon.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Southampton (calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France).

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on the second Monday after leaving Southampton) to Jamaica where they are due on the following Friday at 7 a.m. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m., and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon at 4 p.m. on the Saturday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica.

A cargo steamer leaves London on Wednesday every four weeks for the West Indies calling at Plymouth and proceeding thence direct to Barbados and subsequently to Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena, Colon, Limon, and Grey Town. Returning via Limon, Colon, Savanilla, Curaçao, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and proceeding thence direct to Havre and London. The Itinerary homeward between Colon and Trinidad is subject to alteration, but the steamer always leaves St. Lucia finally and proceeds to France direct as stated above.

In addition to the above, there are local services between Antigua and adjacent Leeward Islands, also round the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St. Lucia.

Saloon fare between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton £25 and £35, according to position of cabin. Return Ticket available for twelve months £40 and £56. Second Class £20; Third Class (male only) £15. Children: one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School Tickets 12 years and under 17 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school £20, special Return Ticket available for three months £32 10s. 0d. Servants (when accompanying their employers) £17 10s. 0d. Return Ticket, £26 10s. 0d.

Saloon fares between Kingston, Jamaica, and ports as under:—

Antigua, £12 10s.; Barbados, £8 10s.; Carthagena, £10 10s.; Colon, £5 5s.; Curaçao, £14 10s.; Demerara, £12 5s.; Dominica, £11 15s.; Grenada, £10 15s.; Grey Town, £10 10s.; Guadeloupe, £12 10s.; Jacmel, £5 4s. 2d.; La Guayra, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s.; Martinique, £11 10s.; Montserrat, £12 10s.; Nevis, £12 10s.; Puerto Cabello, £15 15s.; Savanilla, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £10 10s.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £10 10s.; Tobago, £12 10s.; Trinidad, £11 10s.

By Cargo steamer:—Savanilla, £5; Carthagena, £6 10s.; Colon, £8 5s.; Limon, £11 7s. 6d.; Grey Town, £12 10s. Second Class three-fifths of saloon fare, deck fare one-fifth saloon fare. Deck fare to Colon by mail steamers £1 2s. 6d.

Return Tickets—(saloon only) a fare and half.

DISTANCES FROM PORT TO PORT TRAVESSED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	.	.	3,635 miles
Barbados to Jacmel	.	.	812 "
Jacmel to Kingston, Jamaica	.	.	255 "
Jamaica to Colon	.	.	550 "

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Spey" sails from Kingston every Monday at 7 a.m., going alternately eastward and westward round the Island calling at ports as under, taking freight and deck passengers, returning to Kingston on the Friday following.

Ports called at—	Agents—	Ports called at—	Agents—
Morant Bay	Hope & Co.	Falmouth	D. Lindo & Co.
Port Morant	Boston Fruit Co.	Montego Bay	Saml. Hart
Port Antonio	J. G. Cohen	Lucea	L. Sanfitleben & Sons
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Sav.-la-Mar	Neilson & Co.
Port Maria	Levy, Bros. & Co.	Black River	C. M. Farquharson.
St. Ann's Bay	Levy, Isaacs & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy & Co.		

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Head Office, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Manager and Secretary.

Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Agents in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Bernard Hall	-	2,678 tons.	West Indian, new	-	2,704 tons.
Costa Rican	-	3,251 "	Yucatan	-	2,816 "
Darien	-	3,362 "	Louisianian, built	-	3,642 "
Floridian	-	3,257 "	Cuban	-	4,201 "
Jamaican	-	4,501 "	Mexican	"	4,201 "
Texan	-	3,257 "	Nicaraguan	"	3,642 "
William Cliff	-	3,352 "	Barbadian	-	4,501 "

The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence:—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthagena, and New Orleans, sailing on *Saturdays*, and calling at Santa Martha at fixed dates.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 20 days) thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and New Orleans, sailing every fourth Thursday.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon, going to New Orleans direct, thence to Liverpool, once a quarter.

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Carthagena and Colon, £22; to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; Saloon fare from Kingston to New Orleans (direct), £10; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct, £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried.

SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool or London, via New Orleans	...	£25
" to Vera Cruz	...	8
" to Tampico	...	9
" to Progreso	...	10
" to New Orleans direct	...	10
" to New Orleans via Mexico	...	11 5s.

THE CLYDE LINE.

Between Jamaica, London and Glasgow.

Despatched by Burrell & Son; Wallace, Wilkie & Co.; and Stirling, Auld & Co., once a month.

London Agents.—Park, McFadyen & Co., No. 25 Lime Street, and J. Hales Caird & Co., 29 Gracechurch Street.

General Agent in Jamaica.—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

SUB-AGENTS.

R. B. Nunes & Co., Falmouth and Rio Bueno.	H. T. Ronaldson, Salt River and Milk River
David Brown, Savanna-la-Mar.	A. H. Browne & Bros., Lucea and Green Island
W. C. Nash & Co., Black River.	F. R. Stanford, Annotto Bay.
A. Hart & Son, Montego Bay.	Boston Fruit Co., Port Morant.
L. L. Fraser, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios.	Hope & Co., Morant Bay.
Boston Fruit Co., Port Antonio.	A. A. Lewis, Carlisle Bay, Alley P.O.
J. H. Levy, & Co., Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.	S. A. Shaw, Alligator Pond.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York fortnightly on Wednesday taking freight and passengers.

A steamer leaves Kingston for New York fortnightly on Thursday, 6 a.m., taking mails and passengers only.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every fortnight on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Kingston on the intermediate Saturday, and calls at Port-au-Prince and Gonaives en route to Kingston.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Alleghany—building	Athos	-	2,000 tons.	Alvena	-	1,800 tons.
Alene - 2,700 tons.	Alpa	-	1,800 "	Adula	-	900 "
Adirondack 2,500 "						
Ailsa - 2,000 "	Andes	-	1,800 "	Claribel	-	1,200 "

The "Adula," the new Coastal Contract Steamer, has been built specially for the Island Service. Her passenger accommodation is forward of the engines and is on the upper deck. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of passengers. She is fitted throughout with electric lights. Her average speed is eleven knots.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—			Through to Glasgow per Anchor Line—		
Adults .	£10	8	4	First Class .	£23 10 0
Children under 12 years	5	4	2	Return tickets	43 15 0
Servants .	6	18	10		
Return ticket for adults only	18	0	0	Through to Havre, Bremen or Hamburg—	
Through to Liverpool—				Adults .	31 0 0
Adults .	27	1	8	Return ticket	56 5 0
Return ticket	48	5	0	Children under 12 years half fare.	

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship :—

- To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Lines.
- To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.
- To London—By the Atlantic Transport Line.
- To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
- To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.
- To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

THE Adula (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every alternate Tuesday at 7 a.m. on the Eastern route, and every alternate Tuesday on the Western route at 7 a.m.

The Coastal Steamer makes a direct connection with the Company's main line steamers from New York.

The following are the ports called at, namely :—

Morant Bay	Port Maria	Montego Bay
Port Morant	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Port Antonio	Dry Harbour	Savanna-la-Mar
Annotto Bay	Falmouth	Black River
	Alligator Pond.	

PASSENGERS FARES FROM OR TO KINGSTON				
EAST		Ports.	West.	
Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 10 0	0 16 0	Alligator Pond	0 10 0	0 4 0
4 0 0	0 15 0	Black River	0 17 6	0 5 0
3 10 0	0 14 0	Sav-la-Mar	1 5 0	0 6 0
3 0 0	0 13 0	Lucea	1 10 0	0 7 0
2 10 0	0 12 0	Montego Bay	1 15 0	0 8 0
2 5 0	0 11 0	Falmouth	2 0 0	0 9 0
2 0 0	0 10 0	Dry Harbour	2 0 0	0 10 0
1 15 0	0 9 0	St. Ann's Bay	2 10 0	0 11 0
1 10 0	0 8 0	Port Maria	2 15 0	0 12 0
1 5 0	0 7 0	Annotto Bay	3 0 0	0 13 0
1 2 6	0 6 0	Port Antonio	3 10 0	0 14 0
0 15 0	0 5 0	Port Morant	3 15 0	0 15 0
0 10 0	0 4 0	Morant Bay	4 0 0	0 16 0

ROUND TRIP—£5.

The above rates include everything except liquors. Cabin rates from port to port, 6/ for each port, which does not include Food or Berth.

Deck rates from port to port will be 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peploe Forwood.
 Morant Bay, Hope & Co.
 Port Morant, Boston Fruit Co.
 Port Antonio, Jamaica Fruit Co.
 Annotto Bay, R. B. Braham & Son
 Port Maria, J. E. Kerr & Co.
 St. Ann's Bay, L. L. Fraser

Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy & Co.
 Falmouth, R. B. Nunes & Co.
 Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
 Lucea, A. H. Browne & Bros.
 Savanna-la-Mar, Leyden & Co.
 Black River, C. G. Farquharson.
 Alligator Pond, S. A. Shaw.

PICKFORD AND BLACK'S WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

THE "Alpha," or another steamer, is appointed to sail on the following dates :—
 From Halifax the 15th, Bermuda the 20th, and Turks Island the 23rd of each month arriving at Kingston on or about the 25th.

Leaving Kingston on the return voyage on the 27th she calls at Turks Island on the 29th, and Bermuda on the 2nd of each month, arriving at Halifax on the 3rd.

From	To	First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Bermuda	Halifax	£6 5 0	£10 10 0	£4 5 0	£7 5 0
"	Turks Island	5 5 0	9 5 0	3 5 0	5 5 0
"	Jamaica	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	Halifax	10 10 0	18 15 0	7 5 0	12 10 0
"	Jamaica	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Jamaica	Halifax	12 10 0	20 15 0	8 10 0	14 10 0
"	Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
"	Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Children: over 1 year and under 12 years, half fare. Infants under 1 year, free. Servants in cabin charged second cabin fare. Return tickets available for 6 months.

The passage money includes steward's fees and provisions, but is exclusive of liquors which can be supplied by the steward at moderate prices.

In the event of a quarantine at any port of call, passengers will be maintained on board at the rate of five shillings per day.

Passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of personal baggage. One shilling per cubic foot will be charged on all in excess of that quantity. Packages of merchandize cannot be taken as baggage.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica, also to all points in Canada connected by rail, also to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Agents—W. T. James, Hamilton, Bermuda; J. D. Murphy, Turks Island; Davidson, Colthirst & Co., Kingston, Jamaica; Pickford & Black, Halifax, N. S.

CARIBBEAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE only direct line running between London and Jamaica.

Steamers leave London once a month and load homewards calling at the Outports shortly after arrival on days fixed by advertisement. The Company's Fleet consist of the S. S. "Carib" and S. S. "Maroon," with the S. S. "Woodburn" as a coast tender, and additional vessels are from time to time put on the route. Despatched in London by Anderson, Anderson & Co.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Davidson, Colthirst & Co., Kingston.

J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.

J. E. Kerr & Co., Falmouth.

J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.

Leyden & Co., Savanna-la-Mar.

C. G. Farquharson, Black River.

R. B. Braham, Alligator Pond.

Q. Logan, Salt River.

E. C. Elliott, Carlisle Bay.

Clarke & Grunhut, Milk River.

J. E. Kerr & Co., Lucea.

PRINCE LINE

Runs Steamers from Antwerp and Glasgow to Jamaica monthly, from New York to Jamaica fortnightly, and from Jamaica direct to London, monthly.

Antwerp Agents—Aug. Buleke & Co.

Glasgow " Whimster & Co.

New York " John C. Seager.

Jamaica " P. W. Martin.

UNDERWRITERS AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica by Davidson, Colthirst & Co. :—

Lloyds, London.

Board of Underwriters of Liverpool.

Board of Underwriters of New York.

Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.

Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles.

Italia Società d' Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa.

Société Anonyme d' Assurances Franco Hongroise Budapest.

Austrian Lloyds, Trieste.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la-Mar and Black River—Frank Bastian, Sub-Agent.

Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. E. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.

St. Ann's Bay—Bravo, Bro. & Co., Sub-Agents.

Annotto Bay—Ernest Kerr, Sub-Agent.

Port Antonio—P. A. Moodie, Sub-Agent.

Morant Bay—Davidson, Colthirst & Co.

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

PILOTAGE has hitherto been governed by Laws 35 of 1873, 29 of 1879, and 35 of 1889, but during the Session of 1890 a petition was presented to the Legislative Council by certain Pilots asking for enquiry into the working of the Laws relating to Pilotage. The petition was referred to a Select Committee of the Council who recommended it to the consideration of the Governor. His Excellency accordingly, under the provisions of Law 8 of 1873, appointed a Commission of Enquiry to take evidence and report. As a result of the recommendations of the Commission Law 21 of 1891, "The Pilotage Law, 1891," was passed by the Legislative Council.

The Law repeals Laws 35 of 1873, 29 of 1879 and 35 of 1889, re-enacting, however, some of their more useful provisions.

The Law enacts that the Governor may name, define and limit Pilotage and Harbour Districts in the Island and provides for the establishment of Pilotage and Harbour Boards of the several Districts.

Section 3 provides that until altered or abolished the Districts heretofore named and defined under Law 35 of 1873 shall continue to be the Pilotage and Harbour Districts as if named and defined under the new Law. The following are the Districts :—

NO. 1 DISTRICT.—From Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester.

NO. 2 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester, along the sea coast to South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland.

NO. 3 DISTRICT.—From South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

NO. 4 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, along the sea coast to Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary.

NO. 5 DISTRICT.—From Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary, along the sea coast to Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas.

The Pilotage and Harbour Boards consist of such persons not more than five in number as the Governor shall from time to time appoint, of whom one to be nominated by the Governor shall be Chairman.

The Governor in Privy Council has also authority to make Rules for the guidance of Boards constituted under the Law, and general Rules to be observed by all Pilots as well as special Rules for any particular Board, or for the Pilots of any particular Port, and to regulate other matters relating to Pilotage.

The duties of the Boards consist of the examination of persons applying for certificates of competency with a view to obtaining a Pilot's license ; the holding of enquiries (which are compulsory) in every case in which within their respective Districts any vessel under Pilotage charge touches the ground or runs foul of any other vessel or of any buoy or beacon ; the holding of enquiries at their discretion, respecting the conduct of any Pilot, within their respective Districts, in his capacity as such Pilot ; they also have the government and control of all Pilots belonging to any Ports within their Districts, and the superintendence of all business connected with the Pilotage of such Ports and of the Channels thereto.

Every person desirous of being examined by a Board for a certificate of qualification as Pilot for any Port or Ports under such Board must make application in writing, and must, previous to being examined, pay the necessary fees as laid down in the 2nd Schedule to the Law.

He must undergo a careful personal examination at a sitting of the Board who will only grant a certificate on being satisfied of the candidate's nautical skill and of his possessing such complete local knowledge of the Port or Ports with respect to which the certificate is applied for as to qualify him to take pilotage charge of vessels into, in and out of the said Ports.

If the certificate is granted, the Board transmit it with a report of the case to the Governor, who may then issue a license to the applicant. A license has effect from the date on which it is granted till the 31st December in the same year, and may be renewed annually at the beginning of every year, if recommended by the Pilotage Board. If at the close of the year the Board shall come to the conclusion that a Pilot is unfit to be any longer entrusted with the Pilotage charge of vessels it is to

duty of the Board to report the case to the Governor who may refuse to renew the license.

The Pilotage Boards have also power to suspend the license of any Pilot in their districts for cause shewn.

Every Pilot is required to give bond in such sum as the Board may fix, with two or more sureties to be approved by the Board, to answer any damages or expenses which may be occasioned by the unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct of the Pilot.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891) :—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	0	15 0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	-	10	0 0
For every additional Port	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license for one Port	-	1	0 0
For every additional Port	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

<i>For First Class Ports.</i>		Inward.	Outward.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	-	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot		0 6 0	0 4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	1 7 0	0 17 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot		0 3 6	0 2 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)	-	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet		0 18 0	0 10 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot		0 2 6	0 1 6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	-	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot		0 6 0	0 6 0
<i>For Second Class Ports.</i>			
Not exceeding seven feet	-	1 10 0	1 5 0
For every additional foot or part of a foot		0 4 0	0 3 0

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Rio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Lucea	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

No. 1 District.

Charles Goldie, Esq., Chairman.
A. Winter, Esq.
Staff Commander, E. Nankivell, R.N.
Capt. W. Peplow Forwood.
C. Thompson, Clerk.

No. 2 District.

Joseph Swaby Segre, Esq., Chairman.
C. S. Farquharson
Frank Bastian
D. Brown
A. G. Facey, Esqs.
M. A. Seaton, Clerk.

No. 3 District.

Hon. William Kerr, Chairman.
P. A. Hart
E. A. Savage

No. 3 District, continued.

G. L. P. Corinaldi
A. D. Jacobs, Esqs.
R. P. Collymore, Clerk.

No. 4 District.

Hon. J. W. Fisher, Chairman.
R. C. J. Baquie
L. C. Shirley
H. J. Kerr, Esqs.
H. M. Rowe, Clerk.

No. 5 District.

F. H. Barker, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Braham
Geo. H. Moodie
H. Cork.
D. R. Clemetson, Esqs.
R. M. Cocking, Clerk.

The following are the names of Pilots and the several Ports for which they are licensed for the year 1894 :—

No. 1 DISTRICT.

John Freeman, Kingston	T. M. McKnight, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant
William Walker, Kingston	E. J. Sharpe, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
William Taylor, Kingston	J. H. Spray, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
J. A. Duncan, Kingston.	John William Morris, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Salt River
Alexander Patrick, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour and Salt River	E. J. Seiders, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
Thomas McKoy, Kingston, Old Harbour, and Salt River.	H. Lowe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River and Carlisle Bay	W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour (including Long's Wharf, and Salt River), Carlisle Bay and Milk River	George Jennings, Old Harbour, including Long's Wharf and Salt River
Philip Hall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.	J. C. Dow, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Milk River, Old Harbour and Carlisle Bay
John Bryan, Kingston	D. Dunn, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Milk River and Carlisle Bay.
Thomas Dowie, Kingston	J. W. Anderson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River Carlisle Bay and Milk River.
J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant	
John W. Sansom, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.	
J. H. Alford, Morant Bay and Port Morant	
George Nelson, Kingston	
Walter Fish, Kingston	
A. H. K. Jones, Morant Bay and Port Morant	

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar	D. Dunn, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond.
John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar	W. G. Burton, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond
Joseph Brown, Black River	E. J. Seiders, Savanna-la-Mar
Charles Davis, Black River	J. W. Sansom, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond
Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar	J. W. Anderson, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River.
J. O. Watson, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond	C. M. Jensen, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River
J. H. Spray, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond	
E. J. Sharpe, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond	
T. Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar	

No. 3 DISTRICT.

Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green Island and Lucea	J. A. Soas, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island	D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
A. H. K. Jones, Montego Bay and Lucea	J. H. Spray, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
J. McFarlane, Montego Bay and Lucea	J. S. Legoe, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea	E. J. Sharpe, Montego Bay and Lucea
J. H. Alford, Montego Bay and Lucea	W. G. Burton, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
C. E. Cooke, Montego Bay and Lucea	D. Dunn, Montego Bay
John C. Watson, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island	W. C. Howell, Montego Bay and Lucea
E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay	Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay and Lucea.
John Boor, Montego Bay and Lucea	

No. 4 DISTRICT.

John McFarlane, Falmouth, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay
 Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios
 D. K. Appleton, Ocho Rios, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Falmouth
 John Boor, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno
 J. S. Legoe, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno
 W. G. Burton, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth & Rio Bueno
 J. H. Bennett, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios

J. C. Watson, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 J. H. Alford, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 A. K. H. Jones, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 E. Brown, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 D. Dunn, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and St. Ann's Bay
 W. C. Howell, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 G. B. Franklin, Falmouth

No. 5 DISTRICT.

Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay
 Edward Brown, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 J. C. Watson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, and Oracabessa
 John Boor, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Port Antonio and Annotto Bay
 J. H. Bennett, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio and Manchioneal
 W. C. Holwell, Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Port Antonio.

J. S. Legoe, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, and Port Antonio
 James Hayes Alford, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 A. K. H. Jones, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio and Manchioneal
 G. Nelson, Port Antonio
 W. H. Manning, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio and Manchioneal
 W. G. Burton, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio and Manchioneal.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to Harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of Harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in Harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. : it fixes the scale of fees to be paid to Harbour Masters, and places all Harbours and Harbour Masters under the superintendence of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the district in which the Harbours are situated. Under this Law the Harbour Masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	-
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	-
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	-
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	-
All other harbours	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	-
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 8 0
All other h	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Under the provisions of Law 13 of 1892, vessels entering any Harbour for the purpose of calling for orders only, are exempt from Fees provided they do not take in or discharge cargo or ballast, and do not take on board or land Passengers, and do not come into any Harbour further than the place where they are boarded by the Health Officer.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described: It is 37 feet above High Water—with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel; red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is on a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 501 tons and upwards	£3 0 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	Steamers under 1,200 tons register	3 12 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.*	Other Emolument	Date of Appointment.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	£500 0 0	...	Nov. '93
Morant Bay	T. J. Breakspear	20 0 0	...	April, '89
Port Morant	C. S. Foote	...	...	Jan., '94
Port Antonio	J. S. Trench	...	...	Nov., '93
Annotto Bay	G. H. Davidson	...	...	Aug., '92
Port Maria	M. H. Bogle	...	...	April, '94
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	...	Fees	Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	S. Binns	...	...	Aug., '92
Falmouth	J. A. S. Monaghan	...	...	March, '94
Montego Bay	E. A. Savage	...	...	Dec., '92
Luca	E. P. Pullar	...	...	June, '87.
Green Island				
Savanna-la-Mar	A. G. Facey	...	...	Sept., '92
Gravesend, Black River	R. Spalding	...	...	Nov., '93
Alligator Pond	C. A. Pasmore	...	...	July, '92
Dry Harbour	R. H. Brice	...	...	April, '91
Milk River and Carlisle Bay	L. S. Smyth	...	...	Aug., '89
Salt River	H. Barned	...	...	April, '93
Old Harbour	J. Smyth	...	...	July, '92

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Under the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may

* Those blank receive a commission of 10 per cent. on the fees collected.

appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Wreck Bay inclusive on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Great Pedro Bluff.
- (14.) Alligator Pond—Great Pedro Bluff to Cuckold Point.
- (15.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to Portland Point.
- (16.) Salt River—Portland Point to Spring Point.
- (17.) Old Harbour—Spring Point to Wreck Bay.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|
| No. 1 | District (Kingston) | Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs. |
| No. 2 | " (Morant Bay) | T. J. Breakspear, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 3 | " (Port Morant) | C. S. Foote, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 4 | " (Port Antonio) | H. G. B. Murray, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 5 | " (Annotto Bay) | G. H. Davidson, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 6 | " (Port Maria) | M. H. Bogle, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 7 | " (St. Ann's Bay) | S. Binns, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 8 | " (Dry Harbour) | R. H. Brice, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 9 | " (Falmouth) | J. A. S. Monaghan, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 10 | " (Montego Bay) | E. A. Savage, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 11 | " (Lucea) | E. J. Pullar, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 12 | " (Savanna-la-Mar) | A. G. Facey, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 13 | " (Black River) | O. L. B. Cumming, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 14 | " (Alligator Pond) | C. A. Pasmore, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 15 | " (Milk River) | L. S. Smyth, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 16 | " (Salt River) | H. Bamed, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 17 | " (Old Harbour) | J. Smythe, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees payable to Receivers one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the Receivers for their personal use :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.	
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of	0 10 0
For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.	
In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or	

other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all Light-houses are by Law 22 of 1893 vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This Light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water, which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the Light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E., now Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc., who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Paraffin oil is the illuminant in this and the other Light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for cocoanut oil being thereby effected.

PLUMB POINT.—This Light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston Harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a single Douglas burner lamp, arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This Light-house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund in the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, shewing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

NEGRIL POINT.—A new Light-house is in course of erection at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light will be elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus will be a second order dioptric, with a 6 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	£ s. d. 170 0 0	1st Dec., '89
First Under Keeper	W. Branker	70 0 0	1st Dec., '89
Second Under Keeper	J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Under Keeper	J. Brown	70 0 0	1st Aug., '76
Second Under Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	John Sturgeon	100 0 0	23rd Nov., '89
Under Keeper	T. S. Fraser	60 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	R. Johns	26 0 0	18th Jan., '90

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of the main canal and the branches at present constructed is as follows:—

Main Canal from Head Works to Jones' Dam	-	6	miles.
Old Harbour Branch	-	9½	"
Port Henderson do.	-	3½	"
Cumberland Pen do.	-	4½	"
Caymanas do.	-	4½	"
Heart's Ease Subsidiary Channel	-	1½	"
Hartlands do. do.	-	2½	"
Total	-	32½	miles.

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work was about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded 1½ per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses. In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The annual revenue at present amounts to about £3,400, and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks, which are now yielding a fair revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for

the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found, and of their success financially there can be little doubt, as nearly all proprietors would grow sugar cane if they had any means of manufacturing it. Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view, and it is to be hoped that that result will be realised in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the drought of 1884-85 is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were benefited, whether they contributed to the revenue or not, for, although many penkeepers took no water direct from the canals, they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved miles of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought, but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pasture land. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation, with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent.

The Engineer informed the Government that "he was not overestimating the gain from the works in the financial year 1884-85 to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals, by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

(1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—
- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|---|------------|
| | | | | £52 | 0 | 0 | per annum. |
| 100 | do. | do. | . | 66 | 13 | 4 | do. |
| 125 | do. | do. | . | 81 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| 150 | do. | do. | . | 95 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 175 | do. | do. | . | 107 | 18 | 4 | do. |
| 200 | do. | do. | . | 120 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 250 | do. | do. | . | 145 | 16 | 8 | do. |
| 300 | do. | do. | . | 172 | 10 | 0 | do. |
- (3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.
- (d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.
- (e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (f) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.
- (h) In the case of an owner or occupier of any property who desires to establish cultivation on land not previously irrigated, the Director of Public Works is hereby empowered to supply each owner or occupier with the water necessary to irrigate such land, free of charge, for one year on the condition that the owner or occupier aforesaid binds himself to take such supply of water after the expiration of the said first and free year, for five years immediately succeeding, and gives the Commissioners a satisfactory guarantee that he will pay for the same quarterly at the established rates charged by the Commissioners.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary
The Custos of St. Catherine

The Director of Public Works.

Superintendent—H. A. Stafford.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable, terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal shed, and two gas holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 544 street lamps for lighting the city, is £37,836. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the building being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made averages 14 million cubic feet per annum ; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 300 tons of cannel and 1,200 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-third the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 31st March, 1891, was 400, supplying over 6,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gaseliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The average consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been as follows :—

Public Institutions	...	10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.
Churches, Chapels, &c.	...	3,000 to 5,000 "
Dwellings above £100 rental	...	2,000 to 3,000 "
" from £50 to £100 rental	...	1,000 to 2,000 "
" below £50 rental	...	500 to 1,000 "

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1894, were £7,110 and the expenditure £4,700 without the charge of £1,598 for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow :—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5 13 0	With 2/ discount per 1,000
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	c. ft. for prompt payment.
For Gas consumed by Engines and Stoves	0 12 0	with 4/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment.
For coke, per ton	1 10 0	
For tar, per gallon	0 0 6	
For quick lime, per barrel	0 3 9	
For temper lime, per phn.	2 4 3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0 7 3	

The price charged for gas consumed for illuminating purposes is virtually 10/ per 1,000 cubic feet, and 8/ when consumed in gas engines or stoves.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require—
 47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb. £1 3 6 | 5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon £1 7 6
 40 lbs. composition candle at 1/ per lb. 2 0 0 | 6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon 0 12 0
 Good gas, therefore, at 10/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naptha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.
 The Director of Public Works.
 The Custos of St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston.
 The Mayor of Kingston.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Mr. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £100 per annum.
 Acting Engineer—Mr. Frederick Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £400 per annum with £50 travelling allowance.*

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson, Salary £300.*

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells, and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of :—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, or upwards of a days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 35 miles.

* These Officers receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Work and the Water Works.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land, of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprise an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is thirty-six chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. The water after leaving the tunnel flows along the bottom of a valley, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molynes, Cassia Park and Grant's Pen. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 15 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and all water consumed by the town, which amounts to about 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, but the water supplying the outlying districts is drawn direct from the reservoirs at Hope and Constant Spring and is not filtered, although the supply is constant.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following statement of the mean of ten different analyses by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., the Government Analytical Chemist:—

All results, excepting "Hardness," are stated in grains per gallon of water.										
	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Total solids dried at 220° F.	Degrees of Hardness before boiling.	Degree of Hardness after boiling.
Mean of ten different samples taken as delivered from the pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, and at the General Penitentiary from 24th February to 5th September, 1891.	0.318	Traces.	0.00293	0.0095	0.00378	0.01448	0.02539	14.835	8.375	3.91

Mr. Bowrey in connection with the above analyses states: "On each occasion the water was clear and bright and the microscopic examination was satisfactory. The first four samples were collected during dry weather, the remaining six while there were frequent heavy showers in the hills. The results of these different conditions are very evident in the analyses. In no instance has the water, judged simply by the analytical results, been other than of first rate quality."

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)		£6 and under £10	2s. per month.
When the property shall be of the annual value of			
"	"	10 " 20	3s. "
"	"	20 " 30	4s. "
"	"	30 " 40	5s. "
"	"	40 " 50	6s. "
"	"	50 " 60	7s. "
"	"	60 " 70	8s. "
When the property shall be of the annual value of		£70 and under £80	10s. "
"	"	80 " 100	12s. per month.
"	"	100 " 150	14s. "
"	"	150 and upwards	16s. "
"	"		18s. "

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly along that street to the Windward Road, westerly along the Windward Road to Barne's Gully, thence northerly, following the course of such gully as far as the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows:—

2s. per month	.	100 gallons a day.	8s. per month	.	400 gallons a day
3s. "	.	150 "	10s. "	.	500 "
4s. "	.	200 "	12s. "	.	600 "
5s. "	.	250 "	14s. }	.	
6s. "	.	300 "	16s. }	.	1,000 "
7s. "	.	350 "	18s. }	.	
			Stores "	.	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1893-94 was £18,396 and the expenditure £12,000.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Director of Public Works.
The Custos of St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston.
The Mayor of Kingston.
R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Com.

Mr. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £200 per annum.

OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Acting Engineer—Mr. Fred. Kemble, salary £400 per annum and £50 travelling allowance.

Superintendent of Works—Mr. Hugh Miller, salary £150 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. C. C. Anderson, salary £300 per annum.

Collector—Mr. A. H. Isaacs " 250 " personal allowance £50

Asst. Clerk—Mr. R. H. Isaacs " 200 "

Ditto Mr. Walter Curtin " 175 "

Ditto Mr. S. H. dePass " 125 "

Ditto Mr. O. H. Hall " 100 "

Ditto Mr. L. E. Pouyat " 78 "

N. B.—The Officers and Staff receive their salaries for services in connection with both the Gas and Water Works.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

IN 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one-and-a-half million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

On March 31st, 1894, the liability of the Commissioners had been reduced, from £7,051 18s. 7d. in 1880, to £1,935 19s. 4½d., so that within the next three years the Works will be entirely free from debt.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Director of Public Works.

The Custos of St. Catherine.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Superintendent of Works—Mr. R. J. deCordova, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

FOR many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. MacKinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late Honourable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board

requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The Works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 209 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The Jamaica Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d.; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine's Municipal Board; they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish.

The following shall be the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the town of Old Harbour, payable monthly in advance :—

Houses	of the annual value of	£4 and under £10	.	2/
"	"	10 "	15	2/6
"	"	15 "	20	3/6
"	"	20 "	25	4/6
"	"	25 "	30	5/6
"	"	30 "	35	6/6
"	"	35 "	40	7/6
"	"	40 "	50	9/
"	"	50 "	60	10/6

The following shall be the scale of charges for the Old Harbour Bay and Church Pen Districts, payable monthly in advance :—

Classed Houses	.	.	1/
Under the value of £4	.	.	1/3
"	12	.	1/6
"	20	.	1/9
"	30	.	2/
"	40	.	2/3
"	50 and over	.	2/6

THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Parochial Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of 3 ⁶/₁₀ d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons, an allowance of 10 per cent. is now made to ships paying water rates. The revenue derived from shipping has on certain conditions been sold by the Water company to the Atlas Steamship Company.

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 16s. per share per annum.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Nunes, Esq.	Joseph Shearer, Esq., President.	
Hon. William Kerr	John Delisser	Hugh Shearer, Esq.
Henry Sewell	John H. Clark	Catherine Nunes
Chas. A. Nunes	James Sime	Lawrence W. Sharpe
		A. L. Delgado, Esqs.
Treasurer—Mr. Chas. A. Nunes.		
Secretary and Collector—Mr. Theodore Mitchell DePass.		
Deputy Collector—Mr. H. Ball.		Supt. of Works—Mr. Matthew Scott.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the Island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the Municipal (now the Parochial) Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent Law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought "the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water" to "the earnest attention" of the Parochial Authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following

places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely :—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon and Porus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park Railway Station and two miles south of the Rest Village where there are stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon, and has now under Law 16 of 1885 passed to the Parochial Board.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging-houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging-house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary outhouses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazette: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the Charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging-houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually in very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony *Musgrave* having visited the Institution, granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also

pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

Until 1891 the Institution consisted of the following buildings, viz.—3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath-rooms and the necessary out-buildings.

In the previous year the Directors having obtained a loan of £600 from the Government renovated and replenished the buildings, and on the 31st March, 1891, completed the erection of a new lodging-house with bath-house, kitchen, &c. This building affords accommodation to ten persons and is meant for the reception of poor persons, who are required to pay 1s. per day, and for paupers in the parish or from any other parish.

The centre lodging-house, hitherto known as the matron's house, has been renovated, and furnished as a first class lodging-house. The other buildings (the north and south houses) are now the second class lodging houses.

The following alterations in the charges have been found necessary and were made in March, 1891:—

1st Class.—4/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy the same bed-room the charge is 3s. each.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bed room the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

"	"	2nd "	"	6d.
"	"	3rd "	"	3d.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a Government Medical Officer, countersigned by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the Institution.

The matron, when required, boards visitors at a reasonable charge, varying according to the fare required from 4/ to 5/6 per diem. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. To afford facility to visitors who prefer to board themselves the Directors have made arrangements with the proprietor of a Pen in the vicinity to supply (whenever required) mutton, poultry, eggs, and milk to the Institution.

Visitors have hitherto recorded their complaints against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the Directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

A Commission to consider the best means of increasing the usefulness of the Bath, consisting of the Hon. R. Craig, the Hon. J. P. Clark and the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., was appointed in 1893 and made their report; but no action was taken on it.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

DIRECTORS.

Quintin Logan, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. S. A. Armstrong
C. F. Nairne
Manasseh Delevante
George Murray
C. Bernal, Esqs.

H. P. Rubie
J. T. Shorter
George Turland
W. C. R. Chandler
John P. Welsh, Esqs.

R. A. Wilkins
G. Reddish
Rev. George Turner
G. R. McDonald, Esqs.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh, salary £20.

Matron—Mrs. E. M. Dent, salary £60.

Mr. C. A. Sampson and A. A. Green, of Milk River, run vehicles from the Clarendon Park Railway Station to the Milk River Bath, a distance of about 12 miles. Single buggy, 6/; double, 12/; 5/ each when 3 persons take one vehicle. Persons desirous of visiting the Bath should communicate with Mr. Sampson or Mr. A. A. Green. Railway fare from Kingston to Clarendon Park, 1st class 6/; 2nd class 3/6.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

This thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public, was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A new building has lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

It has been desired for some time past to lead the waters from the spring into the town of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The obstacle is the want of funds, which may soon be removed as the transfer of the Bath to the Government is under consideration.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	13.84	Silica	2.72
Chloride of Potassium	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	6.37	Organic matter	0.99
Carbonate of Soda	1.69		

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Henderson, Esq., Chairman.

A. E. Hollis	Josiah Smikle
E. B. Crawford	Chas. N. Walker
M. J. Cresser	Charles H. Levy
W. F. Harrison	Rev. William Pearn,
W. A. R. Carr	Rev. H. C. Quinlan
William Rankin	Rev. M. B. Campbell
Dr. J. S. Gerrard	Jas. Harrison
Rev. H. T. Humphrey	Dr. G. J. Neish
Rev. P. D. M. Cornwall	A. H. Groves,

Geo. R. Groves; Keeper—C. J. Hamilton salary £15 and £15 12s. respectively.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	46	2	10

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 10 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under ten years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Pave Stones	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	0 10 0
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	0 6 0
DD	

For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground . . . £2 0 0
 For setting up a railing . . . 1 0 0

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable :—

1st Class . . .	£1 0 0	5th Class . . .	£0 10 0
2nd „ . . .	0 16 0	6th „ . . .	0 8 0
3rd „ . . .	0 14 0	7th „ . . .	0 6 0
4th „ . . .	0 12 0	8th „ . . .	0 4 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1894, show that the total number of persons interred during the period was 1,088 as follows :—

Church of England . . .	389	
Ditto Paupers . . .	635	1,024

NOT PAUPERS.

Congregational Ground (Rev. H. Peckover) . . .	11
Baptists (Rev. W. Pratt) . . .	19
United Methodist Church (Rev. W. Griffiths) . . .	10
Church of Scotland (Rev. Davidson) . . .	7
Baptist (Rev. Austin) . . .	2
Presbyterian, St. Andrews (Rev. Jas. Cochrane) . . .	8
„ St. Johns Church (Rev. S. R. Brathwaite) . . .	3
Wesleyan . . .	1
Moravians . . .	3

Making a total of . . . 1,088

The revenue for the period was £665 13s. 1½d., and the balance on 31st March, 1894, was £125 18s. 9d., Total, £791 11s. 10½d.; the expenditure was £729 19s. 1d. shewing a balance of £61 12s. 9½d. to be carried to next year.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. W. McCormack, salary £132 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, No. 3 Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church . . .	Parade.
Strangers' Ground . . .	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower . . .	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary . . .	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground . . .	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist . . .	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church . . .	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society . . .	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society . . .	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground . . .	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground . . .	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists . . .	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground . . .	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground . . .	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground . . .	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground . . .	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church . . .	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church . . .	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society . . .	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church . . .	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground . . .	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground . . .	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts

MARKETS.

1.—THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £3,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Governor Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The following are the fees taken at the Victoria Market under Law 15 of 1872, sec. 3 :—

For each Butcher's stall for the sale of Beef or Veal for a day or part of a day	£0 3 6	For each stall for the sale of Poultry or Game for a day or part of a day	£0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Mutton (Sheep) or Pork for a day or part of a day	0 3 0	For each stall for the sale of Vegetables, Ground Provisions, Grain, Fruit and Eggs for a day or part of a day	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Goats' Flesh for a day or part of a day	0 1 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold Salt, Spices, Butter, salt or fresh, Bread, Cakes or other food not above mentioned and not prohibited, Milk or other drink not prohibited	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Liver for a day or part of a day	0 1 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold any miscellaneous articles not above mentioned, such as the Market Commissioners from time to time shall permit to be sold thereat	0 0 9
For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs.	0 0 6		
And for every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs.	0 0 6		
For each stall for the sale of Turtle for a day or part of a day	0 2 6		

Where a whole bench is rented for a week or more, a reduction of one-sixth is to be allowed from the rents as above stated,

The following are the fees for articles taken for sale into the Victoria Market :—

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	For each barrel with articles .	£0 0 3
For each cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	For each bag of rice, 168lbs. .	0 0 2
For each hamper load of articles .	0 0 3	For each bag of corn, 112lbs. .	0 0 1
For each can of New Sugar .	0 0 3	For each sack of salt .	0 0 2
For each beast load of articles .	0 0 6	For each case or box under 6 cubic feet .	0 0 2
For each head load .	0 0 2	For each case or box above 6 cubic feet .	0 0 6
For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware not exceeding 2 doz. .	0 0 6	In addition to the foregoing rates on articles brought into this market for sale there shall be paid by each person making use of a stall for a day or part of a day .	
For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3		
For each lot of brooms not exceeding 3 doz. .	0 0 1		
For each lot of baskets not exceeding 3 doz. .	0 0 3		

A Public Market called "The Sollas Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.

The following are the fees taken at the Jubilee Market :—

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	Lot of Tubs, not exceeding 2 doz. .	£0 0 6
For each cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	" " Yabbas and Jars, not exceeding 5 doz. .	0 0 6
For each head load and each bowl, basket, or vessel with articles for sale (except Fresh Fish) .	0 0 2	" " Tinware, not exceeding 5 doz. .	0 0 6
For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware .	0 0 6	" " Brooms, " " 3 doz. .	0 0 1
For each beast load of articles .	0 0 6	" " Baskets " " 3 doz. .	0 0 3
For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3	Barrels with articles .	0 0 3
For each bowl or basket of Tripe, Cows' Heel, Sheep or Pigs' feet .	0 0 3	Bags Rice, 168lbs .	0 0 2
For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. .	0 0 6	" Corn, 112lbs. .	0 0 1
For every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. of Fresh Fish .	0 0 6	Sacks Salt .	0 0 2
For each can of New Sugar .	0 0 3	Case or box under 6 cubic feet .	0 0 2
For each hamper load of articles .	0 0 3	" " " above " " " .	0 0 9
		In addition to the foregoing rates on articles brought into this market for sale, there shall be paid by each person making use of a stall for a day or part of a day .	
			0 0 6

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c., are sold in the Victoria and Jubilee Markets:—

MEAT.

Beef, 6d. per lb.
Mutton, 1/ per lb.
Goats' Flesh, 9d., occasionally 7½d. per lb.
Pork, 9d. ditto ditto
Turtle, 8d. per lb.
Fish, 6d. per lb.

FRUITS.

Pine Apple, according to size, 4/ to 6/ per doz.
Granadilla, ditto ditto, 3d. to 6d. each
Musk Melon, 3/ to 6/ per doz.
Water Melon, 3/ to 6/ ditto
Custard Apple, 1/ ditto
Cherrimoyer, 1/ ditto
Dry Cocoanuts, 1/ per doz.
Bread-fruit, 1/ ditto
Spanish Plums, 1½d. per heap
Sugar Canes, 1s. per bun. of 16 or 20, 3ft. long
Pomegranate, 1/ per doz.
Sweetsop, 6d. ditto
Naseberry, 6d. ditto
Mangoes, 3d. ditto
Star Apple, 6d. ditto
China Oranges, 6d. ditto
Tangerine Oranges, 6d. ditto
Avocado Pears, 1/ ditto
Cashew, 1½d. ditto
Shaddock, 2/ per dozen
Papaw, 3d. each
Ripe Banana, 3d. per dozen
White Grapes, 1/3 per lb.
Black ditto, 1/ ditto
Strawberry, 1/6 per quart
Blackberry, 9d. ditto
Bilberry, 9d. ditto
Wanglow, in full season, 6d. per quart; out of season, 1/3 per quart
Tamarinds, a heap consisting of about 6 or 8 dozens, 3d.
Ginep, a bunch of about 100, 1½d.
Ginger, a heap weighing 1lb., 1½d.
Guava, 1d. a dozen
Limes, 1½d. per dozen
Jack-fruit, from 6d. to 1/ each
Mammee, 9d. per dozen
Mammee Sapota, 9d. per dozen
Sweet Cup, 1½d. a heap

FRUITS, continued.

Locust, 1½d. a heap
Creole or Sour Apples, 6d. per dozen
Sweet Lemon, 3d. per dozen
Sweet Goad or Squash, 3d. each
Sea Grapes, 1½d. a heap
Fiorbidden-fruit, 6d. per dozen
Citron, 1/ per dozen
Prickly Pears, 3d. per dozen
Rose Apples, 1½d. per dozen.

POULTRY.

Turkey, 1/ per lb., and Fowls 9d. per lb., but chiefly sold at 4/ and 6/ a couple
Chickens, half-price
Ducks, 7/ a pair
Pigeons, 1/6 ditto
Game, according to size, 1/ to 2/ a brace.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Chocho, 6d. per dozen
Cabbage, 5/, occasionally 6/ ditto
Garden Eggs, 9d. or 1/ ditto
Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ ditto
Ackee, 1½d. to 3d. per dozen
Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.
Yellow Yam, 6/ to 13/ per cwt.
White Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto
Guinea Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto
Negro Yam, 5/ to 12/ ditto
Indian Yam, 8/ to 10/ ditto
Cocoa, 8/ to 10/ ditto
Plantains, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred
Bananas, 1/ per bunch of about
Potatoes, 2d. or 3d. per lb.
Sweet Potatoes, 6/ per cwt.
Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.
Cucumbers, Tomato, Ochro, Jerusalem Artichokes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps
Artichokes, according to size, from 9d. to 1/ a piece
Turnip, Carrot, Beet Root, Indian Kale, Lettuce, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram Thyme, Parsley, Leeks, Radish, Celery, Sage and Water Cress, are sold in small bundles from 1½d. to 3d. each.

GRAINS, &c.

Corn, at 8/ per bushel
Red Peas, 6d. per quart
Gongo Peas, 6d. ditto
Black Eye Peas, 4½d. ditto
Quick Increase, 7½d. ditto
Rounceval, 6d. ditto
Broad Beans, 6d. ditto
Sugar Beans, 6d. ditto

French Beans, in pods
Black Betty, 6d. per quart
Groundnuts, 3d. per ditto
Split Peas, 3d. ditto
Anotta, 4½d. per quart
Coffee, 1/ per quart.
Kola Nuts, 4½d. per dozen

The revenue for the financial year 1893-94 was £2,610 0s. 6d. and the expenditure £3,518 10s. 8d., which amount includes the sum of £754 2s. 5d., the cost of enlarging the Jubilee Market.

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary	|	The Custos of Kingston
The Director of Public Works	|	The Mayor of Kingston
R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Com.		

Mr. R. S. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary (including travelling allowance of £85 per annum.)

Secretary & Supt.—Joseph Feurtado, salary £170 per annum.

Victoria Market.

Clerk—J. M. Bourke, salary £130 per annum.

Asst. Clerk—T. Demetrius, salary £90 per annum.

Jubilee Market.

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, salary £120 per annum.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The several markets throughout the island with the names of the persons in charge and the amount of fees received in the year 1893-94 are given in the following table;—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1893-94.	Remarks.
Kingston—		£ s. d.	
Victoria Market .	J. M. Bourke & T. Demetrius .	} 3,610 1 5	
Jubilee Market .	E. Morand .		
Port Royal .	Henry Wade .		
St. Andrew—		50 4 6	
Halfway-Tree .	Michael Lennan .	60 13 6	Including £7 for rents.
St. Catherine—			
Spanish Town .	Nathl. Wilson, Clerk .	863 4 6½	Fees collected by Board.
Linstead .	John Davis, Acting Clerk .	105 11 7	Ditto
Old Harbour .	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee .	389 15 10½	Payable weekly in advance.
Portland—			
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio .	Robert Clark, Lessee .	291 13 4	Leased out from 1st April, '89.
Victoria Market, Buff Bay .	William Gladwish, Lessee .	53 6 8	Leased out from 1st February, '89.
St. Mary—			
Port Maria .	Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee .	286 0 7	
Annotto Bay .	R. Cherriff .	55 0 0	
Clarendon—			
Chapelton .	John Thompson .	178 0 5½	
May Pen .	B. E. Simpson .	205 10 2½	
Four Paths .	John Beverly .	74 9 2	
The Rest .	William Rose .	115 1 10	
The Alley .	Anthony Williams .	91 14 2	
Hayes .	Robert Foster .	36 6 5	
St. Ann—			
St. Ann's Bay .	J. O. Clarke .	283 8 0	
Claremont .	C. Atterbury .	99 10 5	
Moneague .	Sam. Rose .	49 10 2½	
Brown's Town .	W. Brown .	258 2 2	
Ocho Rios .	W. Shaw .	76 13 10	
Manchester—	F. H. Bonitto, Clerk .	} 234 0 0	
Mandeville .	Jos. Levy, Lessee .		
Porus .	E. Jacobs, jr., Clerk .	} 84 3 6	
" .	James Daley, Lessee .		
Newport .	Jos. DeLeon, Lessee .	12 0 0	
Devon .	Vacant .	...
St. Elizabeth—	F. B. Bowen, Clerk .		
Black River .	Adrian Hendriks, Collector .	106 9 7½	
Malvern .	...	35 3 11	
Lacovia .	...	33 15 6	
Santa Cruz .	...	49 12 7	
Shaws .	...	40 12 5	
Mountain Side .	...	26 15 9	
Trelawny—			
Falmouth .	F. G. Anderson .	43 18 0	
St. James—			
Montego Bay .	William Tomlinson, Clerk .	512 15 10½	
Hanover—			
Lucea .	Henry Lyon .	136 16 10	
Green Island .	Joseph Vernon .	76 17 6½	
St. Thomas—	R. E. Hearne .	101 15 4½	
Westmoreland—			
Sav.-la-Mar .	...	392 4 11½	

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Haughton.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and

wharfand for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,790 2s. 7d.

The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1894, amounted to £1,386 15s. 0d. The expenditure to £482 17s. 3d.

The debt due to the Treasury for advances was reduced from £716 2s. 5d. on 31st March, 1893, to £165 14s. 5d. on 31st March, 1894.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows :—Oxen 4,482, Calves 19, Sheep 521, Pigs 711, Turtle 796=Total, 6,529.

During the year ended 31st March, 1894, 10 Oxen and 2 Sheep were condemned by the Inspector of Carcases as unfit for food, being 1.83 per thousand of the animals slaughtered.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows :—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Calves "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sheep "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Goats "	0 1 0	...
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Director of Public Works.

The Custos of Kingston.

The Mayor of Kingston.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson, salary £12 per annum.

Superintendent—Mr. R. Brown, salary £130 per annum.

Inspector of Carcases—Mr. M. H. Solomon, paid by Fees.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy

Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association as to allow its division, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect; and in terms of this amendment a sum of £785 15s. 2d. has been written up to credit of Associates.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1893, a period of upwards of twenty years, guarantees to the amount of £289,745 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £1,322 7s. 6½d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the twenty years under review amounted to £8,079 10s. 6d., to which has been added £785 15s. 2d. arising from profits on investments. Of this sum of £8,865 5s. 8d., £4,170 17s. 8d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1893; £563 5s. 1d. inclusive of the forfeited loans of defaulters (£146 16s. 5d.) had been written off to meet losses; and £4,131 2s. 11d. had been refunded to Associates withdrawing from the Association. The assets on 31st March, 1893, amounted to £4,245 19s. 1d., namely, Island Debentures and inscribed stock £3,941; Government Savings Bank £278 8s. 0d.; Island Treasurer £26 5s. 3d., and amount in hands of Secretary 5s. 10d. Of the total assets £4,170 17s. 8d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £75 1s. 5d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of

the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of twenty years have been about £66 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

J. C. Macglashan, Chairman	}	Appointed by the Governor.
Robert Batten		
A. W. Hitchins		Elected by the Associates.
C. Goldie, Esqs.		

SECRETARY—Mr. A. H. Miles.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association accustomed as part of their regular business to guarantee the fidelity of any persons, which company or association is approved generally by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury as a company or association whose guarantee for such fidelity of Officers of the Civil Service may be taken.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT & TRUST FUNDS & INSTITUTIONS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island and is regulated by Law 11 of 1875 as amended by Law 14 of 1887. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join on that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each increment thereof, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, unless the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary received prior to retirement. The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of his Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

By section 11 of Law 14 of 1887 the Directors are required, at the end of every fifth year, to submit a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association for valuation by a competent Actuary. The valuation made as of 30th September, 1889, showed that after providing for all pension claims—actual and contingent—and setting aside strong reserves for miscellaneous items and for expenses there remained a surplus of assets over liabilities of £5,201; evidencing a sound financial position.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 1894, shows that on that date there were 325 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £6,522 2s. 9d., and that the disbursements were £2,055 1s. 3d. At that date there were thirty-three widows and fourteen orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £1,809 18s. 10d. per annum. At the close of the previous accounting period there were thirty widows and fourteen orphans drawing £1,552 15s. 10d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1876	£1,369 7 8	1886	£24,393 5 6
1877	3,259 12 9	1887	27,000 7 2
1878	5,026 17 11	1888	30,010 6 9
1879	7,135 6 11	1889	33,485 2 11
1880	9,409 8 10	1890	37,057 14 4
1881	12,008 10 4	1891	38,771 6 2
1882	14,768 8 1	1892	42,758 13 0
1883	17,290 3 7	1893	47,003 13 5
1884	19,742 19 11	1894	51,470 14 11
1885	22,118 15 9		

The following is the death-rate in the Society during the years specified:—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1879	192	5	2.9
1880	203	1	0.5
1881	226	3	1.3
1882	231	5	2.2
1883	230	4	1.7
1884	229	5	2.2
1885	233	2	0.9
1886	237	3	1.3
1887	245	3	1.2
1888	258	5	1.9
1889	262	2	0.7
1890	271	2	0.7
Half-year, 1891	278	1	0.4
1892	293	5	1.7
1893	318	2	0.6
1894	325	4	1.2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. R. Batten, Chairman.
 Hon. T. Capper.
 Dr. J. W. Plaxton.
 C. W. Tait, Esq.
 S. P. Musson, Esq.
 T. F. Clarke, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £80 per annum.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1894, was £18,977 18s. 9d. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,448 9s. 6d.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is

deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 31st March, 1893, was £28,008 11s. 0d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary: A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £2,000 a year.

PENSION FUND OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen and superannuation allowances for disabled Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica. The Funds consist of two branches.

1. The Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions; If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys ceases at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund" all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 74 on the 1st January, 1894. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates two have died, one as a bachelor and one leaving a widow and three children. The widow was granted a pension of £12 11s. 4d. per annum and on her death her children became the recipients of three-fourths of her pension. The total amount of her husband's contributions to the Fund was £3 6s. 2d.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1892 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £389 3s. 0d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £186 0s. 4d.; the amount received from the Voluntary Fund was £32 18s. 2d.; these sums with the balance of £3,082 0s. 7d. from 1892 amounted to £3,690 11s. 1d. The payments were for Insurance Premiums £230 15s. 5d., giving a balance of £3,459 15s. 8d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1894.

The lives of 53 Clergymen have been insured for £150 each (36 in the Jamaica Mutual and 17 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Fifty-four Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1893 giving a total of £83 16s. 5d. or an average of £1 11s. 0d. each.

From this amount £9 was given to the widow of a deceased Clergyman and the balance was divided between the Widows and Orphans and the Clergy Pension Fund.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

2. A second branch of this Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Disestablished Church. The resources of this branch consists of an annual contribution from the General Sustentation Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the Voluntary Fund referred to above and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service. One Clergyman is at present receiving a pension from the general funds of the Church.

The Clergy Pension Fund opened with a credit of £1,234 0s. 2d., and there was transferred from the Voluntary Account £41 18s. 3d. These, with the grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, and £74 0s. 8d. for interest, gave a total of £1,449 19s. 1d., the balance at credit of this branch of the Fund on the 31st December, 1892.

The Financial Board are required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. John T. Orrett, Chairman.

His Lordship the Bishop.

Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

C. Goldie, Esq.

The Rev. W. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the Trust.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £138 11s. 1d. on the 31st March, 1894. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this Trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 5th January, 1894, when the sum of £76 was distributed to 1,167 persons.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-three years, and had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The ladies of the Church meet on the Tuesday afternoon following the third Sunday in each month at half-past four, and after working for about an hour, during which time the Incumbent reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away

materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this Society, and the Committee are anxious to extend its usefulness provided more workers and subscribers come forward.

Unlike every other Society of its kind in the city the St. Michael's Dorcas Society after relieving the wants of the poor connected with St. Michael's Church extends its charity to applicants from any denomination, provided they be properly recommended.

The Rev. R. G. Ambrose, Incumbent of the Church, is President of the Society, and there are also a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Purchaser, and five other members who form a Managing Committee.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5 p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer close the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. Religious service is performed by the Rev. S. Jacobs at the "Home" on Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. The funds amount to about £300.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.—Herman Stern, Esq.	Vice-President.—Horatio Corinaldi, Esq.
Hiam Barrow	Solomon Morais
	D. H. DaCosta, Esqs.
Leonard DaCosta, Esq., Treasurer.	

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional Building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street were purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, Parochial Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the District Medical Officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the Inspector of the Poor and the Dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of two rooms fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of Pauper Relief convenient to the public, as the Inspector of the Poor, and the Dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £138 11s. 1d. on the 31st March, 1894. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this Trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 5th January, 1894, when the sum of £76 was distributed to 1,167 persons.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-three years, and had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The ladies of the Church meet on the Tuesday afternoon following the third Sunday in each month at half-past four, and after working for about an hour, during which time the Incumbent reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away

which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honourable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city, and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bond fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing; this arrangement has long since however been altered and the Medical Officer now receives a salary of £400 per annum, including supply of medicines. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. He was succeeded on his death in 1883 by Dr. James Ogilvie. The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1894, it numbered 1,256, being a decrease of 153 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1893.		1894.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,344	.	1,256
Visits to these	4,780	.	5,245
Prescriptions	2,429	.	2,604
Attended at Surgery	5,021	.	4,277
Prescriptions for these	5,186	.	4,374
Deaths (certified)	21	.	20

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1894, was very satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £1,732 1s. 11d. (including £986 7s. 2d. brought down from the previous Annual Report.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector amounted to £565 3s. 0d. other charges amounted to £71 8s. 2d. The balances in favour of the Society at the end of the year were £27 12s. 11d. in the Colonial Bank and £517 17s. 10d. in the Government Savings Bank, bearing interest at 3 per cent., and £550 in Island Debentures, bearing interest at 4 per cent., making a total credit of £1,095 10s. 9d. The Directors having obtained D'Espino's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £60 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 60 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the successor of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espino, the Executrix of the estate. Further, from the growing re-

sources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £44 14s. 0d has been expended on this department during the year, being 48 cases by the nurses and of these 6 were attended by the Medical Officer. For the eight years during which this scheme has been in operation 244 cases were attended by the nurses, and the Medical Officer was called, in complications, upon 63 of these, whilst the outlay has been:—

Nurses	:	:	£195	4	0
Medical Officer	:	:	66	3	0
Total	.	.	£261	7	0

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-In Hospital. This arrangement, in extending the beneficent work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

BUILDINGS.

The Directors continue in their purpose to erect on the site in Duke Street, suitable buildings for the service of the Dispensary, so soon as the financial condition exist to warrant action, and they hope for such before long.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.

VICE-PRESIDENT—P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY and TREASURER—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray
Geo. Adams
Joshua deCordova, Esqs.
Rev. Thos. M. Geddes
Charles Goldie.
A. H. Jones, Esqs.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn
G. C. H. Lewis
F. B. Lyons, Esqs.
Rev. Father McCormick
Rev. F. O. Miller
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Rev. Thos. M. Geddes P. Elicio Auvray, Esq. Charles Goldie, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

OFFICE—91 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 8.30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave and formally opened as a Depository by the present Bishop of Jamaica on 1st November, 1879.

The Society has three objects in view. The first is to enable industrious women of all classes to help themselves and others by providing a sale room for all kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in ferns, lace bark, dagger plant, &c., and in pickles and preserves.

The second object of the Society is to provide occasional employment to distressed needlewomen by executing orders for plain sewing for ladies and gentlemen—also for servants and working people. A stock of useful clothing for the latter is always on hand; and some of the Committee attend at the Depository every Monday morning for the purpose of cutting and giving out work. Orders for this Department are gratefully accepted, and are a real help to many deserving and industrious persons.

The third object is to teach plain needlework, and the cutting out of garments in a more thorough and systematic manner than is usually possible in schools, where so little time can be devoted to that branch. For this purpose, a lady, already a skilled needlewoman, has been so taught at the Shortwood Training College, that her pupils at the Women's Self-Help Society will now be able to compete for certificates, with a view to affiliation with the London School of Needlework in England.

The Society has been a great boon to many women in reduced circumstances who have to work for their living, but find it difficult to get suitable employment.

enables other women who do not require the profits of their work for themselves, to earn something for charities and philanthropic objects, as well as to raise the standard of work by bringing to bear on it that cultivated taste and artistic grace which is the natural result of a refined education.

The new premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. Lady Musgrave and Lady Norman are also represented; the committee room being named after the former, and the work-room after the latter. These respective rooms hold the portraits of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, and Sir Henry and Lady Norman. The building, which cost nearly £900 is now, with the exception of £50, out of debt.

The experience gained in arranging the Womens Self-Help Stalls at our own Exhibition in 1891, has been of good service in enabling the Committee to send a representative exhibit to the Jamaica Court of the great "World's Fair" in Chicago, which did its share in helping to shew some of the many things our lovely and fertile island can produce.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Depositors pay a fee of 2/ a year and are also charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble and Lady Norman.

PRESIDENT—Lady Blake. VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Nuttall and Mrs. McDowell

TREASURER—Mrs. Bancroft Oughton SECRETARY—Miss Burke.

Miss Allwood	Mrs. Harrison	Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. Barclay	Mrs. Isaacs	Mrs. Plaxton
Mrs. Capper	Miss Johnson	Mrs. Phillippo
Mrs. Downer	Mrs. Jackson	Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. Douet	Mrs. Mainwaring	Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. Forwood	Mrs. MacDermot	Mrs. Roxburgh
Mrs. Henderson	Miss MacDermot	Mrs. Ryley
Miss Henderson	Mrs. Macglashan	Mrs. Sawers
Mrs. Hamilton	Mrs. Ogilvie	Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. Harvey		Mrs. Wedderburn

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the Hon. Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. George Cheyne, who was in fact the principal founder of this Institution, held the office of Honorary Secretary. In 1874 the first paid Secretary was appointed.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government.

In the year 1883 the Directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The new Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1894, amounted to £436 18s. 11d. The following are the particulars:—

Government Grant to 31st March, 1893	.	.	£213	1	6
Board and Lodging of Inmates	.	.	77	17	0
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	101	12	0
			392	10	6
This sum with a balance of	.	.	44	8	5

brought forward from the 31st March, 1893, gave a Revenue of £436 18 11

The expenditure for all purposes during the same period was £302 10s. 0d., leaving a balance of £134 8s. 11d. to be carried to next year.

The number of seamen boarded during the said year was 81; and the Home afforded sleeping accommodation in 4,191 instances free of charge. This number exceeded that of last year by 1859.

During the same period 19 of the men so boarded lodged for safe keeping at the Home, £93 12s. 6d., which amount was withdrawn from time to time as required. The fact that this amount exceeded that deposited in the preceding year by £33 2s. 3d., is a pleasing indication that the men appreciated this method of safeguarding their means which but for this precaution might have been otherwise diverted in a populous city like Kingston.

Consignees in Kingston and of the other ports of the Island were supplied with 96 reliable men, holding good conduct certificates, comprising boarders and free lodgers. Besides those so shipped others were sent away from the Island by the Shipping Master representing the Board of Trade, and by the various Consuls.

In the year 1892 the rules and regulations for the government and management of the Home were thoroughly revised, passed by the Directors and approved by his Excellency the Governor in Privy Council. By these new rules Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Chairman.

Charlton Thompson, Esq., Managing Director.

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

Q. O. Eckford, Esq.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

Capt. W. P. Forwood

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. D. M. Leon.

Resident Superintendent—Mr. Edward Lennan.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 250 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates

are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committees of both parishes.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

MASTER—Joseph Davidson, salary £150. MATRON—Eliza McKillop, salary £58.

CLERK—Mr. R. A. Williams, salary £60.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of this Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £9 4s. In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

In 1878 one of the pensioners died and the Churchwardens elected one person and the members of the Municipal Board elected another to fill the vacancy. The result was that neither was permitted by the Treasury to draw the pension. A reference was thereupon made to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the party who was legally empowered to exercise the right of election. The Judges decided that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen combined no body had the power of electing two vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently the Churchwardens and the members of the Municipal Board met and unanimously elected the original nominee of the Board. On the abolition of the office of Churchwardens by the operation of Law 30 of 1881 the members of the Parochial Board, as the successors of the old Vestrymen and of the members of the late Municipal Board, are left to exercise the functions of Trustees of this Charity.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

ON the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary Merchant, made a Will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. The present Trustees are F. H. Barker, Esq.; Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle; J. V. Leach, Esq. Clerk—R. M. Cocking.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 31st March, 1894, £12,916 10s. 11½d., of which amount £11,825 is invested in Jamaica Debentures and £464 5s. 2d. in the Government Savings Banks, the remainder is uninvested—£281 13s. 8½d.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22 and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Schools Commission recently drew up a scheme under the provisions of the Schools Commission Law for dealing with the Endowment, under which one half of the income, or £30 a year, is to be devoted to the provision of a scholarship, to be called the Guthrie Davidson Scholarship, at the Jamaica High School for a boy belonging to the parish of St. James, and the other half of the income will be devoted to the maintenance and education of one girl belonging to the parish of St. James, in such manner and by such person and at such place, as the Jamaica Schools Commission may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Trustees, determine, and failing any such recommendation of the Trustees as the Schools Commission can approve of, in such manner and at such place as the Schools Commission may determine. This scheme has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and is now in operation.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and is subscribed for by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £84,241. The bonus declared in 1894 was 48s. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £868,909. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1894, (which is the close of the Society's financial year,) represented advances on mortgage security £19,405 and in temporary loans £12,791. The share list exhibited a total of 16,395 shares on the 28th February, 1894.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loan from 9 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., E.

Rev. G. W. Downer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Charles W. Tait

Emanuel X. Leon, Vice-Chairman

Hon. William Andrews

J. A. B. Clarke

Wm. Lee Mudon

Kenneth J. Spicer

Geo. A. Campbell

C. Arnold Malabre, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia.

AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz

Stephen W. Mais.

ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica.

Hon. J. T. Orrett.

Rev. Thos. M. Geddes

Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

William Malabre, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson.

CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie.

ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. H. Radcliffe Kidd.

CLERK—Geo. C. Linton.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its fifteenth year.

The published report shews there were in the Society on 31st December, 1893, 1,453 proprietary shares representing £14,530, the amount paid on them being £14,370.

The amount of loans during the year 1893 was £10,330 4s. 9d. and the total amount out on loan on the 31st December, 1892, was £54,021 1s. 6½d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £865 11s. 4d., which gave a dividend on the proprietary shares of 5½ per cent. per annum in addition to 5 per cent. paid semi-annually, leaving £80 3s. 3d., of which amount £75 14s. 10d. was placed to credit of the Reserved Account for bad and doubtful debts, and the balance £4 8s. 5d. carried to Profit and Loss Account which now amounts to £2,684 3s. 8d.

The special feature of this Society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4 years at 3s. 9d. per month; in 7 years at 2s. per month; in 10 years at 1s. 3d. per month and interest at 7½ per cent.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Chairman.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Louis F. Verley

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

Colin A. C. Hogg

George Adams

W. R. Macpherson

Alexander L. Berry

Joshua DeCordova, Esqs.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. R. Macpherson

P. Elicio Auvray

George Adams, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas A. Hogg.

CLERK.—Mr. C. G. Campbell.

SOLICITOR.—The Hon. S. C. Burke.

BANKERS—Colonial Bank.

OFFICE.—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1s, December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly, and with each subscription share is paid one penny per month as contribution towards the working expenses.

The law charges range from 21s. for a loan of £100 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense. The loans effected during 1890, amounted to £23,011 12s. 1d.

On 30th November, 1893, there were 8,021 subscription and 44 paid-up shares held by 810 shareholders, as compared with 737 shareholders in 1890, holding 6,919 subscription and 45 paid-up shares. The bonus for 1893 was 13s. 6d. for each subscription share and 11s. for each paid-up share, with reserves amounting to £1,422 14s. 6d.

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

John C. Macglashan, Esq.		
William Malabre, Esq.		
Hon. John T. Orrett.		
E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman.		
Dr. James Ogilvie.		
J. C. Silburn		
S. H. Watson		
J. W. Middleton		
W. T. Malabre, Esqs.		
Dr. J. A. Carpenter.		
T. N. Aguilar		
I. M. Nethersole		
T. B. Oughton, Esqs.		
Edgar Marshall, Esq.		
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.		
John Murray, Esq.		
H. W. Livingston		
A. W. Farquharson		
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.		
John Murray, Esq.		
SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine		
H. Stern		
David Henderson, Esqs.		

THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average only one in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).		
TRUSTEES.		
Richard W. Harris, Esq.		
Rev. Geo. House.		
A. B. Rerrie, Esq.		
DIRECTORS.		
Charles W. Steer, Esq., Chairman.		
John Cameron, Esq., Vice-Chairman		
J. S. Thomas		
John J. Lyon		
Ed. Pratt		
A. N. Dixon		
Joseph D. Ormsby		
Felix L. Rodon		
A. B. Rerrie, Esqs.		
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.		
AUDITORS.		
Thomas Bartlett, Esq.		
C. K. Phillips, Esq.		
ARBITRATORS.		
Rev. W. C. Murray		
Rev. J. G. Bennett		
A. J. Webb		
J. C. Lewis		
W. G. Nunes, Esqs.		
SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.		
CLERK.—Chas. G. Hay.		
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		

THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twenty years ended in December, 1893, its receipts have amounted to £191,636 6s. 3d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land by affording facilities for sale and improvement.

The rate of interest on all loans of more than £250, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. The interest on loans under £250 is 9 per cent.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings

per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. The present capital is £37,140 4s. 9d. The reserve fund is £4,326 0s. 0d.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke A. B. Jonas, Esq. Rev. H. Clarke, jnr.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke, Chairman and Manager.
Jonas, A. B. Savariau, N. S., Esq.
Clarke, Fred. Clarke, Rev. H., jnr.
Segre, B. H., Esqs. Munroe, A. J., Esq.

SECRETARY.

Hugh Clarke, Esq.

THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district. The following is an extract from the Report of the Society for the year 1893-94:—

The Directors have much pleasure in congratulating the Shareholders on the steady increase of the Society's business as shewn by the Accounts submitted.

During the 12 months the funds of the Society have been well employed.

There have been 7 Paid-up Shares, 148 Subscription Shares issued during the, 12 months and 10 Shares transferred, and there are extant 776 Subscription Shares, 62 Paid-up Shares, 51 Matured Shares and 17 Lapsed Shares.

The nett gain for the year amounts to £216 5s. 5d. After providing for all existing shares entitled to participate, the Directors consider that a bonus of 48s. per share can be allowed to the 51 shares matured, being an advance on the last declaration.

The distribution of the nett gain of £216 5s. 5d. is—

To be paid for bonus on 51 Matured Shares at 48s. per Share	£122	8	0
To be carried to Reserved Fund ...	43	5	1
To be carried to Prospective Bonus Account ...	50	12	4
	£216	5	5

TRUSTEES.

F. Guiselin, Esq. Rev. J. Kingdon. J. R. T. Main, Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. L. O. Shirley Mungo Sloan
W. T. Jameson J. Leslie Cox
J. H. Bruch, Esqs.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Young John R. T. Main, Esq., Chairman. James A. S. Monaghan
A. L. Delgado Louis Alex. Morris
Andrew D. Smith D. A. Hogart
A. T. Kidd R. M. Humphries, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

Henry George Joseph, Esq. George D'Souza, Esq.
SOLICITOR.—Jas. Nash, Esq. SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had registered 98 members and 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1894, 524 members and 2,461 shares.

Paid-up shares in the Society at £14 4s. each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. each for 84 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured. The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1893-94 was £2 15s. per share, and on 31st July, 1894, the gross surplus including reserve fund was £2,231 5s. 4d. The members of the Society are now considering the alteration and extension of the rates, and the Society will now issue Subscription Shares with a monthly subscription of 2s. 6d. to run for 10 years and to value £20 when matured and perfected.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the Society at 9 per cent. per annum and are conterminous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of shares on the 31st July, 1894, was £17,553 and of loans £18,774.

PATRON.

Hon. William Kerr, Custos of St. James.

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. William Kerr.
J. W. Gruber, Esq.

Rev. Adam Thomson.
Maxwell Hall, Esq.

Dr. A. J. McCatty.

TRUSTEES.

Edgar Turnbull, Esq.

Lionel P. Kerr, Esq.

Wm. L. Kingdon, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman,
Rev. Charles Chapman
Samuel Hart
Thomas A. Salmon
Austin H. Browne

Alexander Rerrie, Esq. Vice-Chairman.
Ivor McK. Levy
George L. P. Corinaldi
D. M. Isaacs, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

R. P. Collymore, Esq.

E. A. Savage, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—R. P. Rerrie, Esq.

SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

In the Report for 1894 the Directors congratulate the members on the acquisition of the complete set of Rules which were recently adopted, all the amendments and additions having been certified by his honour the Attorney General. The amended rules were being printed, and a copy will be supplied to each member shortly.

THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1893, shewed that the paid-up and subscription shares then amounted to £26,359 10s. 8d. and the loans to £30,354 5s.

Interest on loans has been reduced from 9 per cent. to 7 per cent. and the Directors in their report for 1891 record "with satisfaction a continued steady increase in the principal items of account"

TRUSTEES.

The Ven. Archdeacon Ramson

John W. Earle

A. J. Hendriks, Esqs.

DIRECTORS.

C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman

T. S. McNeel

E. T. Forrest

W. H. Allport

W. N. O. Farquharson

A. J. Hendriks

A. N. Williams

John Clarke

J. V. Calder, Esqs.

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. J. M. Farquharson
William Hill

R. B. Daly
John Cooper

H. P. Maxwell, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

Wm. C. Nash, Esq.

C. M. Farquharson, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—J. T. Palache, Esq.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.

ASST. SECRETARY { W. Lamb.

ASST. TREASURER {

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE old Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £5 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows :—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a Railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the

then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £93,932 including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that no time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently submerged, was freed from water excepting during excessive floods. All the gully courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Nightingale Grove Gully. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls were also built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Prince's Wharf and store were extended and accommodation was made available for the steamers of the Atlas Company which paid for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1881. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £107,260, so that the old line was purchased, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of £201,192.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession (1879-80), the railway earned a net profit after paying working expenses and interest of £5,621. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the net revenue was but £4,382. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £6,960, which exceeded the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. From then the revenue of the old line continued to yield a sum that more than sufficed to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas in the Vale, to Ewarton in St. Catherine, 14½ miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., and the extensions were authorised by Law 8 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. The firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Porus was opened for traffic on the 2nd March, 1885, and that from Spanish Town to Ewarton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000, under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 (of which amount, however, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). A further sum of £52,000 was raised under the authority of Law 14 of 1886 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators to the Contractors as the result of the arbitration proceedings for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract.

Governor Sir Henry Norman in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing or next to nothing by flood and had had to pay nothing for extra labour they had made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors had done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, kind and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

Law 16 of 1887 authorised the raising of a further loan of £70,000 for the following purposes mentioned in the schedule attached to the Law:—

1. For surveying the proposed extension of the two existing branches of the Railway	...	...	...	£5,000	0	0
2. For extending the West Street Wharf and connecting it with the Railway Line	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
3. For a Sea or Quay Wall, as the case may be	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
4. To meet the cost of the flood damages and awards of the Arbitrators in respect thereto	...	...	...	15,893	0	0
5. Unforeseen expenses	...	...	...	4,107	0	0
				£70,000	0	0

After the passing of the law a loan of £26,000 was raised and steps were taken for the survey of the proposed extensions. On the 10th February, 1888, the Director of Public Works reported on the proposed extension from Bog Walk through Annotto Bay to Port Antonio and submitted plans, sections and estimate of the line for the inspection of the Governor. The total length of the proposed line was 54½ miles and the estimated cost £723,072 8s. 3d. or an average of £13,206 per mile. On the 28th March, 1888, a report, with plans, sections and estimate of cost of the proposed extension from Porus to Montego Bay was submitted. The total length of the proposed line was 64½ miles and the estimated cost £832,399 11s. 10d. or an average of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile.

Pending the sanction by the Legislature of the scheme for the carrying out of these extensions by the Government a proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson and some other American capitalists for the purchase of the Railway from the Government. After some negotiations it was agreed that the Railway should be sold for £800,000, of which amount £100,000 should be paid in cash and the remaining £700,000 should be secured by second mortgage bonds on the security of the Railway, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the profits of the line may be sufficient to meet. The purchasers are also bound by their agreement to extend the existing Railway at the rate of 12½ miles within 18 months of the passing of the Law for the incorporation of the Company and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communication is afforded between Kingston and Port Antonio and Kingston and Montego Bay.

The Company were empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £320,000 immediately on their formation, and further issues of £200,000 on the completion of each section of 25 miles of the extensions until the full amount of £1,500,000 is reached.

A Law, 12 of 1889, was passed to give effect to this arrangement and on the Company paying the amount and lodging the second mortgage bonds, as required by the Law, the Railway was transferred to them on the 1st January, 1890. On that day the first meeting of the Directors of the Company was held on the Railway premises, all the Directors being present.

On the 30th day of December, 1889, a first mortgage amounting to £1,500,000 and bonds to a like amount were executed, and second mortgage bonds amounting to £800,000, together with £100,000 of share capital, were issued in accordance with Law 12 of 1889. The Trustees for the first mortgage are:—Harry Hankey Dobree, Alban George Henry Gibbs, and Henry William Birch, respectively, of the City of London, England, Esquires.

On the 22nd day of January, 1891, a section of 12½ miles from Porus which had been constructed by the West India Improvement Company, having been examined

and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway, and a notice to that effect published in the Jamaica Gazette of February, 12th, 1891, by order of the Governor.

On the 10th day of March, 1892, a further Section of 18 miles (making 30½ miles from Porus), having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway. Two other sections consisting of 12½ miles at the Montego Bay end and 9 miles from Appleton to Ipswich were completed and vested in the Railway Company, on the 15th February, 1894, and, on the 14th June, 1894, a further length of 2½ miles to Cambridge, on the Montego Bay side, was approved and handed over, thus making a total length of 54½ miles of new line opened for general traffic. The intermediate section of about 12 miles, between Ipswich and Cambridge has just been constructed and the Extension between Porus and Montego Bay is thus completed. In June, 1894, work was commenced on the Port Antonio Extension, between Bog Walk and Port Antonio and a length of about 9 miles has been built.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Wesson, Esq., Chairman.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Government Director.

Chas. E. Smith	}	Company's Directors.
Leo. Edwin Frank		
G. H. Latham		

L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., General Manager and Secretary to the Directors.

THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises and the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the city of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first four miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to Halfway-Tree; and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the then entire line £14,150.

The length of the lines is as follows :—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Railway to Rae Town	1	34
" King Street Office to Exhibition	1	63
" " " " Paradise Street	1	36½
" " " " May Pen	1	34½
" " " " Constant Spring	6	13½
Total length	12	21½

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original Shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

In 1884 the Directors laid down a line of one mile to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road, and in the early part of 1885 they began the extension of the Halfway-Tree line to Constant Spring in the parish of St. Andrew, a distance of three miles from the Halfway-Tree Station and of six miles from Kingston. The cost of these Extensions was met by the issue of new shares, which extended the capital to £28,000.

On 27th January, 1891, the East Street Line was extended and opened for traffic to the Exhibition.

The passenger traffic on the several lines has been as follows :—

13th Nov., 1876 to 30th June, 1877	383,320	Passengers.
1st July, 1877 to 30th June, 1878	597,689	"
1st July, 1878 to 30th June, 1879	630,094	"
1st July, 1879 to 30th June, 1880	653,148	"
1st July, 1880 to 30th June, 1881	755,655	"
1st July, 1881 to 30th June, 1882	857,604	"
1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883	979,331	"
1st July, 1883 to 30th June, 1884	1,165,432	"
1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,331,905	"
1st July, 1885 to 30th June, 1886	1,335,150	"
1st July, 1886 to 30th June, 1887	1,327,909	"
1st July, 1887 to 30th June, 1888	1,267,104	"
1st July, 1888 to 30th June, 1889	1,346,688	"
1st July, 1889 to 30th June, 1890	1,363,731	"
1st July, 1890 to 30th June, 1891	1,850,289	"
1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1892	1,283,548	"
1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893	1,355,240	"
1st July, 1893 to 30th June, 1894	1,287,217	"

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. W. R. McPherson. P. E. Auvray. Louis Verley, Esqs.
 SECRETARY—Mr. E. G. A. Garsia. MANAGER—Mr. G. A. Douglas.

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and on the 11th March, 1894, the completion of the 16th financial year, the amount to

the credit of the shareholders was £14,361 14s. 0d. The amount of bills in hand on the 11th March, 1894, was £7,121 5s. 0d. and the amount on open account £4,810 4s. 5d.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. Macpherson, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.

P. E. Auvray

John Tilman

E. X. Leon

Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.

Rev. T. M. Geddes.

J. DeCordova, Esq.

AUDITORS.

E. L. Marshall, Esq.

Henry Ford, Esq.

SECRETARY—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia.

HOTEL COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE AMERICAN HOTELS COMPANY IN JAMAICA.

THIS Company has been formed in Jamaica for the purpose of erecting hotels in the island, to be worked on the system of American Hotels. The capital of the Company is £30,000 in 15,000 shares of £2 each. The sum of 5/ was payable on application for shares and 15/ on their allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5/ each and at intervals of not less than three months. The number of shares allotted up to the 21st October, 1890, (the end of the Company's financial year) was 6,418, representing a capital, when fully paid up, of £12,836 upon which all the calls had been made but a balance of £920 3s. 11d. was still left to be collected.

Operations were begun upon the hotel at Constant Spring which occupies a fine site on Constant Spring Estate in the parish of St. Andrew, in 1888. It is about six miles from Kingston and is in the immediate vicinity of the line of the Car Company. The Company having been admitted to the privileges of the Hotels Law of 1890, were permitted to issue debentures to the extent of £16,750 for the purpose of completing and equipping the Hotel. The building which was finished in the early part of the present year contains more than one hundred sleeping rooms, with sitting rooms, dining rooms, parlour, and a magnificent swimming bath attached and all other modern improvements. The grounds are about sixty acres in extent and are very tastefully laid out. Several avenues, lined on each side by native fruit and ornamental trees, will eventually form beautiful shady walks.

The hotel commands to the south an excellent view of the Kingston harbour and to the north of the hills that skirt the Liguanea plains. It was liberally patronised during the winter months by visitors from the United States and Canada as well as from the mother country.

Secretary—Mr. Joseph Phillips, Kingston P. O.

THE KINGSTON HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the purpose of providing a first class Hotel in Kingston. An excellent site was secured at Myrtle Bank in the Eastern portion of Harbour Street, and the Company have erected there a substantial and commodious building. Some of the rooms are very handsome and all of them are well furnished. The Hotel is capable of accommodating a large number of visitors while its convenient position and excellent arrangements render it popular. The Company have issued debentures to the extent of £30,000, the debentures and interest thereon being guaranteed by Government under the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

In November, 1893, the Company declared themselves unable to keep open the Hotel any longer, and the Government accordingly took possession. It was shortly afterwards leased to a private individual who is now carrying it on.

THE JAMAICA HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the laudable object of providing a comfortable lodging for the respectable peasantry of the island, large numbers of whom were expected to visit and did visit the Exhibition opened in January, 1891.

The Hotel erected by the Company is situated at the corner of Heywood Street and Princess Street, and is known as the Queen's Hotel. It is admirably suited in

its arrangements and charges for the purpose for which it was intended. During the time of the Exhibition, it was visited by large numbers of the respectable peasant proprietors, members of the Rural Police Force, and country tradesmen. The Directors have supplied a want long felt by country folk of the humbler classes, that, namely, of obtaining in Kingston comfortable quarters at prices within their means.

The Secretary is Mr. R. Parkinson.

THE ST. CATHERINE HOTELS COMPANY.

This Company has built at Spanish Town the Hotel Rio Cobre, so called after the river of that name, which runs past the grounds.

The building is commodious and comfortable, and has been constructed with special regard to the necessities of a warm climate.

The Company is one of those under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

The Secretary is Mr. J. A. S. Vaz, Spanish Town.

THE MONEAGUE HOTELS COMPANY.

MONEAGUE is a village in the beautiful parish of St. Ann. A few gentlemen of the parish, availing themselves of the provisions of Law 27 of 1890, formed themselves into a company and purchased in that year the greater part of a property called Rose Hall lying just beyond the village of Moneague, on which they have built a fine Hotel. The building stands on an eminence commanding charming views in every direction; the climate is perfect and the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are satisfactory. This is the only Hotel of those built under the Hotels Law of 1890 which is not placed in the lowlands, the elevation at which it stands being 950 feet above the sea.

There are many beautiful drives in the district, and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque beauty are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel is nine miles from the Railway Terminus at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague await the arrival of each train. The Moneague Hotels Company have issued debentures to the extent of £7,000, guaranteed by Government under the provisions of the Hotels Law, 1890.

Mr. A. N. Sutherland, of Moneague, is Secretary of the Company.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY.

The Kingston Ice-making Company, Limited, was established in 1884.

The Capital of the Company is divided into 25,500 shares of £1 each, the subscribed capital to 30th June, 1892, being £27,436

The Financial Statements shew the net gain for sale		
of Ice for six months to be	...	£2,958 13 7
Interest on Investments	...	111 5 0
		£3,069 18 7

From this amount the Directors propose to pay a		
dividend of 2s. per share which will absorb	...	2,200 0 0

Leaving a balance of	...	£869 18 7
to be carried to Reserve Account, which will then amount to £10,130 3s. 2d.		

During the past six months 21,735 blocks of Ice of 208lbs. each were made, equal to 2,260 tons of Ice of 2,000lbs. each.

DIRECTORS.

H. Stern, Esq., Chairman.

P. E. Auvray	H. Garsia
G. Adams	Moses Delgado, Esqs.
W. Andrews	Dr. James Ogilvie
Hiam Barrow	Hon. Geo. Stiebel, C.M.G.
Joshua DeCordova	James Verley, Esq.

Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

SECRETARY & MANAGER.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine.

AUDITORS.—John Murray & A. H. Jones, Esqs.

OFFICE.—72A Water Lane.

THE JAMAICA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by a Meeting held at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on the 27th of May, 1889, was duly registered on the 21st day of September, 1889, the Capital being £21,620 in 10,000 ordinary shares of £2 each, and 270 preference shares of £6 each.

The Central Station in Kingston is situated on the sea-board premises at No. 38 Harbour Street, and has an ultimate capacity for machinery for say 5,000 16 candle-power incandescent lights or their equivalent and 200 arc lights.

The cost of installing incandescent lights in dwellings, etc., in the very best manner is 20s. each, and in stores, shops and other places where the wiring can be exposed 12s. The Company also from time to time makes special reduction in this connection with the view of inducing business in localities already served by their lines. Current is supplied by meter at the rate of one shilling and three-pence per Board of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours, a discount of 10s. being allowed off monthly consumption in excess of 10s. value, provided same is paid within the first 10 days of the month at the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred Pawsey	S. H. Watson, Chairman.	K. John Spicer
A. M. Nathan	J. DeCordova	Geo. Eustace Burke
S. L. Schloss	George Adams	Herman Stern Esqs.
Jas. Kennedy	T. M. Martin	
	J. L. Verley	

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—L. Foster Davis, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Arbouin, Esq.	John H. Aikman, Esq.
BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.	SOLICITOR—E. Bolivar Wolfe, Esq.
OFFICE—38 Harbour Street, Kingston.	

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE is one Fire Insurance Company and twenty-five Fire Insurance Agencies in Jamaica insuring about £3,414,991 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to about £34,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to:—

Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secy.—Henry Ford.
Alliance Assurance Company	Agents—Archd. Munroe & J. J. G. Lewis,
Atlas	Farquharson & Milholland
Commercial Union	Finke & Co.
Guardian	E. A. H. Haggart,
Imperial	Simon & Co.
Lancashire	Turnbull & Co. and John Bonitto,
London & Lancashire	Spicer & Clarke.
Liverpool, London and Globe	A. L. Malabre & Co.
Lion Fire Insurance Company	Moses Delgado.
Manchester	E. Bolivar Wolfe.
North British and Mercantile	Davidson, Colthirst & Co.
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.
Norwich Union	Turnbull, Mudon & Co.
Netherlands	J. C. Fegan & Co.
Prussian National	Lascelles DeMercado & Co.
Phoenix	R. W. Harris.
Palatine	G. J. DeCordova & Son
Queen }	William Malabre & Co. and
Royal }	E. X. Leon
Royal Exchange	J. W. Middleton & Co.
Sun	Harvey & Bourke.
Scottish Union and National	E. Bolivar Wolfe.
Transatlantic	Wm. Schiller & Co.
Fire Insurance Association (Limited)	Turnbull & Co.
London Assurance Corporation of London	George & Branday.
City of London Fire Insurance Co. (Limited)	A. Mordecai & Co.
Union Assurance Society	W. F. Forward.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 8s; non-Fire proof, 12s. to 40s. Estates, 10s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 88s. 2d.

Jamaica Co-Operative, Kingston—Fire proof, 7s. 6d.; non-Fire proof, 11s. 6d. to 22s. Estates, 9s. to 17s. Trash houses, 86s.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since thrice reduced its tariff, so that fire insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. was divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources; its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d. which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July, 1894, was £7,243 8s. 4d., a steady increase on former years. It was appropriated thus:—

To Stamps on Policies	...	£152 13 9
" Current Expenses	...	860 4 11
" Premium on Debentures	...	50 5 0
" Interest to Shareholders	...	2,803 15 7
" Addition to Capital	...	3,376 9 1
		<hr/>
		£7,243 8 4

DIRECTORS.

	Hon. S. Constantine Burke, Chairman.	
Thos. Norman Cripps	Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.
P. E. Auvray	Herman Stern, Esq.	Dr. James Ogilvie
James Verley, Esqs.		Emanuel X. Leon, Esq.

AUDITORS.

John Murray, Esq.	L. H. Peirce, Esq.
SOLICITOR—R. Hill Jackson.	SECRETARY.—Henry Ford.
	CLERK—F. G. Rouse.

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., coastwise and foreign. Insurers can now have their goods carried by our policy which is issued on lines of the leading English Companies and on most favourable terms. A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

Shareholders receive 5 per cent. interest per annum and a share in the profits of the Company.

The capital of the Company is divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each, the subscribed capital being £9,552.

DIRECTORS.

	P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.	
A. M. Nathan	John Tillman	
James Verley	Henry Ford	
H. E. H. Davis	E. A. H. Haggart	

C. A. Solomon, Esqs.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs.

ACTING MANAGER.—John F. Squire, Esq

OFFICE.—54 Port Royal Street.

HOME MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was established in 1889. The authorized capital is £30,000 divided into 15,000 Shares of £2 each.

The number of Shares taken up to date is 15,000, and Calls to the amount of 10s. have been made, under which £7,500 have been raised.

The earnings of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1894, have been		£2,804 19 5
Against which there has to be debited—		
Losses by Sea-Risks	£1,155 9 0	
Working expenses	558 1 1	1,713 10 1
Leaving a balance of		£1,091 9 4

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Branday, Esq., Chairman.

G. C. H. Lewis, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

W. R. McPherson

E. X. Leon

J. DeCordova

H. Stern

C. E. Demercado

Geo. Adams

A. Pawsey

S. L. Williamson

J. L. Ashenheim, Esqs.

AUDITORS.—J. Murray and A. A. Samuel, Esqs.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—Osmond DeCordova, Esq.

OFFICE.—20 Church St., Kingston.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty-nine years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The success of the Society during the past forty-nine years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early subscribers and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a half of a million.

Fifteen bonuses have been paid	...	£138,265 6 2
Claims by death and endowment paid	...	265,484 15 10
Capital Stock	...	141,889 7 7
		£545,639 9 7

The number of policies issued is 2,915 and the income of the Society exceeds £23,800 per annum. One thousand three hundred and forty-seven policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £442,673 2s. 7d., and the total assets are £144,443 2s. 4d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they

exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy for £300 taken out in 1850 has been increased, by bonus additions, to £920 11s. 6d., while a policy for £1,000 taken out in 1854 now stands at £2,676 17s. 11d. with bonus additions.

The three last bonuses issued by the Society were taken as under:—

	1882.	1885.	1888.
In cash . . .	£7,458 9 6	£8,869 5 8	£8,806 4 0
In free policies . . .	3,721 5 10	5,006 5 1	6,483 16 0
In reduction of premium . . .	22 18 3	14 0 9	...
	£11,202 13 7	£13,890 1 6	£15,290 0 0

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary, Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is, on the present occasion, in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Finlaison reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon this score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain." In 1888 Mr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland wrote as follows to the Secretary in connection with the valuation for the 1888 bonus: "I cannot refrain from adding a few words to congratulate both the Directors and yourself upon the satisfactory result of the valuation I have made by an unusually stringent method. It surprises me that your Society having so large an amount of undivided surplus in which new entrants are permitted to share upon equal terms does not secure almost all the life assurance in the island."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £7,806 12s. 7d. invested in mortgage, £88,742 12s. 0d. in Government securities and £4,915 16s. 3d. in loans on Jamaica Debentures. Loans to members exist to the extent of £27,581 16s. 9d.; on these loans 5 per cent. is paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value.

One of the many advantages of the Jamaica Mutual is that it now pays all its claims immediately on proof of death and title and in this particular the Society has a great advantage over the other Life Assurance Institutions doing business in the island.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G.

DIRECTORS.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq., Chairman.

William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Francis B. Lyons, Esq.

J. T. Palache, Esq.

A. H. Pinnock

Rev. George W. Downer

Hon. John T. Orrett

J. McLean, Esqs.

L. F. McKinnon, Esq.

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR—S. Constantine Burke, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

R. S. Haughton, Esq.

T. N. Cripps, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are ten Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island :—

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 3 3 1	£ s. d. 1 12 5	£ s. d. 3 9 9	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 4 0 10	£ s. d. 2 1 7	£ s. d. 4 9 2	£ s. d. 2 5 11
New York Life .	G. J. DeCordova	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 16 9	4 1 7	2 2 5
Northern .	Chas. Levy & Co.	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 16 3	3 16 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 0
Queen .	W. Malabre & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal .	Anderson & Watson	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 6	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard .	A. W. Farquharson	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada .	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington .	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 16 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 8
Equitable Life .	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	
City of Glasgow .	Martin & Spicer	4 2 3		4 8 5		4 15 5		5 4 6	

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 5 3 10	£ s. d. 2 13 7	£ s. d. 5 18 6	£ s. d. 3 1 3	£ s. d. 6 12 8	£ s. d. 3 8 8	£ s. d. 7 5 5	£ s. d. 3 15 6
New York Life .	G. J. DeCordova	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern .	Chas. Levy & Co.	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen .	W. Malabre & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal .	Anderson & Watson	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard .	A. W. Farquharson	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun of Canada .	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington .	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life .	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		8	
City of Glasgow .	Martin & Spicer	£5 19 10		£6 19 10					

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Collegium Fabrorum; the Phoenix in Port Royal; and the Hamilton in Spanish Town. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 49 called the "Jamaica" and No. 80 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan,	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. R. S. Haughton,	Deputy District Grand Master
" C. L. Campbell,	District Senior Grand Warden
" Henry Priest,	District Junior Grand Warden
" Rev. G. C. Linton,	District Grand Chaplain
" Rev. R. Harding,	District Grand Chaplain
" W. A. Feurtado,	District Grand Treasurer
" W. B. Gray,	District Grand Registrar
" John E. Lyons,	District Grand Pres. Bd. Genl. Purposes
" Wm. Duff,	District Grand Secretary
" Chas. A. Salmon,	District Senior Grand Deacon
" Thos. Briscoe,	District Junior Grand Deacon
" Isaac S. Brandon,	District Grand Supt. of Works
" George H. Pearce,	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
" Hiram Barned,	District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
" T. J. Curphey,	District Grand Sword Bearer
" H. D. Bogle,	District Grand Standard Bearer
" A. R. Bogle,	District Grand Standard Bearer
" A. Hart,	District Grand Organist
" F. G. Sale,	District Assistant Grand Secretary
" A. C. McMillan,	District Grand Pursuivant
" H. W. Smith,	District Assistant Grand Pursuivant
" P. Ferguson	} District Grand Stewards
" W. R. Ryder	
" J. C. Bryant	
" A. M. Hoyes	
" George Magnus,	District Grand Tyler.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Right Wor. S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master
" " Wm. Duff	Deputy Prov. Gd. Master
Wor. Dr. R. G. S. Bell	Prov. Gd. Senior Warden
" Wm. H. Johnson	" " Junior Warden
" M. H. Lawrence	" " Secretary
" Jonas Polack	" " Treasurer
" Revd. W. C. McCalla	" " Chaplain
" J. Griffiths	" " Senior Deacon
" Adam Roxburgh	" " Junior Deacon
Bro. E. J. Clarke	" " Inner Guard
" Jas. Kennedy	" " Bible Bearer
" J. Fenich	" " Standard Bearer
" T. W. Martin	" " Sword Bearer
" G. E. Hitchins	" " Director of Ceremonies
" L. F. Davis	} " Stewards
" H. A. Cunha	
" Sergt.-Major Clarke	
" John Hoyes	" Tyler.

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. J. C. Macglashan	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
" Vacant	" Senior Warden
" B. Stines, Jr.	" Junior Warden
Very Wor. Bro. O. Delgado	" Master Overseer
" J. L. Ashenheim	" Senior Overseer
" O. Delgado, Jr.	" Junior Overseer
" T. N. Aguilar	" Treasurer
" G. A. Campbell	" Registrar of Marks
" E. X. Leon	" Secretary
" D. Barned	" Senior Deacon
" G. R. Taylor	" Junior Deacon
" Vacant	" Inspector of Works
" A. H. Jones	" Director of Ceremonies
" L. C. Hollar	" Sword Bearer
" A. P. Myers	" Standard Bearer
" W. D. Smedmore	" Inner Guard
" J. M. Simpson	} " Stewards
" A. P. Alberga	
Brother Vacant	" Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. Isaiah Cox	" Master
Friendly "	" 239	" " C. Solomon	" "
Sussex "	" 354	" " C. O. Magnan	" "
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" "	" "
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" " F. Hollar	" "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" " F. S. Messias	" "
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" " N. Alexander	" "
Kingston "	" 1933	" " W. DeB. Hodge	" "
Moore-Keys "	" 2519	" " C. H. E. Gornell	" "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	"	Most Excell. Compn. G. E. Burke, Principal Z.
Friendly	"	" " J. DeCordova
Sussex	"	" " R. A. W. Holwell
Phoenix	"	" " L. C. Hollar

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{ Excell. Bro. A. H. Jones, Most Wise Sovereign
		{ R. S. Haughton, Prelate
Kingston	" 80	{ Charles Plummer, Most Wise Sovereign
		{ Rev. W. C. McCalla, Prelate.

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Griffiths	" Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" " Adam Roxburgh	" "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	" "	" "
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" " J. W. Kerr	" "
Athole Union, Falmouth	" "	" " H. Reuben	" "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . . . Most Excellent K. J. Spicer, Principal Z
 Rose Croix.
 illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the
 West Indies.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1,	{	Wor. W. Duff,	Master
Kingston			
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov.		" A. DeCordova	"
No. 2, Kingston			
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov.		" W. R. Ryder	"
No. 3, Kingston	{	" O. Delgado, Jr.	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov.			
No. 4, Kingston			
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.		" William Andrews	"

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	. . .	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	. . .	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master	{	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.
Masons		

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	. . .	First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. . .	First Tuesday
Kingston	. . .	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	. . .	First Thursday
Friendly	. . .	Second Monday
Glenlyon	. . .	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	. . .	Second Thursday
Sussex	. . .	Third Wednesday
St. John's	. . .	Fourth Monday
Moore-Keys	. . .	Third Tuesday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	. . .	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. . .	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	. . .	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	. . .	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. . .	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	. . .	Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	. . .	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	. . .	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. . .	Not fixed.
Kingston Keystone	. . .	Not fixed.

The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Wednesday in each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eight Courts in this island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term :—

Court Hinds, S. A. Johnson, Kingston.	Court Kerr, A. R. Agate, Montego Bay.
Court Jackson, J. B. Edwards, Spanish Town.	Court Vickers, W. Robertson, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Union, W. B. Prawl, Port Royal.	Court Solomon, C. Phillips, St. Ann's Bay.
Court Nunes, B. Powell, Falmouth.	Court Westmorland, E. D. Ball, Annotto Bay.

There are over two hundred members in the several Courts, about forty-five being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston ; this is the oldest Court in the island, having

been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Court premises in Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Jamaica in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District: namely, the "Kingston Lily", the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Near the end of the year 1889 the "Kingston Lily" and "St. Lawrence" Lodges made application to the Central Body at Manchester, England, for the privilege of being formed into a District branch of the Order, with the result that in the month of December, 1890, the Warrant, Rituals, &c., were sent out and the District duly instituted.

Since the formation of the Jamaica District eight new Lodges have been opened under its jurisdiction, viz.: the "Star of the West" at Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland (1892); the "Rose of St. Jago" at Spanish Town in the Parish of St. Catherine (1892); the "Pride of the North" at Montego Bay in the Parish of St. James (1892); the "Hope of Manchester" at Porus in the Parish of Manchester (1893); the "Linstead Excelsior" at Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine (1893); the "Beacon" at Black River in the Parish of St. Elizabeth (1894); the "St. Charles" at Colon, in the United States of Colombia (1894).

The "Star of the West" has ceased working for the present.

The objects of the Society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interests on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of a member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general Rules, or in the rules of any branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Kingston Lily," the "Pride of the North," and the "Eureka" meet every other Tuesday, the "St. Lawrence," the "Rose of St. Jago" the "Beacon" and the "St. Charles" every other Thursday, the "Hope of Manchester" every other Wednesday, and the "Linstead Excelsior" every other Monday, for the transaction of general business; while the regular meetings of the District are held on the first Monday after the second day of the months of April, July and October for general business, and on the last Friday in March, June, September and December for instruction. The annual meeting of the District is held in the month of January.

The following are the names and addresses of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:—

THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Nathan Campbell, 41 Smith Lane, Kingston P. O.

" Corresponding Secretary—Geo. N. Allen, 24 Princess St., Kingston P. O.

THE KINGSTON LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—Nathan Campbell, 41 Smith Lane, Kingston P. O.

Permanent Secretary—J. A. S. Skinner, Jamaica Railway Company's Stores Office, Kingston P. O.

THE ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—H. H. Quallo, 74 Laws St., Kingston P. O.

Permanent Secretary—A. Hunt, 24 Orange St., Kingston P. O.

THE ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—J. B. Edwards, Spanish Town P. O.

Permanent Secretary—H. I. Bowen, Spanish Town P. O.

THE PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—N. M. Agate, Montego Bay P. O.

Permanent Secretary—D. M. Isaacs, St. James Street, Montego Bay P. O.

THE HOPE OF MANCHESTER LODGE.

Noble Grand—Joseph Gonzales, Porus P. O.

Permanent Secretary—S. C. Thompson, Porus P. O.

THE LINSTAD EXCELSIOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—N. N. McGilchrist, Linstead P. O.

Permanent Secretary—A. L. U. Lamb, Linstead P. O.

THE BEACON LODGE.

Noble Grand—F. C. Young, Black River P. O.

Permanent Secretary—E. A. Levy, Black River P. O.

THE EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Thos. Briscoe, jr., 13 Laws St., Kingston P. O.

Permanent Secretary—H. W. Smith, P. O. Box No. 1, Kingston.

THE ST. CHARLES LODGE (COLON).

Noble Grand—C. H. Sanguinetti, Colon, U. S. Colombia.

Permanent Secretary—A. J. Polack, Colon, U. S. Colombia.

THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are three Lodges in Kingston and one in St. Andrew, also one at Manchioneal and one at St. Elizabeth, each Lodge consisting of an average of over 100 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge of which Bro. C. L. Lindo is Secretary.

The Odd Fellows Fraternity is a charitable and benevolent Institution and is based on three grand principles of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes: to afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowances in cases of death, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with names of the respective Secretaries for the term:—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954, meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, H. Dallas.

Kingston Lodge No. 2042, meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, C. L. Sherwood.

Concordia Lodge No. 2174, meets at No. 19 East Street—Secretary G. L. Mills.

Each Lodge meets twice a month for ordinary business.

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 16.

Meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each quarter; also the P. G. M. Council meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each month.

There is also organized in connection with the Order the Household of Ruth, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The "Household" consists of 43 members and meets, under the control of the P. G. M. Council, at No. 19 East Street. Brother J. T. Minot is Worthy Recorder.

A new Lodge in connection with the Order is to be inaugurated in Montego Bay, shortly, under the jurisdiction of the District Lodge.

The following are the Executive Officers of the District Lodge No. 16:—

Past Most Wor. Dist. Master—Bro. J. T. Minot.

Most Wor. Dist. Master—Bro. G. W. Byrnes.

" " " " " O. S. Lindo, D.G.S.

Wor. Dep. " " " J. B. Edwards

" Dist. Treasurer " W. A. Richardson

" " Warden " F. A. Dick

" " Guardian " F. Rugless

" " Chaplain " R. P. Eastwood.

The following are the names of the Noble Grands and Permanent Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges :—

KINGSTON LODGE NO. 2042.	
Bro. R. Lamus, N.G.	Bro. C. L. Sherwood, P.S.
SURREY LODGE NO. 1954.	
Bro. S. Duff, N.G.	Bro. H. Dallas, P.S.
CONCORDIA LODGE NO. 2174.	
Bro. G. G. Bailey, N.G.	Bro. G. L. Mills, P.S.
GOLDEN LOVE OF ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 3662.	
Bro. C. Robinson, N.G.	Bro. H. E. Gooden, P.S.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. There are a number of Lodges in the island connected with the Order.

The St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, organized 4th October, 1882, numbers 40 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month at No. 52 Church Street. The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge ; it numbers over 60 members.

The St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16, organized 14th July, 1883, numbers 24 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

The St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18, organized 15th July, 1885, numbers 29 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The Euodia Lodge, No. 23, meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month and numbers 44 female members. Both Lodges meet at No. 127 King Street. President—James Johnson ; Secretary—E. Gale.

The St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26, Spanish Town, organized 30th September, 1886, numbers 24 members.

The St. Catherine's, No. 27, for females, numbers 26 members. Both Lodges meet on the first and third Tuesday and Wednesday in each month at No. 11 Red Church Street, Spanish Town.

The Western District Grand Lodge, No. 20, organized 12th December, 1888 : the powers of the Lodge are legislative, judicial and executive over the Order and Lodges under its jurisdiction.

The Rose of Sharon's Lodge, No. 24, organized April 29th, 1885, number 36 female members. Work in conjunction with the Star of Hope Lodge. Meet on every Wednesday in each month at 127 King Street, Kingston.

The Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21, organized October 20th, 1884. Number of members, 26. Lodge meets every Tuesday at No. 127 King Street, Kingston.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885. Since then a District Lodge and three Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

The following are the Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, held at Foresters Hall, 54 Hanover Street :—

Bro. A. J. Sisk, Provincial Chief Shepherd.

“ James McDonald, Deputy Provincial Chief Shepherd.

“ Jonas T. M. Wilson, Provincial Corresponding Secretary, 118 Rum Lane.

The names of Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follow :—

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, 54 Hanover Street, Kingston—W S. Donaldson.
 Star of Bethlehem, No. 2131, Colon, R. Colombia—W. B. Clark.
 Pride of Bethlehem, No. 2292, Ocho Rios, St. Ann—John L. White.
 King David, No. 2291, Cannon Street, Port Royal—Richard Brown.
 Effort Victory, No. 2335, Bolivar Street, Colon, R.C.—J. M. Fedricks.
 Pioneer, No. 2355, Boca del Toro, Correos—T. E. Murray.
 Future Hope, No. 2104, Panama. Not working at present.

THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance; the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance; and the Society is based upon union and co-operation—upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Society has adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and has agreed to rules for the formation of a Diocesan Committee, a Central Association and District Associations. The District Associations are to be worked by the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the several Churches. Branches have been established in Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Mandeville, at Stony Hill and other Districts. "Bands of Hope" for Juveniles are worked in connection with the Branches at Kingston and Mandeville. "The Clergyman in each district is expected to act as the Local Representative of the Diocesan Committee in the capacity of Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the District Association. Whatever local arrangements may be made for working the District Association he is expected to secure the careful keeping of a roll of Members, and should himself sign the Cards of Membership. The Clergyman of the district should also see that the necessary returns are duly prepared and forwarded to the Diocesan Committee.

"All District Associations, whether worked on the dual basis or not, should make provision for holding an Annual Meeting of the Society, open to Members of both sections resident in the district.

"A Card of Membership, as adopted by the Diocesan Committee, with pledge printed thereon, should be supplied to each Member through the officers of the Association which he joins. The Blue Ribbon has been adopted as the badge which may be worn by each Member of the Society who is a total abstainer."*

The Diocesan Committee of Management consists of the following Members :—

The Lord Bishop, President; the Archdeacons, Vice-Presidents; Members of the Diocesan Council who are also Members of the Society; Rev. E. J. Wortley, Secretary; and Geo. Pengelly, Esq., Treasurer.

GOOD TEMPLARY IN JAMAICA.

THE first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission—"To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

* Rules of Society.

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, ten subordinate Lodges, and five Juvenile Temples.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows:—

G.C.T.	Bro. E. N. McLaughlin, Spa.-Town	G.Chap.	Bro. J. N. D. Gordon, Linstead
G.C.	" H. Ford, Kingston	G. Mars.	" J. Polack, Kingston
G.V.T.	" W. B. Hannan, Kingston	G. Guard	" P. A. Conahan, St. Ann's Bay
G.S.J.T.	" Sis. A. R. Sankey, Sav.-la-Mar	G. Sent.	" T. Bowen, Port Antonio
G. Sec.	Bro. S. G. Sanguinetti, Spa.-Town	Dp.G. Mar.	" J. Wallace, Black River
G.E. Sup.	" M. H. Edwards, Linstead	G. Mes.	" W. T. Banbury, Kingston
G. Treas.	" W. H. Thomas, Linstead	P.G.C.T.	" Rev. E. J. Wortley.

PAST GRAND CHIEF TEMPLARS.

Bro. W. B. Hannan	Bro. William Duff
" Rev W. C. Murray	" Henry Ford
Bro. E. H. E. MacLavery.	

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLARS.

Bro. E. H. E. MacLavery, Dist. Dep., Sav.-la-Mar	Bro. Rev. A. W. Geddes, Sp. Dep., Panama
" E. B. Hopkins, Dist. Dep. Port Antonio	" W. B. Hannan, Sp. Dep., Kingston
	" D. S. Coke, Sp. Dep. The Ferris, Sav.-la-Mar

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies:—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, 181 Princess Street	Imperial	Tuesdays	W. H. Thomas
Kingston, Wesley School room	Lily	Fridays	C. C. Hamilton
Spanish Town, 15 Monk Street	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	G. Z. Levy
Port Antonio	Anchor	Tuesdays	J. A. McKenzie
Savanna-la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	P. A. Cole
Black River	Karlsteen	Tuesdays	E. Franklin
Linstead	Ruby	Wednesdays	M. H. Edwards
St. Ann's Bay	Daisy	Fridays	Rev. W. H. Atkin

The Grand Lodge meets annually in April.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 16 Martin Street, Spanish Town, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, &c., can be obtained from him.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (PORT ANTONIO).

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Port Antonio was started on the 1st of October, 1890, for the object of uniting together the young men of the town who were believers in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Association exerts a good influence on the men, and provides them with roomy, comfortable quarters for their reading, and amusements in the evenings.

It was affiliated with the English National Y. M. C. A. in 1892, and is therefore recognised as one of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the world. The membership at present is over 60. The officers are:—

W. Henry Plant, Esq., President	A. N. Service, Esq., Treasurer
L. H. Brandford, Esq., Vice President	A. F. Scott, Esq., Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

E. B. Hopkins	W. F. Main	E. C. Riettie
S. D. Smith	F. B. Webster	A. A. Taylor
J. F. Aaron	C. H. LeFranc	D. C. Edwards.

LIBRARIAN—D. C. Roberts, Esq.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 59 Hanover Street. Some years later these premises were added to by the acquisition, by purchase, of the adjoining tenement, No. 61; and a large, commodious and handsome Club House has been erected covering the sites formerly occupied by these two buildings which were pulled down for the purpose of the new premises. The freehold is the property of the members, having been purchased partly with Club Funds and partly with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate re-payment of the advances. During the progress of building operation the premises, No. 41 Duke Street, were tenanted for the use of members.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen President and Vice-President. The present holders of the office are Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., and Hon. V. G. Bell.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member until the expiry of fifteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the Committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 10/6 monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the Club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The Committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the Club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the Committee.

Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, O.M.G., President.

Hon. V. G. Bell, Vice-President.

Dr. A. R. Saunders	G. H. Pearce	J. T. Palache
Dr. Gayleard	R. S. Haughton	S. S. Wortley, Esqs.
A. Watson-Taylor, Esq.	W. B. Gray	Hon. W. Bourke
Hon. Geo. Stiebel, O.M.G.	A. A. H. W. Wedderburn	Hon. C. S. Farquharson
L. F. Mackinnon, Esq.	F. B. Lyons	Hon. J. P. Clark
Captain W. P. Forwood	W. Mackinnon	A. W. Farquharson, Esq.
TREASURER.—R. S. Haughton		SECRETARY.—Fred. A. Steel.

KINGSTON YACHT CLUB.

THE above Club was formed in the early part of 1889. Since then until the present time (January, '94) the Club has steadily increased in working members and now numbers some 60 men. The Club House is at Putney Lodge, Water Lane, Kingston. The Fleet consists of 7 yachts, two two-oared Club whalers, and several skiffs and pulling boats. The Officers of the Club are:

Commodore—Captain Mould.

Vice-Commodore—Aston W. Gardner, Esq.

Rear-Commodore—Jos. Hutton, Esq.

Treasurer—Mr. R. Bewley. Asst. Treasurer—Mr. W. Walker.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. C. Heyden	Mr. J. Few
" W. Kirkpatrick	" A. Reid
" W. F. Halsted	" Geo. Randall.
Hon. Secretary—Mr. L. C. B. Yeoman.	

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of nearly two hundred and fifty members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twelve other members. The Ensign is blue with crest and Crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The entrance fee is one guinea, and the subscription is one guinea per annum payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station may be service members and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes sailed for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House, recently enlarged, stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is held on the Queen's Birthday and has now become an even giving pleasure on that day to hundreds of all classes in Kingston.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.,

VICE-COM.—Commodore T. L. Jackson, R.N.

REAR-COM.—J. H. DePass, Esq.

Commr. Evans, R.N., Naval Member.

Capt. Roome, Military Member.

A. C. Mais

J. J. G. Lewis

W. T. Eden

J. W. Middleton

Geo. Orrett

C. C. Anderson

C. E. de Mercade

J. A. Robison, Esqs.

J. C. Ford

HON. SECRETARY—Commr. Nankivell, R.N. HON. TREASURER—R. Johnstone, Esq.

Representative Member to the R.Y.A. of Great Britain—CAPTAIN ROOME.

Measurers—CAPT. ROOME; R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts :—

Name.	Owner.	Rating.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Alpha	Commodore T. L. Jackson, R.N., C.B.	10.5	Cutter	...
Bostonia	Capt. L. D. Baker	16.0	Cutter	White, red St. George Cross
Olive	Commodore T. L. Jackson, R.N., C.B.	5	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross.
Gilda	J. H. DePass	8.9	Cutter	Blue and white chequers
Maggie	Hon. Geo. Stiebel, C.M.G.	4.0	Cutter	Blue with white star.
Phryne	T. Mould and others	...	Cutter	White with blue diamond.
Atlas	Geo. Orrett and others	3.8	Cutter	White, red St. Andrew's cross with brown in centre.
Sylvia	J. Allwood	...	Cutter	Yellow and black horizontal bars.
Elaine	J. W. Toone and others	1.9	Cutter	Blue, white St. Andrew's cross, red balls in centre.
Marjorie	Capt. Roome and others	1.1	Bermudian	...
Iris	Capt. Turner	2.0	Cutter	...

JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THIS Society was started in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To have control over the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There are upwards of 200 members on the roll.

On the 1st of February, 1886, with a view of supplying the long-felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce worthy of a city of its extent and commercial importance, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," situated at the south-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of cargo, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed in each of the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange shipping and trade reports. Signal stations are maintained at Morant Point Lighthouse and in Kingston

The Society has now entered on the eighth year of its existence and in view of the several advantageous measures which it has initiated and, by the aid of the Government, successfully effected, it is entitled to be classed among the most useful and valuable institutions of the island.

The Merchants' Exchange has proved a very useful institution to the mercantile community in the amount of valuable information which it is enabled to afford on all subjects of interest.

Subjects likewise, which vitally affect the agricultural and general interests of the island are constantly occupying the consideration of the Council of the Society, by whom important suggestions in reference thereto are duly submitted to the government.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter-Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture; in addition to these there are to be found on the table a supply of the reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries supplied by the Colonial Secretariat.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at two guineas, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce.

It may be mentioned that the Directors of the Society will be glad to answer any question concerning agricultural and commercial matters connected with the island. Correspondence is also invited by them from other Chambers of Commerce throughout the world and they would be glad to receive copies of Trade Journals, &c., &c.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—Hon. John T. Orrett.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. Malabre, Esq.
Hon. S. C. Burke.

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.
Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.

COUNCIL.

Capt. L. D. Baker
Hon. J. M. Farquharson
Hon. J. E. Kerr
W. N. Farquharson
Chas. Levy
Arthur George
P. E. Auvray
J. L. Ashenheim
L. P. Branday
C. E. DeMercado
A. H. Jones
H. W. Livingston, Esqs.

E. A. H. Haggart
F. B. Lyons
W. Morrison, M.A.
Simon Soutar
K. J. Spicer
James Verley
Herman Stern
A. Winter, Esqs.
Capt. W. P. Forwood
George Levy
J. Lockwood Wingate
G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER—Simon Soutar, Esq.

SECRETARY.—D. B. Callaghan, Esq.

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee as also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

“The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

"The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

"The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty-six members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of August."

The Society was constituted with about 100 members and now numbers 170 members. It has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Mr. D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache of Manchester; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Acting Director of the Botanic Department; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan of Kingston; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Bowrey; and on the Classification of Plants by Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc.

The annual Floral and Horticultural Shows in Kingston are conducted by the Committee of Management of the Horticultural Society. The Committee particularly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £60 in each year.

During the period of the Exhibition in 1891 two excellent shows were held at the Exhibition Building.

The first was for the special benefit of the Canadian visitors, prominently Hon. Adam Brown and C. Dupuis, Esq., Commissioners for Canada. The display of cut flowers and vegetables was very fine.

The second show was held in connection with the Exhibition, this show was pronounced to be the best ever held. The display of flowers, foliage plants and vegetables has never been exceeded in Jamaica.

The Shows were originated by the Jamaica Institute and were for some time managed by a Committee of Gentlemen of which the late Hon. H. J. Kemble (Custos of Kingston) was Chairman and Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Vice-Chairman. Lady Musgrave was the Patroness of the Shows that took place during the government of his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave; Mrs. Gamble, the wife of Major-General Gamble, C.B., was the Patroness of the Show of 1883; and Lady Norman, the wife of his Excellency Sir Henry Norman, was the Patroness of those of 1884, and the four following years. Lady Blake was the Patroness of the Shows which took place in November 1889, June 1890, January and June, 1892, June, 1893, and June, 1894.

The Shows are supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a-guinea receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate. The Shows have proved an institution of a most popular character.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—J. J. Bowrey, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—F. Cundall, Esq.

P. E. Auvray
R. A. W. Holwell
O. Delgado, jnr.
Henry Ford, Esqs.
Rev. W. Griffith
William Harris
Lionel Hutchings
W. H. Lewis
H. Barrow
John Murray

Alfred Pawsey
C. A. Smith
John Tillman
W. J. Thompson
James Verley
P. E. Vendryes, Esqs.
Col. F. B. White
J. T. Wigham, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Gillies
C. L. Campbell, Esqs.

TREASURER.—Joshua D'Cordova, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Percival C. Cunha, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—W. Fawcett, Esq. B.Sc.

THE ST. CATHERINE AGRICULTURAL SHOW SOCIETY.

THIS Society holds its Show annually at Cumberland Pen in the parish of St. Catherine during the first week in December. They are designed to promote agricultural interests, to encourage the breed of horses, mules, horned stock and lesser animals, and the cultivation of commercial and useful products in the island.

Prizes are offered amounting in the aggregate to over £400 per annum for the best cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, cats, rabbits, sugar, rum, coffee and pimento, and for minor products of native growth and manufacture.

The rules regulating the entry of animals, &c., can be obtained from Mr. R. P. Kitson, Honorary Secretary, Kingston.

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos of St. Catherine.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

L. F. Verley

W. Fawcett, B.Sc.

Hon. Geo. Stiebel, C.M.G.

L. F. Mackinnon

Geo. McGrath, Esqs.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

D. Campbell, Esq.

R. H. B. Hotchkiss

A. Roxburgh

Captain Edwin Cole

D. Keith

H. Scheffer

G. N. Cox, Esq.

T. Kemp

James Verley

Capt. W. P. Forwood

A. H. Pinnock

Frank Cundall

E. Verley, Esqs.

Hon. Treasurer—E. A. H. Haggart, Esq. |

Hon. Secretary—R. P. Kitson, Esq.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN the year 1882 Assistant School Inspector Hicks published a plan for organizing, at convenient centres, Teachers Associations, which should comprise Teachers as regular members and School Managers and others as honorary members, and which should seek to promote the efficiency of the Schools and advance the interests of Teachers by holding stated meetings for essays and discussions upon educational topics, by circulating among the members educational periodicals and the most approved works on the art of teaching, etc., and by other suitable means. The following is a list of the Associations, with the presiding Officers for the year 1892:—

Kingston—Rev. Wm. Simms, M. A.

Metcalfe, St. Mary—Rev. F. M. H. Mercier.

St. Ann—

Porus—Rev. J. Watson.

Trelawny (Stewart Town)—Rev. W. M. Webb.

Trelawny (Falmouth)—Rev. W. H. Atkins.

North Manchester—Rev. Geo. McNeill.

Clarendon—Mr. C. R. Taylor.

South Manchester—Rev. R. Johnston, B.D.

West Manchester—Rev. P. A. Herman-

Smith

St. Elizabeth Central—J. S. Fraser.

Santa Cruz Mts.—

Retirement—Rev. J. Stuart, B.D.

Portland—Rev. T. Harty.

Manchester Education Association—Rev. C. A. Wookey.

Associations of Teachers, having similar aims, have been formed in connection with the Parochial Councils of the Church of England in several parishes.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN the onward progress of School Work the Teachers' Associations have been followed by a Teachers' Institute. The holding of this was suggested by the Rev. William Gillies to the Directors of the Mico Institution as a means of stimulating interest in the study of the history, the science and the practice of teaching. The suggestion was cordially approved by them, the co-operation of the Education Department and of the heads of other Training Colleges was readily given, and the services of two American Teachers of the highest qualifications—the Hon. J. W. Dickenson, LL.D., Secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, and Professor A. C. Boyden, of Bridgewater Normal School, of the same State—were secured to conduct the Institute. The exercises, which began on Tuesday the 24th February, terminated on the 6th March, 1891. They extended over nine working days of two sessions each, one of an hour and a half's duration, and another of two hours, excepting on the opening day when there was only one session. The Hon. Thomas Capper presided at the opening. On Monday the 2nd March the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, honoured the Institute with a visit, and expressed his great satisfaction with what he heard and saw of the Institute. All the Inspectors of Schools and Heads of Training Colleges were present during the whole or part of

the sittings. Upwards of 550 teachers attended and about 140 students from Training Colleges. The topics handled by the Lecturers were the ends to be secured by Public School Work, the method of securing these ends, how to develop ideas, Psychology in its bearings on the science and the art of teaching, how to teach Reading, Geography, History, Arithmetic and the Natural Sciences generally. It was universally admitted that a strong impulse was given to the study of the principles of teaching, and that a permanent beneficial influence had been exercised through the Institute on the elementary schools of this island."

JAMAICA TEACHERS' UNION.

FOR some time there had been a growing desire to have an Association of Teachers representing the island as a whole, and this desire had been greatly stimulated by the holding of the Teachers' Institute above described. Accordingly, when constant discussion of education questions was taking place in the press, when Elementary and Secondary Education Laws were passed in 1892, when a Board of Education was then established, and when in 1893 a Revised Code of Regulations for the Education Department was published, it was felt by many that the time had come for the formation of a Jamaica Teachers' Union for the purpose of watching over and promoting the interests of the Teachers. This was accomplished in the course of the past year.

The following are the objects of the Union :—

- i. To unite together, by means of Local Associations, School Teachers throughout the Island, in order to provide a machinery by which Teachers may give expression to their opinions when occasion requires, and may take action in any matter affecting their interests.
- ii. To afford to the Education Department, the Board of Education and to other Educational bodies the benefit of the collective experience and opinions of Teachers on practical Educational questions.
- iii. To watch the working of the Education Laws; to promote the insertion of such new Articles in the Code of Regulations as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of Public Education; and to secure the removal of such regulations as are detrimental to the cause of educational progress.
- iv. To improve the general education of the country, by seeking to raise the qualifications and status of School Teachers, and by taking such steps as may be found practical to improve the prospects more especially of the best qualified members of the profession.
- v. To establish a scheme, whereby retiring allowances may be secured to aged and incapacitated Teachers who are members of the Union.
- vi. To secure the adequate representation of the interest of the Teaching Profession in the Legislative Council, and in the Board of Education.
- vii. To guide Teachers applying for situations in places unknown to them and to assist Managers in securing the services of Teachers.
- viii. To establish when found practicable Provident Benevolent and Annuity Funds in connection with the Union, for the benefit of the Scholastic Profession.

The officers for the year are :—

L. G. Gruchy, President

Robert Lindsay, Treasurer

James Balfour, M.A., Vice President

J. A. Mason, Secretary.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington and St. George's Club in Kingston, Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Jago Club in St. Catherine, the Blake Club in St. James, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the Vere Club in Clarendon and the Titchfield, Surrey and Wanderer's Clubs in Portland. There are in Kingston, besides those mentioned above, several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community.

Jamaica contributed seven men (Kingston C. C. 3; St. Elizabeth C. C. 2; Manchester C. C. 1, and Kensington C. C. 1,) to the team of West Indian Cricketers

which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. The tour was organized by Mr. G. Wyatt, the Captain of the Georgetown Cricket Club (Demerara), and 13 matches were played in all, of which the West Indian Cricketers won 6 and lost 5, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

During 1891 a team from the Garrison Club, Barbados, visited the island and played five matches against the Kingston and Garrison Clubs and against a team selected from all Jamaica. The visitors, who had amongst them several well-known Cricketers, won two and lost two matches against the Clubs and were beaten by the island team.

The Kingston Cricket Club has been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £1 16s. a year with an entrance fee of 10s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The ground, recently purchased by the Club, and on which a handsome pavilion has just been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Three Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day except Saturday. Colours, royal blue and white.

PATRONS OF THE KINGSTON C. C.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.

Sir Edward Newton, C.M.G.

C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.

Alex. Turnbull, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. L. Pearce, Captain.

HON. SECRETARY—Mr. E. V. Acton.

TREASURER.—Mr. J. M. Toone.

Mr. L. G. Gruchy

Mr. J. M. Gibb

" T. L. Roxburgh

" E. E. Burke

" E. N. Marshall

" A. F. Sturridge.

Mr. E. A. Northcote.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 15,500 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the mem-

bers. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been eleven Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order :—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.	J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.	

COUNCIL 1894.

Geo. Cooke, L.R.C.S. Id., L.R.C.P., Edin., President.	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	H. Strachan, L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., Pres. Elect.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin.
G. V. Lockett, M.B., Edin.	
G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd., Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.	

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 47 of 1872 and Law 13 of 1879, as amended by Law 28 of 1885, provide for the registration in Jamaica of qualified Medical Practitioners who are registered in England, Scotland or Ireland; and Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine and surgery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If a certificate of fitness is given by the Board of Examiners it must be impressed with a stamp of eleven guineas by way of registration fee. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and two guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 207, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners].

MEDICAL COUNCIL, APPOINTED FEBRUARY, 1894.

Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., President.

G. Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.	J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng. (exam.)	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.
M. Grabham, M.A., M.B., Cantab., M.R.C.S., Eng., Secretary,	

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Clarendon, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River on the southside, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridle road, in the main road schedule, to Newcastle, and branch road from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Toll Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridle road in the main road schedule, extending from Hector's River to Coxheath in the parish of Trelawny.

L—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Messrs. H. Bolton & Son in Duke Street and in Barry Street, by Mr. A. Clough in West Street, and by Messrs.

McKenzie & Adams in Tower Street. The general practice is for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

The following are the charges for Double and Single Buggies:—

	Messrs. Bolton & Son.		Mr. A. Clough.		Messrs. McKenzie & Adams.	
	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
FROM KINGSTON TO—						
Gordon Town and back .	0 16	—	0 16	0 14	0 16	0 14
Mona “ .	0 14	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Hope Gardens “ .	0 14	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
King's House “ .	0 14	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Rockfort “ .	0 12	—	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10
Constant Spring “ .	0 14	—	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Stony Hill “ .	1 0	—	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Castleton “ .	2 0	—	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Bog Walk “ .	2 0	—	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Caymanas “ .	0 16	—	0 16	0 12	0 16	0 12
Spanish Town “ .	1 0	—	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Annotto Bay “ .	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Antonio “ .	6 0	—	6 0	—	6 0	—
Morant Bay “ .	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Morant “ .	4 0	—	4 0	—	—	—
Port Maria “ .	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Bath “ .	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Cave River Falls “ .	0 14	—	0 14	—	0 14	—
Port Henderson “ .	1 10	—	1 10	—	1 10	—

Double Buggies for shopping, visiting, etc., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6s. per hour; Single Buggies 4s. Saddle Ponies for morning or evening rides 8s.

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

ST. ANDREW.

B. Bolton & Co., & Henry Duval, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back £0 14 0	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only . 0 12 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back 0 10 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 8 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only . 0 8 0	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
	Grass, per bundle .	0 0 3
	Corn, per quart .	0 0 3
	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	

Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 522.

PORTLAND.

The Boston Fruit Company and J. J. McConney, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rates.

SAINT MARY.

F. N. Prendergast at Highgate, Port Maria P.O., supplies buggies and horses from Bog Walk to Port Maria and *vice versa* at £2 the journey for double or single buggy and pair—short journeys about 6d. per mile.

ST. ANN—*St. Ann's Bay.*

Felix A. Morris—		To Brown's Town	£1 0 0
Single Buggy to carry one to Ocho		" Rio Bueno .	1 5 0
Rios .	£0 10 0	" Falmouth .	2 0 0
To Claremont .	0 16 0	" Duncans .	1 10 0
" Moneague .	1 0 0	" Port Maria	1 10 0
" Ewarton .	1 5 0	Charges per day 20s., traveller feeding	
" Dry Harbour	0 16 0	stock.	

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—		Conveyance of two passengers,	
Conveyance of one passenger,		per mile .	£0 1 4
per mile .	£0 1 0	Conveyance of three passengers,	
		per mile .	0 1 8

Moneague.

C. E. Llewellyn—		Ewarton to Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-	
Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 5 0	senger .	£0 15 0
" Brown's Town, for 1		for 2 passengers	1 4 0
passenger	1 10 0	for 3 " .	1 10 0
for 2 passengers	2 0 0	" Falmouth, for 1 pas-	
for 3 " .	2 0 0	senger	3 0 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for		for 2 passengers, tra-	
1 passenger	1 0 0	veller feeding	4 0 0
for 2 passengers	1 10 0	for 3 passengers, tra-	
for 3 " .	1 14 0	veller feeding	4 10 0
" Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-		Lofthouse, Moneague—	
senger .	0 16 0	Single Seat in Omnibus from Ewarton	
for 2 passengers	1 10 0	to Moneague, 5s.	
for 3 " .	1 10 0	Private for one .	£0 10 0
" Falmouth, for 1 pas-		Ewarton to Brown's Town	1 10 0
senger .	2 10 0	" St. Ann's Bay	1 0 0
for two or more pas-		" Ocho Rios .	0 16 0
sengers .	4 0 0	Travelling per day for not	
Travelling per day for not less than 4		less than 4 days .	1 0 0
days, 20s.		Mrs. A. C. Green, Moneague—	
A. N. Sutherland—		Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 5 0
Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 5 0	" B. Town	1 10 0
" Brown's Town, for		2 passengers	2 0 0
1 passenger	1 16 0	" St. Ann's Bay, 1 pas-	
" Brown's Town, for		senger	1 0 0
2 passengers	2 0 0	" Ocho Rios, 1 passen-	
for 3 " .	2 10 0	ger	0 14 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for		2 passengers	1 0 0
1 passenger	1 10 0	3 " .	1 5 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for 2		" Falmouth, 1 passen-	
passengers	2 0 0	ger	3 0 0
for 3 " .	2 0 0	In all cases special arrangements can be	
		made greatly to the advantage of travellers.	

Claremont.

George Helwig—			From Claremont to St. Ann's		
Double Seated Buggy from Clare-			Bay 1 passenger	£0	10 0
mont to Ewarton (one passen-			2 "		0 12 6
ger)	£0	10 0	From Claremont to Falmouth	1	10 0
From Claremont to Brown's			" 2 passengers	2	10 0
Town, 1 passenger	0	15 0			
2 "	1	4 0			

Ocho Rios.

Alfred Mesquitta—					
Double conveyance per day				£1	0 0

TRELAWNY.—*Falmouth.*

S. Delisser—			Eustace Harris—		
Falmouth to Kingston	£6	0 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0
" " Spanish Town	5	0 0	" " Spanish Town	5	0 0
" " Ewarton	3	10 0	" " Ewarton	3	16 0
" " St. Ann's Bay	1	16 0	" " St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0
" " Duncans	0	10 0	" " Montego Bay	1	4 0
" " Montego Bay	1	0 0	" " Duncans	0	12 0
David L. Lindo—					
Falmouth to Kingston	7	0 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay	1	16 0
" " Spanish Town	6	0 0	" " Duncans	0	12 0
" " Ewarton	4	0 0	" " Montego Bay	1	4 0

Duncans.

E. Ferraira—			Wm. Johnson—		
Duncans to Kingston	£6	0 0	Duncans to Kingston	£4	5 0
" " Spanish Town	5	0 0	" " Spanish Town	3	12 0
" " Ewarton	4	0 0	" " Ewarton	3	2 0
" " St. Ann's Bay	1	10 0	" " St. Ann's Bay	1	6 0
" " Falmouth	0	10 0	" " Falmouth	0	10 0
" " Montego Bay	1	12 0	" " Montego Bay	1	12 0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

G. L. P. Corinaldi—			R. D. G. Howard—		
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8 0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4 0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0 0	" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0 0
" " Ewarton	7	0 0	" " Ewarton	7	0 0
" " Lucea	2	0 0	" " Lucea	1	10 0
" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0	" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0
" " Black River	5	0 0	" " Black River	5	0 0
Including feeding of horses and servant.			" " Lucea	2	0 0
			" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0
			" " Black River	5	0 0
Alexander Patterson—			C. B. Wilson—		
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8 0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4 0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0 0	" " St. Ann's Bay	4	10 0
" " Ewarton	7	0 0	" " Ewarton	6	10 0
" " Lucea	2	0 0	" " Lucea	1	10 0
" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0	" " Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0
" " Black River	5	0 0	" " Black River	5	0 0

WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Joseph McCreath, Sav-la-Mar,	no fixed charges.
Mr. A. J. Munroe	ditto £2 to Lucea.
Mr. John Spence	ditto £8 to Mandeville and £10 to Porus.
Mr. Robert Nathan	ditto no fixed charges.

ST. ELIZABETH.

A. G. Levy, Black River	John Lewis, Mountain Side
James G. King, Sandy Ground	James Blake, Mountain Side
James Saams, Santa Cruz	J. F. Strachan, Black River
Oscar Saams, Buyberry	G. F. Alberga, Black River.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. a day.

Caleb Mullings, Santa Cruz } Charges same as above
 C. R. Gregory, Santa Cruz }
 Balaclava. No regular Livery Stable, but buggies may be had from A. Henriques or J. R. Gooden.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are G. H. Munton, F. A. Hall, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville; T. S. Manley, Porus. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 4s. per hour for first 3 hours after 3rd hour 2s. per hour. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 3/ from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 6/ either way.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town Busses meet at each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement, about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Rio Cobre Hotel by people staying in the Hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Mrs. Gibson for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two—at Linstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

OTHER PARISHES.

There are no Livery Stable Keepers in Hanover, or Clarendon. As regards the latter parish, however, busses run regularly every day between Chapelton and May Pen. The average price is for short journey 6d. a mile; for a day 30s. to 35s.

Mr. C. Lopez and Mr. Geo. McDonald, Chapelton, may, with convenience, be communicated with by telegram, or letter, to secure seats in a private coach or buggy running between May Pen and Chapelton.

Mr. G. M. Abraham and Mr. A. Butler of May Pen, also own buggies and horses which they hire out.

II.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration :—

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	
Kingston	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...	—
Gregory Park	8.16 "	1.56 "	4.31 "	...	6½
Grange Lane	8.23 "	2.03 "	4.39 "	...	9
Spanish Town	8.31 "	2.13 "	4.48 "	...	11½
Hartlands	8.39 "	2.22 "	4.56 "	...	15
Bushy Park	8.51 "	2.35 "	5.09 "	...	20
Old Harbour	8.59 "	2.44 "	5.17 "	...	22½
May Pen	9.24 "	3.13 "	5.42 "	...	32½
Four Paths	9.35 "	3.28 "	5.53 "	...	37
Clarendon Park	9.49 "	3.42 "	6.06 "	...	42
Porus	10.04 "	3.58 "	*6.20 "	...	46½
Williamsfield	10.29 "	4.23 "	...	...	53
Kendal	10.36 "	4.32 "	...	...	54½
Greenvale	10.58 "	*4.55 "	...	...	61
Balaclava	11.40 "	...	...	...	70½
Appleton	12.01 p.m.	...	...	...	77½
Ipswich	12.38 "	...	...	...	86½
Catadupa	1.12 "	...	...	6.45 a.m.	94½
Cambridge	1.30 "	...	...	6.59 "	98
Montpelier	1.52 "	...	...	7.22 "	103
Anchovy	2.01 "	...	...	7.31 "	106
Montego Bay	*2.30 "	...	...	*8.00 "	113
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Montego Bay	...	...	10.35 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
Anchovy	...	...	11.06 "	4.31 "	
Montpelier	...	...	11.15 "	4.41 "	
Cambridge	...	...	11.37 "	5.04 "	
Catadupa	...	...	11.55 "	*5.24 "	
Ipswich	...	...	12.36 p.m.	...	
Appleton	...	...	1.07 "	...	
Balaclava	...	...	1.29 "	...	
Greenvale	...	7.45 a.m.	2.07 "	...	
Kendal	...	8.07 "	2.28 "	...	
Williamsfield	...	8.16 "	2.35 "	...	
Porus	6.35 a.m.	8.43 "	3.02 "	...	
Clarendon Park	6.51 "	8.59 "	3.17 "	...	
Four Paths	7.04 "	9.12 "	3.29 "	...	
May Pen	7.16 "	9.26 "	3.41 "	...	
Old Harbour	7.42 "	9.52 "	4.06 "	...	
Bushy Park	7.50 "	9.59 "	4.12 "	...	
Hartlands	8.03 "	10.12 "	4.24 "	...	
Spanish Town	8.13 "	10.22 "	4.33 "	...	
Grange Lane	8.22 "	10.30 "	4.40 "	...	
Gregory Park	8.30 "	10.37 "	4.47 "	...	
Kingston	*8.45 "	*01.52 "	*5.02 "	...	

* Time of arrival.

EWARTON LINE.

TRAINS FROM SPANISH TOWN.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	Distance from
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Kingston.
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Miles.
Spanish Town	8.33 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	12
Bog Walk	8.55 "	2.37 "	5.12 "	20
Linstead	9.06 "	2.48 "	5.23 "	24
Ewarton	*9.30 "	*3.02 "	*5.37 "	29
TRAINS TO SPANISH TOWN.				
Ewarton	7.24 "	9.34 a.m.	3.45 "	
Linstead	7.39 "	9.49 "	4.01 "	
Bog Walk	7.50 "	10.00 "	4.12 "	
Spanish Town	*8.11 "	*10.20 "	*4.32 "	

PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Kingston at 8 a.m. goes through to Montego Bay.

The train leaving Kingston at 1.40 p.m. does not go further than Greenvale.

The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. does not go further than Porus.

PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO EWARTON.

Trains leaving Kingston at 8 a.m., 1.40 p.m., and 4.15 p.m. go through to Ewarton.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON TO KINGSTON.

Trains leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m., 9.34 a.m., and 3.45 p.m. go through to Kingston.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO EWARTON.

The train leaving Porus at 6.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.10 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.33 a.m.

The train leaving Greenvale at 7.45 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.22 a.m. does not connect with train for Ewarton Line. Passengers for Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 10.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.33 p.m. Passengers for Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.50 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

Train leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.11 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.31 a.m.

Train leaving Ewarton at 9.34 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.20 a.m. does not connect with train for Montego Bay Line. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Greenvale must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.13 p.m.

Train leaving Ewarton at 3.45 p.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.32 p.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m.

* Time of arrival.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[illegible]

HH

PASSENGER TRAFFIC, continued.

[illegible]

Children under three years of age *FREE*—over *three* and under *twelve* half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

Personal Luggage will be carried free of charge to the following extent:—First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs. Half Third Class 28 lbs. Any Passenger having Luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for Parcels, and such charge shall in every case be prepaid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting Station the Passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No Personal Luggage will be carried free by the Railway unless it is marked with the Name and Address of the Passengers to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the Company, and will be charged for at 3rd Class Passenger Rates.

Lost Luggage.—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway will be kept at the different Stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston Station.

Left Luggage.—Passengers desirous of leaving their Luggage in charge of the Servants of the Company at the different Stations of the Railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting that Receipt.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

1st. Parcels.—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

2nd. Packed Parcels.—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

3rd. All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

4th. Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

5th. Newspaper parcels must be opened at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

6th. Meat and Fish.—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on these conditions only.

7th. Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

8th. Money Parcels.—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words "money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Company is not and will not be com-

carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d.; ducks, 4s.; turkeys or geese, 12s.; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels:—

Distances not exceeding 56 miles 7lbs. 6d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

For distances over 56 miles and not exceeding 112 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs. 6d.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner:—

Miles.		Rate.	
Not exceeding	25 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon.	Minimum charge	6d.
" "	50 " 1d.	" "	9d.
" "	60 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" "	1s.
" "	80 " 2d.	" "	1s. 6d.
" "	100 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" "	2s.
" "	113 " 3d.	" "	2s. 6d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, *i.e.*, the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be composed of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they are forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.			Third Class.		
	1	3	6	1	3	6
	Month.	Months.	Months.	Month.	Months.	Months.
6	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0
12	2 10 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
24	4 10 0	9 0 0	12 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
36	6 0 0	11 10 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0
47	7 0 0	12 10 0	15 10 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
60	8 0 0	13 10 0	16 10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0
80	9 0 0	14 10 0	17 10 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
100	10 0 0	15 10 0	18 10 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0
113	11 0 0	16 10 0	19 10 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets is available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare of travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purposes of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles		6d. each.
" " 20 "	"	1s. "
" " 30 "	"	1s. 3d. "
" " 40 "	"	1s. 6d. "
" " 50 "	"	2s. "
" " 60 "	"	2s. 6d. "
" " 80 "	"	3s. "
" " 100 "	"	3s. 6d. "
" " 113 "	"	4s. "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

IV.—MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Ewarton (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Montego Bay (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Moneague .	10	11.15 p.m.	11.20 p.m.	Little River .	11	11.35 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Claremont .	8	12.15	12.20	Falmouth .	11	1.15	5.0
Lime Hall .	4	1.14	1.19	Duncans .	10	6.25	6.30
St. Ann's Bay .	6	1.55	2.10	Rio Bueno .	6	7.25	7.30
Laughlands .	4	2.40	2.45	Dry Harbour .	5	8.30	8.35
Dry Harbour .	10	4.00	4.05	Laughlands .	10	9.50	9.55
Rio Bueno .	5	5.05	5.10	St. Ann's Bay .	4	10.25	10.30
Duncans .	6	6.10	6.15	Lime Hall .	4	11.12	11.17
Falmouth .	10	7.30	9.0	Claremont .	6	12.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
Little River .	11	10.35	10.40	Moneague .	8	1.15	1.20
Montego Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	11	12.15	.	Ewarton (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	3.0	.
	85				85		

A Coach also runs between Montego Bay and Falmouth in connection with the Tri-Weekly Post as under:—

Leave.

Falmouth—Mon., Wed., Fri., 6 a.m.

Montego Bay—" " 3 p.m.

Arrive.

Montego Bay—Mon., Wed., Fri. 9.15 a.m.

Falmouth " " 6.15 p.m.

This Coach from Montego Bay connects with the regular Coach which leaves Falmouth (as above) at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay .	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Lucea .	mls.	p.m.	a.m.
Flint River .	14	11.45	11.50	Flint River .	11	12.10	12.15
Lucea .	11	p.m. 1.30	.	Montego Bay .	14	2.30	.
	25				25		

The Coach leaves Montego Bay and Lucea, respectively, every alternate Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WILLIAMSFIELD AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Departure.	Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Departure.
Williamsfield Railway Station (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	p.m.	a.m.	Savanna-la-Mar (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Mandeville	5	12.15	12.25	Bluefields	10	10.40	10.45
Spur Tree	7	2.5	2.10	Whitehouse	8	12.15	12.20
Santa Cruz	15	4.45	4.50	Black River	12	2.30	5.0
Lacovia	6	5.35	5.40	Middle Quarters	9	a.m. 6.10	6.15
Middle Quarters	4	6.10	6.15	Lacovia	4	6.45	6.50
Black River	9	7.25	a.m. 9.0	Santa Cruz	6	7.30	7.35
Whitehouse	12	11.10	11.15	Spur Tree	15	11.15	11.20
Bluefields	8	12.45	12.50	Mandeville	7	p.m. 12.30	p.m. 12.40
Savanna-la-Mar (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	2.30	.	Williamsfield Railway Station (Tu., Th., Sat.)	5	1.40	.
	76				76		

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO (VIA BATH).

Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Bull Bay	10	6.0	6.5	Priestman's River	12	6.15	6.20
Yallahs	9	7.53	7.58	Manchioneal	9	8.20	8.30
Morant Bay	12	10.22	10.27	Plantain Garden River	10	10.54	11.4
Port Morant	7	11.51	11.56	Bath	7	12.28	12.33
Bath	7	a.m. 1.20	a.m. 1.25	Port Morant	7	a.m. 1.57	a.m. 2.2
Plantain Garden River	7	2.49	2.59	Morant Bay	7	3.26	3.31
Manchioneal	10	5.23	5.33	Yallahs	12	5.55	6.0
Priestman's River	9	7.33	7.38	Bull Bay	9	7.48	7.53
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	12	9.53	.	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	9.53	.
	83				83		

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.	Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Halfway-Tree	3	4.30	4.35	Castleton	11	5.00	5.05
Stony Hill	6	5.47	5.52	Stony Hill	10	7.18	7.23
Castleton	10	7.52	7.57	Halfway-Tree	6	8.35	8.40
Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	11	10.10	.	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	3	9.10	.
	30				30		

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations :—
 EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To											
	Ewarton.	Mon- eague.	Clare- mont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh- lands.	Dry Har- bour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Fal- mouth.	Little River.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton .	.	5/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	45/
Moneague .	5/	.	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Claremont .	10/	5/	.	2/6	5/	7/6	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Lime Hall .	12/6	7/6	2/6	.	2/6	5/	10/	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6	32/6
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	2/6	.	2/6	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Laughlands.	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	2/6	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	.	2/6	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Rio Bueno .	25/	20/	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	2/6	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Duncans .	30/	25/	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Falmouth .	35/	30/	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	8/
Little River.	40/	35/	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	32/6	30/	27/6	22/6	20/	15/	8/	5/	.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To Montego Bay.	To Flint River.	To Lucea.
Montego Bay	.	4/	8/
Flint River	4/	.	4/
Lucea	8/	4/	.

WILLIAMSFIELD AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

From	To									
	Williams- field.	Mande- ville.	Spur Tree.	Santa Cruz.	Lacovia.	Middle Quarters.	Black River.	Kings.	Bluefields	Savanna- la-Mar.
Williamsfield Railway Station	.	5/	10/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	40/
Mandeville	5/	.	5/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Spur Tree	10/	5/	.	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Santa Cruz	17/6	12/6	10/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Lacovia	22/6	17/6	12/6	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Middle Quarters	25/	20/	15/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Black River	30/	25/	20/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	10/
Whitehouse	35/	30/	25/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Bluefields	40/	35/	30/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Savanna-la-Mar	40/	40/	35/	27/6	22/6	20/	10/	10/	5/	.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To									
	Kingston.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	P.G.River.	Manchioneal.	Priestman's River.	Port Antonio.
Kingston	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Bull Bay	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Yallahs	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Morant Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Port Morant	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/
Bath	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Plantain Garden River.	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Manchioneal	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Priestman's River	35/	30/	25/	20/	15/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Port Antonio	40/	35/	30/	25/	20/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Down passengers allowed half an hour at Morant Bay for refreshment. Passengers for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to meet Coach, by letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert Jacobs, Bath.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as under :

Port Antonio, 64/; Priestman's River, 56/; Manchioneal, 48/; Plantain Garden River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24/.

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To			
	Kingston.	Stony Hill.	Castleton.	Annotto Bay.
Kingston	.	5/	10/	15/
Stony Hill	5/	.	5/	10/
Castleton	10/	5/	.	5/
Annotto Bay	15/	10/	5/	.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to Annotto Bay, 24/.

The following regulations exist with regard to all the Mail Coaches:—

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there being a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size, of personal luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

V.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the parish of Kingston and as far as Constant Spring in St. Andrew. The Lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring; from the Parade, south of the Jubilee Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery; along Harbour and East Streets and round the east of the Race Course to the Exhibition Buildings; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Rae Town);

from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money; to Constant Spring 1/ in tickets or 1/6 in money. Return tickets to and from Constant Spring are issued at 1/6 each. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets or 3d. in money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Stations at Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VI.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibuses can be hired in Kingston at 3/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are:—

In the Day—King Street, near Harbour Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets; Duke Street, near Beeston Street; and East Street, near North Street.

At Night—King Street, near Tower Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Church Street, near Tower Street; North Street, near East Street.

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A LIST of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c.:—

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.		
No. KINGSTON—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	d.	s. d.		
86 Duke Street	Lodging House	Mrs. M. Thompson	30	26	20	30	30-40	4½	3	—		
85 King Street	"	Mrs. W. B. Hannan	20	20	16	30	40	3	3	0 6		
7 East Street	"	Miss Jane Smith	23	20	16	40	30-40	4	3	—		
2 East Queen Street	"	Miss S. Burton	30	26	20	40	50-60	4	3	—		
38 Parade	"	Robert Smiley	30	20	16	30	40	6	0	—		
38 Church Street	"	Mrs. Margaret Loche	30	20	16	26	30	—	—	—		
41 Duke Street	"	Mrs. Amy Baquie	30	20	10	26	40	—	—	—		
58 Duke Street	"	Miss Henrietta Shaw	26	16	10	20	25	—	—	—		
77 Barry Street	"	Miss Jane Strachan	26	16	10	20	25	—	—	—		
8 Heywood Street, Queen's Hotel	Hotel	Jamaica Hotels Co., Ltd.	10	10	0 6	10	21	3	3	0 6		
Myrtle Bank	"	Isidore DePass	40	26	26	40	70-80	—	—	0 6		
83 Harbour Street	Lodging House	Charles DePass	26	16	16	20	30	3	3	—		
84 Harbour Street	Tavern	H. C. Cobbald	40	10	10	20	60	3	3	—		
101 Harbour Street	"	Joseph DaCosta	26	16	10	26	35	3	3	—		
7 Port Royal Street	"	Augustin & Duplessin	26	16	0 6	10	21	—	—	—		
138 Harbour Street	"	Egbert DePass	20	10	10	16	25	6	3	—		
119½ Princess Street	"	Edward Francis	10	10	0 6	16	21	3	3	—		
13A West Queen Street	"	Mrs. Adeline Dennison	10	09	09	10	31	3	3	—		
13½ Parade	"	C. M. Berbeck	10	10	10	16	25	—	—	—		
16 Parade	"	A. E. Lunan	16	10	10	10	20	2	3	—		
118 Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	16	06	10	10	40	3	3	—		
155 Tower Street	"	F. J. Lindo	10	10	10	16	42	4	4	—		
79 Barry Street	"	Daniel Empty	16	10	10	10	28	2	3	—		
25 Regent Street, Race Course	"	John Griffiths	20	10	10	16	42	4	4	—		
77 Water Lane	"	L. E. Barrows	16	20	10	26	35	3	4½	—		
113 Harbour Street	"	Henry J. DePass	40	26	16	30	60	—	—	—		
79 King Street	"	Henry J. DePass	16	10	0 6	10	15	3	3	—		
140 Harbour Street	"	Henry J. DePass	20	10	10	20	28	3	3	—		
PORT ROYAL—												
11 Cannon Street	Lodging House	David DeLeon	20	16	10	20	38 6	—	—	—		
59 Cannon Street	"	Edward R. Coote	20	10	10	20	38 6	—	—	—		
St. ANDREW—												
Halfway-Tree	"	Emanuel Seixas	26	16	20	20	30	3	3	0 6		
The Ferry	"	Nancy Grant*	—	—	—	—	†	—	—	—		
St. THOMAS—												
Bath	Inn	Lucretia Duffy	30	26	20	36	50	4½	6	0 6		

* No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodation.

LODGING HOUSES AND TAVERNS.

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LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &C., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.								
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.	
PORTLAND—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Port Antonio	Lodging House	J. J. McConney	20	30	26	30	50	3	3	—	—
Do.	"	George Chevannes	26	16	10	16	30	—	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jones	30	26	20	30	30	—	3	10	—
Buff Bay	"	Mrs. Sampson	26	26	16	30	30	—	3	10	—
Manchioneal	"	Mrs. Hamilton	26	20	20	20	30	—	4	10	—
ST. MARY—											
Annotto Bay	Tavern	S. S. Leith	30	20	16	30	50	3	3	3	—
Port Maria	"	H. P. Jones	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—	—
ST. ANN—											
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Mary J. Watson	30	26	26	30	40	6	6	6	—
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	—
Moneague Hotel	Hotel	Moneague Hotels Co.	30	30	26	40	60	6	6	10	—
Ocho Rios	Lodging House	Mrs. Mesquitta	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	—
Brown's Town	"	Mrs. Delasser	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	—
TRELAWNY—											
Falmouth	"	Mrs. Robey	26	30	16	40	50	4	3	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	30	20	20	30	40	6	3	—	—
Do.	"	Miss S. Gilbourne	30	30	16	40	50	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. John DeSouza	30	30	26	40	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jacobs	30	26	20	30	50	6	3	—	—
ST. JAMES—											
Montego Bay	"	Miss E. Payne	30	26	20	30	30	4	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	30	26	16	30	24	6	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis	30	26	16	30	20-30	4	3	10	—
Do.	"	John Reid	26	26	16	30	20	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	Miss Manson	26	26	16	30	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Miss Harrison	26	26	16	30	—	—	—	—	—
HANOVER—											
Lucea	Private Lodgings	Margaret Campbell	40	30	20	40	26	6	6	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Vosper	30	26	16	30	21	6	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Rogers	30	26	16	30	21	6	3	10	—
WESTMORELAND—											
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Miss A. Vaz	20	26	20	30	30	3	3	9	—
Do.	"	Charles Smith	30	26	16	30	40	3	—	10	—
Do.	"	Helen Sheare	30	26	16	30	40	3	3	10	—
ST. ELIZABETH—											
Black River	"	Mrs. E. R. Scott	40	30	20	40	—	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Cath. Allen	30	26	20	30	30-40	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mr. Thomas Gooden	36	26	20	30	—	—	—	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Eustace Franklin	30	30	20	36	50	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	J. F. Strachan	26	16	16	20	50	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. F. G. Myers	30	26	20	30	60	3	3	10	—
Santa Cruz	"	Mrs. E. M. Bowra	30	26	26	30	—	3	3	10	—
Malvern, Santa Cruz Mts.	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Lawrence*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Cruz	Lodging House	Mrs. M. Temple	30	26	16	30	30	3	3	10	—
Do.	Private Lodgings	Miss Saams*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport	Lodging House	H. A. Forde	40	26	20	30	60	3	3	6	—
Siloah	"	E. S. Falden	30	26	16	30	80	3	3	6	—
Balaclava	"	Mrs. O'Sullivan	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Gooden	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10	—
MANCHESTER—											
Newleigh	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Halliday*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandeville	"Waverly" Hotel	E. N. McClymont	36	26	16	30	—	3	3	10	—
Nashville	—	—	10/	per day	or	50/	per week.	—	—	—	—
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6	—
Porus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6	—
ST. CATHERINE—											
Spanish Town	Hotel Rio Cobre	St. Catherine Hotels Co.	40	30	26	46	60-80	6	6	6	—
Do.	Tavern	James C. Bryant	30	16	16	20	30	3	3	6	—
Do.	"	James Allwood	20	10	10	16	30	3	3	6	—
Do.	"	David P. Mendes	20	16	10	20	40	3	3	6	—
Do.	"	"	20	16	10	20	40	3	3	6	—
Linstead	Lodging House	Rosa A. Minot	20	16	16	26	21	3	3	—	—
Do.	Tavern	James S. Hylton	26	16	20	26	20	3	3	—	—
Bog Walk	Hotel	Mrs. M. Gibson	30	26	20	30	42	6	6	6	—
Ewarton	Lodging House	Mary Somerville	30	26	16	30	52	3	3	10	—
Old Harbour	Tavern	Melhado Bros. & Co.	20	20	16	30	66	3	3	6	—
Do.	"	Charles Liado	20	20	16	30	66	3	3	6	—

* No fixed charges.

PART XVIII.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Brigade Staff (Officers)	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Regimental Field Officers	6	8	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	8
Regimental Captains	5	6	8	9	7	6	10	10	9	7
Regimental Subalterns	9	19	22	26	15	22	23	26	20	23
Regimental Staff Officers	2	1	2	1	3	3	6	7	4	3
Royal Engineer Officers	2	4	4	3	7	5	7	8	6	6
Army Service Corps (Officers)	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Army Medical Staff (Officers)	4	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	5
Army Pay Department (Officers)	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Ordnance Store Department Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Warrant Officers	4	5	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	5
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	57	68	67	80	86	84	95	105	110	109
Trumpeters and Drummers	13	19	20	24	14	17	18	16	22	22
Rank and File	657	868	984	1,107	859	955	1249	1441	1,371	1,581
Total	768	1,014	1,133	1,276	1,017	1,120	1434	1638	1,570	1,779

The cost of the Military Establishment in Jamaica for the year 1893-94 to the Imperial Military expenses was £103,842 Net—Gross £108,727.

STAFF.

Major-General H. J. Hallowes, Commanding Troops.

Lt.-Col. C. Kitchener, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Chief Staff Officer.

Major F. W. B. Landon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. A. E. Barchard, W. I. Rgt., Garrison Adjutant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

District Establishment.

Major G. F. A. Norton, Commanding Royal Artillery

Lieut. A. R. Callacote, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

14th Company Western Division.

Captain H. B. Brownlow

Lieut. G. F. Slator

Lieut. J. W. Kempson

2nd Lieut. C. St. L. G. Hawkes.

Jamaica Company.

Lieut. A. Benwell.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

*Supernumerary Staff.*Lt.-Col. L. F. Brown, Command-
ing Royal Engineer

Major C. Darling.

*West India Sub-marine Mining Company.*Capt. W. L. Palmer, Command-
ing

Lieut. W. M. Pyne.

Lt. & Quartermaster G. Taylor.

Head Quarters and Half West India Fortress Company.

Captain A. R. Reynolds, Commanding

Lieut. C. S. Wilson.

Civil Staff, R.E.

Asst. Surveyor W. C. Humphrey.

DETACHMENT 1ST, BATTALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Major W. S. D. Liardett, Commanding

Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Hawke

Capt. E. H. Peacock

Lieut. W. Bryce

Capt. G. H. P. Burne

Lieut. B. de W. Weldon

Capt. F. E. Glossop

2nd Lieut. M. A. Busuttill

Lieut. C. G. Blackader (Act. Adjt.)

2nd Lieut. E. C. Davis.

2ND BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Colonel J. E. W. S. Caulfield, Commanding	Lieut. W. H. Hardyman
Major C. Dunn	Lieut. C. E. D. O. Rew
Major R. Egerton	Lieut. B. H. Drury
Major A. R. Liscombe	Lieut. H. A. Thorne
Capt. F. E. Ryde	Lieut. E. L. Davies
Capt. A. W. Moon	Lieut. D. Poole
Capt. F. B. Luard	2nd Lieut. W. W. Davis
Capt. A. K. Slessor	2nd Lieut. A. T. Magan
Lieut. A. E. Barchard, (Gar. Adg).	2nd Lieut. A. F. de M. Martin
Lieut. H. D. Carleton.	2nd Lieut. W. Chill
Lieut. W. K. Falcon	2nd Lieut. A. B. Murison
	Adjutant F. T. Henstock
	Lieut. & Quartermaster E. Crane.

DEPÔT WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Colonel A. G. Spencer, Commanding	Lieut. V. C. Climo (acting A. S. C. Officer)
Major A. L. Bayley	
Captain C. W. Young	Lieut. F. A. Liston (acting Adjutant)
Lieut. N. P. M. Hadow (Acting Quartermaster.)	Lieut. B. F. Stevens
	2nd Lieut. S. E. Beamish.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Jamaica, Captain C. Rawnsley.
 " " " Newcastle, Lieut. J. A. T. Tredgold
 " " " Port Royal, Lieut. V. C. Climo, W. I. R. (Actg.)

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Senior Ordnance Store Officer—
 Captain E. A. Moulton-Barrett, West India Regiment.
 2nd Class Asst. Inspector of Warlike Stores—Captain H. C. Marshall, R. A.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Colonel R. N. Mally, Senior Medical Officer (Leave on Medical Certificate)	Surgeon-Major F. R. Barker
Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Moore	" " P. Mulvaney
Keys	" " F. J. Lambkin
	" Capt. G. N. Colman
	" G. T. Rawnsley.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel H. Potter—District Paymaster.
 Paymaster—Captain J. J. Burnett.

ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND OF HEADS OF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major-General H. J. Hallows	Up-Park Camp
Lt.-Col. C. Kitchener, D.A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer	Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp.
Major F. W. B. Landon, D.A.A.G.	D.A.A.G. Qtrs., and Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp
The Gar. Adjutant	Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp
Officer Comdg. Royal Artillery	"C" Pavillion Up-Park Camp
" 14th Co. Wn. Div., R. A.	Port Royal
" Royal Engineer	C.R.E.'s Qtrs., Up-Park Camp
" Jamaica Coy., R. A.	Apostle's Battery
" W. Indies Sub-Marine Mining Coy., R. E.	Port Royal
" W. I. Fortress Coy., R. E.	Port Royal
" Ditchmt. 1st Leicester Regt.	Newcastle
" 2nd Bn. W. India Regt.	Up-Park Camp
" Depôt West India Regiment	"
" Army Service Corps	"
Senior Ordnance Store Officer	Ordnance, Kingston
Senior Medical Officer	D. Pavillion, Up-Park Camp
District Paymaster	A. Pavillion, Up-Park Camp

The offices of the above Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except the Ordnance Store Department, which is corner of Princess and Port Royal Streets, Kingston.

THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston .	Ordnance Yard .	Occupied by War Department.
" .	Head Quarter Offices, Hanover Street .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Up-Park Camp .	The Barracks .	Occupied by War Department.
Gordon Town .	Picquet House .	ditto ditto
Newcastle .	The Cantonment .	ditto ditto
Port Royal .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Rocky Point .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	In charge of War Department.
Fort Augusta .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	Occupied by War Department and Colonial Government.
Rock Fort .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Fort Nugent .	Fortifications (dismantled) .	In charge of War Department.
Hope Road .	Camp of Isolation .	Rented by War Department.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M.S. SHIPS.

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

BLAKE—12, Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class, 9,000 Tons, I.H.P. 13,000 N.D.
(20,000 F.D.)

FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral .	.	.	Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C.B.
Flag-Lieutenant .	.	.	Henry G. G. Sandeman
Secretary .	.	.	William H. Rowe
Clerk to Secretary .	.	.	Alfred R. Parker
" .	.	.	Frederick G. Motton
Captain .	.	.	William Des V. Hamilton
Commander .	.	.	Charles H. Bayly
Lieutenant .	.	.	Julian C. A. Wilkinson
" .	.	.	(T) Alexander L. Duff
" .	.	.	(G) Henry H. Campbell
" .	.	.	Henry Thompson
" .	.	.	Basil R. H. Taylor
" .	.	.	Walter M. Ellerton
Staff Commander .	.	.	Henry E. Wood
Major Mar. .	.	.	Edward E. Pyne
Chaplain .	.	.	Rev. Hugh S. Wood, M.A.
Fleet Surgeon .	.	.	Richard S. P. Griffiths
Fleet Paymaster .	.	.	Frederick North
Fleet Engineer .	.	.	William Olive
Naval Instructor .	.	.	George P. Edwards, B.A.
Surgeon .	.	.	Patrick B. Handyside, M.B.
" .	.	.	William J. Maillard, M.B.
Sub-Lieutenant .	.	.	John K. Crawley
Asst. Paymaster .	.	.	John E. Dathan
" .	.	.	George W. F. Osmond
Engineer .	.	.	Henry E. Vining
" .	.	.	James F. A. Hastings
" .	.	.	William H. Wood
" .	.	.	Charles R. Hall
Assistant Engineer .	.	.	William A. Dathan
" .	.	.	Walter J. Leighton
Gunner .	.	.	(T) John Courtneil
" .	.	.	Arthur R. R. Lloyd
Boatswain .	.	.	Joseph V. Luter
" .	.	.	(S) Charles E. Collins

Boatswain	.	.	.	Edward J. Carr
"	.	.	.	Frederick Maidment
Carpenter	.	.	.	Thomas G. J. Guest
Midshipman	.	.	.	Frank Larken
"	.	.	.	Gerald Ducat
"	.	.	.	Alan G. Hotham
"	.	.	.	Francis R. M. White
"	.	.	.	Frank E. M. Roe
"	.	.	.	Claude Seymour
"	.	.	.	Seymour F. Rowe
"	.	.	.	Ralph C. N. Gathorne-Hardy
"	.	.	.	Basil V. Brooke
"	.	.	.	George D. Jephson
"	.	.	.	Humphrey F. Dawson
"	.	.	.	Philip H. James
"	.	.	.	Denis G. Thynne
"	.	.	.	Leslie Menzies
"	.	.	.	Albert M. H. Phillips
"	.	.	.	Andrew I. M. Sarel
"	.	.	.	Arthur Bromley
"	.	.	.	Andrew W. Kerr
"	.	.	.	John A. L. Hay
"	.	.	.	Arthur H. de Kantzow
"	.	.	.	William Bruce
Clerk	.	.	.	Henshaw R. Russell
"	.	.	.	Herbert S. Measham

The following Officers are borne as additional for various services:—
((For Surveying Service.)

Staff Commander	.	.	.	William Tooker
"	.	.	.	Philip H. Wright
(For Halifax Yard.)				
Engineer	.	.	.	William Whittingham
Boatswain	.	.	.	William Marchant
Ch. Carpenter	.	.	.	Charles Bryant

Commissioned at Chatham, 2nd February, 1892.

BUZZARD—8. Twin Screw Sloop. 1140 Tons. I.H.P. 1400 N.D. (2000 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	.	Arthur M. Farquhar
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Clement C. Horne
"	.	.	.	(N) W. H. D. Margesson
"	.	.	.	Charles R. N. Burne
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Arthur Wilson
Engineer	.	.	.	E. F. Sparks
Sub-Lieutenant R.N.R.	.	.	.	R. M. Reynolds
Surgeon	.	.	.	Jeremiah Sugrue
Gunner	.	.	.	Walter G. Bishop.

Recommissioned at Halifax, 4th November, 1894.

CANADA—10. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. I.H.P. 2000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	William Wilson
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Cyril E. Tower
"	.	.	.	(N) Francis W. Melvill
"	.	.	.	George H. Baird
"	.	.	.	John L. F. Luttrell
Lieutenant R.N.R.	.	.	.	Thomas Nesbitt
Lieutenant Mar.	.	.	.	Wilfrid H. M. Smith
Chaplain & Naval Instr.	.	.	.	Rev. David Richards, B.A.
Staff-Surg.	.	.	.	Francis Woore
Paymaster	.	.	.	Alfred E. Bouchier
Ch. Engineer	.	.	.	Edwin J. Rattenbury
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	John F. Grant-Dalton
Surgeon	.	.	.	George McGregor
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Harold Rodham
Engineer	.	.	.	Ernest Edwards
Gunner	.	.	.	Bernard H. Birch
Boatswain	.	.	.	James Barry
Carpenter	.	.	.	Matthew H. Crowther
Midshipman	.	.	.	Rudolph M. Burnester

Midshipman	.	.	.	Ferris N. Grant
"	.	.	.	Hon. Herbert Meade
"	.	.	.	William B. Drury
"	.	.	.	Alan M. Yeats Brown
"	.	.	.	Edward Secretan
"	.	.	.	Hugh S. Currey
"	.	.	.	Leopold G. D. Way

Recommissioned at Portsmouth, 31st December 1892.

CLEOPATRA—12. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. I.H.P. 2000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Hon. Assheton G. Curzon- Howe, C.B. (Commodore 2nd Class during Newfoundland fishing season from May to October).
Secretary	.	.	.	William V. T. Leonard
Commander	.	.	.	(N) Sackville H. Carden
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Hon. George A. Hardinge
"	.	.	.	Sholto G. Douglas
"	.	.	.	Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt
Lieut. Mar.	.	.	.	William A. Harris
Chaplain and Nav. Instr.	.	.	.	Rev. Ernest G. Cull, M.A.
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	Wm. Tait, M.B.
Staff-Paymaster	.	.	.	Cunyngham Sceales
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	John S. Fussell
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Leonard F. Vizard
Engineer	.	.	.	Alfred E. C. Deacon
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Charles C. Kerr-Pearse
Gunner	.	.	.	Edward Pears
Boatswain	.	.	.	Peter Shea
Carpenter	.	.	.	John F. Jeffery
Midshipman	.	.	.	Rafe G. R. Conwy
"	.	.	.	Claude A. Rombulow Pearse
"	.	.	.	Francis R. Wood
"	.	.	.	Horace C. Watson
"	.	.	.	Henry P. Douglas
"	.	.	.	Walter L. Allen

Commissioned at Devonport 21st, September, 1892.

MAGICIENNE—6. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2950 Tons. I.H.P. 5500 N.D.
(9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Arthur C. Clarke
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Arthur F. Holmes
"	.	.	.	(N) William S. Bowman
"	.	.	.	(G) Thomas Jackson
"	.	.	.	Charles R. Curtis
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	George W. Bell
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Joseph W. Chaster
Staff Engineer	.	.	.	Charles E. Stewart
Engineer	.	.	.	John L. Fleetwood
"	.	.	.	Charles F. Pendleton
Gunner	.	.	.	(T) James Cook
Boatswain	.	.	.	Thomas G. Burrows
Clerk	.	.	.	Henry E. O'Dowd

Recommissioned at Portsmouth, 31st August, 1893.

MOHAWK—6. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 1770 Tons. I.H.P. 2200 N.D.
(3500 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	.	Leslie C. Stuart
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Edmund R. Pears
"	.	.	.	(N) Frank O. C. Osborne
"	.	.	.	Henry Luxmore
Paymaster	.	.	.	Charles B. Dawes
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	Charles W. Gregory
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Robert W. F. Travers
Surgeon	.	.	.	George D. Trever-Roper
Engineer	.	.	.	Charles J. Hay
Gunner	.	.	.	(T) Pierce Ferris

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1894.

PARTRIDGE—6. Screw Gun-Boat, 1st Class, 755 Tons, I.H.P. 720 N.D. 1200 F.D

Lieutenant & Commander	.	.	Norman G. Macalister
Lieutenant	.	.	(N) William F. Slayter
Lieutenant	.	.	Norman L. Stanley
Surgeon	.	.	Alexander G. W. Bowen
Assistant Paymaster in Charge	.	.	Harry J. Britten
Engineer	.	.	Henry R. Teed
Gunner	.	.	William J. Knowles

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 22nd March, 1892.

PELICAN—8. Screw Sloop. 1130 Tons. I.H.P. 800 N.D.

Commander	.	.	Charles H. Cochran
Lieutenant	.	.	Arthur J. Henniker
"	.	.	(N) Harry M. K. Betty
"	.	.	Arthur Halsey
Staff Surgeon	.	.	Thomas E. H. Williams
Paymaster	.	.	Alexander E. Cubitt
Engineer	.	.	William F. Turner
Gunner	.	.	Frederick S. Waterfield
Boatswain	.	.	Edwin R. Rundle
Carpenter	.	.	William A. Alcott
Clerk	.	.	Philip A. Malpas

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 20th December, 1892.

TARTAR—6. Twin-Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 1770 Tons. I.H.P. 2200 N.D. (3500 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	Frederick G. Stopford
Lieutenant	.	.	Henry B. Bradshaw
"	.	.	(N) Henry W. Grant
"	.	.	Philip J. Stopford
Paymaster	.	.	Harry Robinson
Chief Engineer	.	.	John L. Michell
Surgeon	.	.	Edward B. Townsend
Assist. Engineer	.	.	James P. Leahy
Clerk	.	.	William H. Hall

Recommissioned at Bermuda, October, 1894.

TERROR—8. Iron. Floating Battery. Armour-plated. 1844 Tons. (Late Screw; Machinery removed.)

Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Captain	.	.	John W. Brackenbury, C.B., C.M.G.
Lieutenant	.	.	George G. Haswell
Staff Commander	.	.	Wm. Way
Staff Surgeon	.	.	Jas. Porter, M.A., M.B.
(and for service in Bermuda Dockyard).			
Paymaster	.	.	Geo. J. Mills.
Assist. Paymaster	.	.	Frank Lenn
Gunner	.	.	Alfred H. Churchill
Boatswain	.	.	James Doidge
Officers borne for various services.			
Inspector of Machinery	.	.	James Melrose
Boatswain	.	.	W. Lyndon
(For Bermuda Yard)			
Captain Mar.	.	.	William S. Armstrong
Lieut. Mar.	.	.	William E. G. Connolly
"	.	.	Granville M. Heriot
(For service at Bermuda.)			
Staff Engineer	.	.	James Thirwell
Engineer	.	.	Charles E. Eldred
(In charge of Machinery of 'Viper' and 'Vixen'.)			
Gunner	.	.	William Leather
(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)			
"	.	.	(T) James G. Ost
Boatswain	.	.	James H. Arney.

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1892.

TOURMALINE—12. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2120 Tons. I.H.P. 1800 N.D.

Captain	.	.	Sir Richard Poore, Bart.
Lieutenant	.	.	George W. Cornish
"	.	.	(N) Lawrence A. Tawney
"	.	.	Arthur W. Craig
"	.	.	John R. Le H. Ward
Lieutenant R.N.R.	.	.	Arthur M. Dawson
Lieutenant Mar.	.	.	Francis E. B. Eagle
Chaplain and Naval Instructor	.	.	Rev. Ernest F. H. Smith, M.A.
Staff Surgeon	.	.	James O'B. Williams, M.A.
Staff Paymaster	.	.	John M. Bruce
Staff Engineer	.	.	Edward Jackson
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	F. G. Brine
Assistant Paymaster	.	.	Reginald R. Lee
Assistant Engineer	.	.	Richard H. Pearce
Gunner	.	.	William Elliott
Boatswain	.	.	Harry Cook
Carpenter	.	.	David Morgan
Midshipman	.	.	Quentin C. A. Craufurd
"	.	.	John E. Bray
"	.	.	Bishop O. M. Davy
"	.	.	Harold G. Jackson
"	.	.	William R. W. Kettlewell
"	.	.	George F. S. Bowles
"	.	.	Robert H. Coppinger
"	.	.	Charles White
"	.	.	Claude L. Cumberlege

Recommissioned at Sheerness, 4th April, 1893.

URGENT—3. Depot Ship. Jamaica. 2801 Tons.

Captain	.	.	Thomas S. Jackson
	(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)		
Secretary	.	.	Frederick J. Krabbé
Commander	.	.	Hugh R. Evans
Lieutenant	.	.	W. J. V. Hudson
Staff Commander	.	.	William King
Chaplain	.	.	Rev. Cecil Archer, M.A.
	(And for Service at Jamaica Hospital.)		
Surgeon	.	.	Reginald T. A. Levinge
Ast. Paym. in Charge	.	.	Herbert M. Dymott
Gunner	.	.	Stephen Hopes
Boatswain	.	.	Richard Fleming
"	.	.	Frank Wheeler

ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore T. S. Jackson
Secretary	.	.	Paymaster F. J. Krabbé, R.N.
Master Attendant	.	.	Staff-Commander W. King,
			R. N.
Naval and Victualling	.	.	
Storekeeper and Accountant	.	.	George Coles, Esq.
Assistant Naval Storekeeper	.	.	
Engineer	.	.	M. M. Waller, Esq.
Carpenter	.	.	H. W. Metcalfe, Esq., R. N.
Boatswain	.	.	Mr. John G. W. Chitson, R.N.
Foreman of Works	.	.	Mr. J. Freathy, R.N.
			Mr. F. W. Crosbie.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore T. S. Jackson
Deputy Inspector General	.	.	Thos. S. Burnett, Esq.
Surgeons	.	.	Alfred Cropley, Esq.
	.	.	Edward A. Spiller, Esq., M.D.

JAMAICA MILITIA.

THE Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (including Chaplains and Surgeons) on 31st December, 1894, was as follows :—

Parish.	Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Kingston	17	321	338	There are also four Officers in the Reserve of Officers, two Officers unattached, and one Officer on the Supernumery List not included in these figures.
Trelawny	5	18	23	
St. Elizabeth	4	44	48	
St. Catherine	6	117	123	
	32	500	532	

OFFICERS.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. Hall.

Honorary Militia Aides-de-Camp.

Major A. H. Pinnock, Kingston Infantry

Captain L. C. Shirley, Trelawny Mounted Infantry.

Adjutant of the Jamaica Militia.

Lieut. E. S. C. Kennedy, The West India Regiment.

KINGSTON CORPS.

Infantry.

Lt.-Col. Commanding—J. C. Macglashan.

Major—A. H. Pinnock (Asst. Adjt. for Musketry).

Captain—L. G. Gruchy.

Captain—T. L. Roxburgh.

Captain—F. O. Abraham.

Captain—C. McD. Ogilvie.

Paymaster and Quartermaster—J. E. Lyons (Hon. Captain).

Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Comdg.—J. B. Lucie Smith.

2nd Lieutenant—G. A. Douglas.

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

Lieutenant—G. J. Neish.
(Supernumerary.)

Lieutenant—H. M. Burke.

Lieutenant—J. B. B. Chadwick.

Lieutenant—E. E. Burke.

2nd Lieutenant—W. Mackinnon.

2nd Lieutenant—E. G. Orrett.

TRELAWNY CORPS.

Mounted Infantry.

Captain—L. C. Shirley

Lieutenant—

Infantry.

Capt. Commanding—J. R. T. Main.

Lieutenant—T. Depass.

Lieutenant—R. H. Lindo.

Surgeon—J. L. Cox.

ST. ELIZABETH CORPS.

Infantry.

Capt. Comdg.—F. B. Bowen.

2nd Lieutenant—E. S. Delapenha

2nd Lieutenant—O. R. Gregory.

Surgeon—J. A. L. Calder, M.B.

ST. CATHERINE CORPS.

Garrison Artillery.

Captain Commanding—D. H. Mendez.

Lieutenant—W. D. Byles.

Chaplain—Rev. E. J. Wortley.

Surgeon—W. D. Neish.

Infantry.

Lieut. Commanding—W. R. Turner.

2nd Lieutenant—T. A. Bussell.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G. late Kingston Corps.

Captain George French, late Portland Infantry.

Captain S. P. Smeeton, late Kingston Garrison Artillery.

Captain T. Gayleard, late St. Catherine Artillery.

UNATTACHED.

Surgeon V. ff. Mullen.

Lieutenant W. H. Plant.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
A. P. Collenius .	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting mondue, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Baucroft Espeut .	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al. .	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut .	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Henry Manly Cork .	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromacee," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser and Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manufacturing Company"	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas and the apparatus and method therein employed.
Marie Jean Leon Marie .	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
James Kennedy .	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing fibres and fibrous materials from plants, fruits, vegetables and other substances, and also for macerating the same and extracting juices therefrom.
Walter Thomson, James Mylne and James Bingham Alllott	28th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles S. Higgins .	8th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Frederic Isenbart Scard .	2nd May, 1883	For the acceleration and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.

* For Patents before the year 1871 see pages 318-19 of Handbook of 1889-90 and before 1877 see pages 340-41 Handbook of 1891-92.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Camille Alphonse Faure	30th August, 1883	For improvements in voltaic and secondary batteries.
John Scudamore Sellon and Ernest Volckmar	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Gelston Sandford	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibre-bearing materials for the purpose of obtaining fibres therefrom, and also applicable to the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis	28th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills.
William Bancroft Espeut, Carl Danl. Ekman, George Fry	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Espeut	21st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arvation Process" for the defecating, disinfecting and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.
Valentine Græme Bell	6th Feb., 1886	For improvements in and relating to steam engines.
Albert Sharp Warner	17th Sep., 1886	For improvements in fruit crates.
Samuel Fiske	7th Oct., '87	Improvements in cane shredders.
Herman Grote	22nd Dec., '87	A process for removing fusil oil from crude spirits or from the mash containing crude spirits.
John George Stephens	23rd May, 1888	For an improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres and leaves of plants.
Marie Charles and Alfred Ruffin	8th June, 1888	For a process and apparatus for purifying crude spirits and regenerating the purifying agent.
William Orrand and Peter Stewart Brown	6th July, 1888	For improvements in sheet metal structures in sheets employed in such structures and in means for securing or fastening them together
Percival Everitt	25th August, 1888	For improvements in weighing machines.
Homer Taylor Yaryan	3rd May, 1889	For improvement in vacuum, evaporating and distilling apparatus.
Alexander Young	20th August, 1889	For improved means of generating and superheating steam.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Alfred Don	20th August, 1889	For an improved apparatus for the prevention and consumption of smoke and more complete combustion of fuel in steam boilers and other furnaces.
Francois George Hervey	11th Oct., 1889	For improvements relating to the evaporation or concentration of sugar and other liquids and to apparatus therefor, to be known as the "Thermo Pneumatic Evaporator."
William Hoskins Daniels	11th Oct., 1889	Improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles.
Erastus Wiman	27th Jan., 1890	Improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor.
Enil Passburgh	15th Feb., 1890	A method and apparatus for drying colour paste and other strongly aqueous materials.
John Ennis Searles, jnr.	17th April, 1890	A method and apparatus for extracting liquid or soluble constituents from disintegrated vegetable materials.
William Henry Williams Strachan	28th June, 1890	An invention for destroying Ixodes or Ticks (which infest cattle, horse-kind and other animals) to be called Thana-tick.
Elijah Beans Cornell	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements relating to the generation of heat in furnaces and to apparatus therefor.
John Ennis Searles, jnr.	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements in machines for disintegrating fibrous substances.
James McKinless	28th Jan., 1891	For improvements in maturing spirits and other liquors and apparatus connected therewith.
John Edward Richards	"	For improvements in machines for rolling tobacco into cigars, cigarettes tobacco plug and other such articles.
Edward Joseph Hardy	29th April, 1891	Improvements in Ice-Making and refrigerating apparatus.
Heury Bohls	11th May, 1891	Improvements in Cigarette Machines.
John J. Weicher	1st June, 1891	For a machine for extracting fibres from fibrous plants.
Emile Schweich and Emile Bucher	April, 1892	A new colouring matter or dye, and the methods of extracting the same from the Heart-wood of the species "Prosopis," and of utilizing the same.
Geo. Alexr. Goubault	June, 1893	A process for the preservation of fruit and vegetables from decay.
Jas. Timothy Grayfoot	June, 1893	Furnace to burn megass and other damp fuel.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
James Albert Bonsack	7th April, 1894	Cigarette Machines.
Thomas Sexton Crane	12th April, 1894	Methods of copper coating the hulls of Vessels and Apparatus therefor.
Henry Carr Goodell and William Evarts Richards	12th April, 1894	Non-conducting coverings for boilers, steam hot air, and hot water pipes, and the like.
Jeane Ercole Pellegrini	13th April, 1894	Improvements in the manufacture of Sugar, and in the Apparatus employed therein.
John Armstrong Chanler	13th April, 1894	Improvements in Pavements and methods of constructing the same.
Albert Leroy Munson	13th July, 1894	Improvements in Cigarette making Machinery.
Samuel Benjamin Allison	14th July, 1894	Improved Fibre Machine.
Emile Bucher and Emile Schweich	17th August, 1894	Improvements in the manufacture of Dyewood Extracts.
Joseph Campton Todd	18th August, 1894	Fibre Preparing Machines.
L. E. Asser and L. A. H. Har- tough	13th October, 1894	Improved method of manufacturing Banana Meal and Glucose.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Law now in force relating to Land Surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing Statute on the subject.

The Law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupiers of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a Surveyor of Land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a Land Surveyor.

Section 4 of the Law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry, has subsequently to his passing such Examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a Commissioned Surveyor of Land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

The Sections of the Law quoted below are those of most general importance:—

9—Any Apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this Law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an Order to be examined under the provisions of this Law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under Articles of Apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an Order directing the Surveyor-General and a Commissioned Surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a Commission as a Surveyor of Land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of Land surveying

and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the Examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the Judges thereof, in Chambers, if the said Court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said Court or Judge shall thereupon cause an Order to be entered up in the office of the Registrar of the Court authorizing such person to take out a Commission to act as Surveyor of Land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said Order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this Law, of an Order made under Section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor, which Commission shall be impressed with a Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds in lieu of all other Stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds on Articles of Apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Law shall have been already paid, then such Commission shall bear a Stamp of One Pound only.

13—Any Commissioned Surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect Survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any Land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his Commission as a Commissioned Surveyor cancelled by Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Office as a Surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and such Surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such Survey or Plan, if it be so ordered by such Judge.

The following is the scale of fees which Surveyors are entitled to charge under the Law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record's Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged for as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:

John H. Dodd	Charles Arbouin, Chapelton
Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston	William Raglan Phillips, Sav.-la-Mar
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	Thomas Gray, New Market
Chas. Malcolm MacLeod, King's	Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port
Ambrose Hearne, Kingston	William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios
Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio	Eustace Charles Dunbar, Old Harbour
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Port Maria	Charles John Davis, Petersfield.
Alfred Morris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town
Louis A. Morris, Falmouth	Matthew Henry Spencer Josephs, Kingston
Larchin Facey, Kingston	Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston.
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston	

LABOR IN JAMAICA.

THE working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below.

DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 4s. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 4s. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 2s. per day
Women	9d. to 1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	4s. 6d. to 5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting, per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	½d to 1d. per sup. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass, per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps, per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock, including Blasting	
Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2d. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1000

Water tanks, constructed of stone and rendered on the inside with cement, cost from 1½d to 3d. per gallon—including cost of labor and of all materials.

Shoeing horses and mules 2s. to 2s. 6d. per month each, including shoes and nails.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some

parts artisans are very scarce, and are getting scarcer every year, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 8/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works; but in some districts there is great scarcity of labor for sugar estates and for banana cultivation.

Wages have an upward tendency, especially in the fruit-growing parishes.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Kingston ...	3,467	4,354	4,051	4,305	4,806
St. Catherine ...	1,141	1,155	1,302	1,159	1,139
St. Andrew ...	970	635	572	555	583
St. Thomas ...	403	407	495	503	509
Portland ...	748	736	753	776	716
St. Mary ...	950	945	864	896	840
St. Ann ...	1,205	1,095	1,151	1,180	1,201
Clarendon ...	392	351	343	425	501
Manchester ...	853	798	759	786	779
St. Elizabeth ...	848	783	791	829	831
Westmoreland ...	853	746	723	741	805
Hanover ...	402	408	391	403	422
St. James ...	586	589	545	581	620
Trelawny ...	589	463	495	517	550
Total ...	13,407	13,465	13,235	13,656	14,302

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread . . .	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef . . .	6d. per lb.
Sugar . . .	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork . . .	7½d. per lb.
Coffee . . .	1/ per lb.	Fresh Pork . . .	9d. per lb.
Meal . . .	2d. per quart	Pumpkins . . .	1½d. per lb.
White Flour . . .	2½d. per quart	Yams . . .	1d. per lb.
Butter . . .	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads . . .	4d. per lb.
Corn . . .	2d. per quart	Herrings . . .	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot . . .	6d. per quart	Mackerels . . .	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese . . .	1/6 per lb.	Ham . . .	1/6 per lb.
American Cheese . . .	1/ per lb.	Onions . . .	6d. per lb.
White Rice . . .	4d. per quart	Fine Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Brown Rice . . .	3d. per quart	Coarse Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Red Peas . . .	6d. per quart	Oatmeal . . .	4d. per lb.
Split Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Lard . . .	6d. per lb.
English Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Sago . . .	3d. per lb.
Quick Increase . . .	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White . . .	4d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes . . .	3d. per lb.	Tea . . .	3/ and 4/ per lb.
American Potatoes . . .	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli . . .	9d. per lb.
Cocoonut Oil . . .	1/ per quart	Vinegar . . .	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish . . .	6d. per lb.	Bananas . . .	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish . . .	3d. and 6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Salmon . . .	7½d. per lb.	Sperm Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Fresh Beef . . .	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil . . .	4½d. per quart
Fowls . . .	9d. per lb.	Matches . . .	4½d. per doz.

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflam-

mable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licenses under the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil :—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a perfusion of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door-ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of four

cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

No other goods of any kind shall be kept in any Petroleum store.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes. The following is a memorandum of the quantity of Petroleum thus allowed to be kept in the several parishes:—

Parish.	Quantity.	Parish.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		Gallons.
St. Thomas . . .	50	St. Elizabeth . . .	40
St. Mary . . .	25	Manchester . . .	80
Hanover . . .	40	Clarendon . . .	40
St. Andrew* . . .	18	St. Ann . . .	64(8cases)
Trelawny . . .	54	St. James . . .	45
St. Catherine . . .	50	Portland . . .	10 cases
Kingston . . .	80	Westmoreland† . . .	†

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there

* No quantity has been fixed by the Justices. † No limit is placed on Retailers as to the quantity to be kept.

is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquitto Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

The following are the birds specified in the 2nd Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close seasons set opposite their names; their eggs are similarly protected:—

Parrots	}	1st March to 11th August.
Parrakeets		
Baldpates		
Blue Pigeon		
Peadoves		
Whitewing or Lapwing		
Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo		
Hopping Dicks		
Glasseyes		
Ringtail Pigeon		
White Belly	}	1st March to 31st August.
Mountain Witch or Blue Dove		
Partridges		
Pitcharies		
Wild Ducks		
Teal Plover		
Snipe		

Wild Guinea Fowl or Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

The following changes in the close season have been made since the passing of Law 32 of 1885:—

Wild Ducks, Teal Plover and Snipe have been removed from the operation of that law and have no close season.

The close season for the following birds has been changed to the period from 1st March to 25th July of each year :—

Parrots	Whitewing or Lapwing
Parrakeets	Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo
Baldpates	Hopping Dicks
Blue Pigeon	Glasseyes
Peadoves	Coots.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL very recently the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,360 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of the late Governor, Sir Henry Norman, who had a riding road to the Peak constructed at his own cost, the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback.

Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. Visitors might leave Kingston early on one day so as to arrive at the summit before dark and sleep at the Peak. They could then have a good chance of getting a view from the top early on the second morning, after which they could return by easy stages to Kingston. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town, a distance of nine miles, can be performed in a carriage; the remainder must be done on horseback. At Gordon Town riding ponies can be procured from the Livery Stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8s. a-day, but £1 is generally charged for the two days to the Peak.

There is a hut on the Peak for the accommodation of visitors, who should provide themselves with rugs and blankets as a protection against the cold, and with all necessary refreshments. Some necessary crockery, cooking utensils, glassware, etc., are in the hut for the use of visitors. The keys of the hut are kept at Farm Hill House, which is on the road to the Peak, and application should be made there for them by visitors on the way up.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The following are the Returning Officers at Elections for Members of the Legislative Council :—

For the Electoral District of Kingston and St. Andrew	}	L. J. Preston, Esq.
Ditto St. Catherine	.	E. B. Lynch, Esq.
Ditto Portland and St. Thomas	.	G. B. Pilliner, Esq.
Ditto St. Mary and St. Ann	.	J. S. Thomas, Esq.
Ditto St. James and Trelawny	.	A. V. Kingdon, Esq.
Ditto Westmoreland and Hanover	.	C. P. Huggins, Esq.
Ditto St. Elizabeth	.	F. E. Cole, Esq.
Ditto Manchester	.	W. G. Clough, Esq.
Ditto Clarendon	.	H. S. Fisher, Esq.

Under Section 3 of Law 13 of 1886 the appointment of Returning Officers for general elections of Members of the Parochial Boards is vested in the Governor; but in the case of casual vacancies the Chairmen of the several Parochial Boards, or in their absence the Vice-Chairmen, are the Returning Officers at elections for Members of the Boards.

The following are the District Polling Places for the Parishes :—

<i>Kingston and St. Andrew.</i>		<i>Clarendon.</i>	
Head Polling Station, the Town Hall, Kingston		The Court House, May Pen Alley	Rock River
Halfway-Tree	Gordon Town	Chapelton	Frankfield
Stony Hill	Guava Ridge	Milk River	Brixton Hill
Bull Bay.		Crofts Hill.	
<i>St. Thomas and Portland.</i>		<i>Manchester.</i>	
The Court House, Port Antonio		The Court House, Mandeville	Porus
Easington	Manchioneal	Wigton	Cottage.
Woburn Lawn	Hope Bay		
Trinity Ville	Buff Bay		
Morant Bay	Birnam Wood		
Bath	Port Morant.		
<i>St. Mary and St. Ann.</i>		<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>	
The Court House, St. Ann's Bay		The Court House, Black River	
Annotto Bay	Port Maria	Santa Cruz	Siloah
Richmond	Gayle	Lacovia	Newport
Retreat	Brown's Town	Malvern	Portsea.
Ocho Rios	Moneague		
Dry Harbour	Alexandria.		
Cave Valley.	Claremont.		
<i>St. Catherine.</i>		<i>Westmoreland and Hanover.</i>	
The Court House, Spanish Town		The Court House, Sav.-la-Mar	
Old Harbour	Aylmers	Bluefields	Trinity
Linstead	Above Rocks	Top Hill	Green Island
Point Hill	Rio Magno.	Speculation	Lucea
		Petersfield	Miles Town
		Sandy Bay.	
<i>St. James and Trelawny.</i>		<i>Ulster Spring.</i>	
The Court House, Montego Bay		Falmouth	Duncans
Montpelier	Stewart Town	Adelphi	Deeside

The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1894-95, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston	86,359	1,325 — 4,080
St. Andrew		2,755
St. Thomas	64,174	1,923 — 3,699
Portland		1,776
St. Mary	97,042	2,061 — 6,114
St. Ann		4,053
Trelawny	66,046	1,985 — 3,420
St. James		1,435
Hanover	85,538	2,234 — 5,800
Westmoreland		3,566
St. Elizabeth	62,256	2,872
Manchester	55,462	3,616
Clarendon	57,105	4,041
St. Catherine	65,509	4,734
	639,491	38,376

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Colonial Standard	George Levy	Daily	Kingston
The Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
Gall's News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Jamaica Post	J. W. Kerr & Co.	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	Tri-Weekly	"
Gall's Tri-Weekly News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	Semi-Weekly	Falmouth
The Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
Cornwall Times	Brown & Brown	"	"
Gall's Weekly News Letter	James Gall	Weekly	Kingston
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	"
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Methodist Messenger	Rev. John Duff	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. W. Y. Turner	"	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. W. M. Webb	"	Stewart Town
The Christian Helper	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	"	Brown's Town
The Journal of Commerce	Charles E. D'Mercado	"	Kingston
The Gospeler	Rev. G. W. Downer	"	"
The St. Michael's Magazine	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	"
The Moravian	Rev. Jonathan Reinke	"	"
The Jamaica Congregational Magazine	Rev. C. A. Wookey	"	"

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000 —
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwts. gr.
Sovereign	5 3½
Half Sovereign	2 13½
Double Sovereign	10 6½

Silver.

Crown	.....	18 4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9 2 2-11
Florin	.....	7 6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3 15 3-
Sixpence	.....	19 7-
Fourpence	.....	6

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Gray stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1, important political news from all parts of the world; 2, prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3, prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4, inter-colonial news; 5, movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6, official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1887. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island.

In a circular letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interest of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it were insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it would serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or 4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the Colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of

devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica,) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint expense of England and the Colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies, via Bermuda, with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical, and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system, via Bermuda, to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be compiled in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, His Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 has continued.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Antigua	4 11	French Guiana, Cayenne	9 2
Barbados	6 8	" " Other Stations	9 4
Bermuda	8 2	Grenada "	6 7
" (Govt. Messages)	6 7½	Guadaloupe, Basse Terre	5 3
British Guiana, Georgetown	8 10	" Pointe à Pitre	5 4
" Other Stations (add 6d. per Message)	8 10	Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	2 1
Colon	3 1	" Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien } Add Rate to 3 1½	
Cuba, Cienfuegos	2 3½	" Gonaives, Jacmel, Miragoane, Petit Goave, St. Marc } Santiago, Cuba.	3 9
" Havana	3 1½	Holland Bay*	0 3
" Santiago*	1 0	Martinique, St. Pierre	5 8
" Other Stations 2d. per Word more than above rates according to route.		" Other Stations (add 5d. per Message)	5 8
Curacao (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	4 6	Panama	3 11
Dominica	5 6	Porto Rico, San Juan	3 6
Dutch Guiana	7 6		

* The Minimum charge is 5s.; any number of Words can be sent for this sum up to the number which at the tariff per Word, would come to 5s.; thereafter each Word is charged at the above Word rate.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c., continued.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Porto Rico, Other Stations (add 3d. per Word)	3	6	St. Thomas		
San Domingo, all Stations (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	4	2	St. Vincent	6	3
Santa Cruz	4	1	Trinidad, Port of Spain	7	1
St. Kitts	4	8	" San Fernando	7	2
St. Lucia	5	11	Venezuela (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	6	3

Rate to Florida 4s. 4½d., except Punta, Rassa and Lake City, 4s. 9½d.

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe, viâ Havana.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States, Florida, Key West	3	9	Newfoundland, St. Pierre-Miquelon	5	8
" " Other Stations	4	4½	British Columbia		
" East of Mississippi	4	9½	Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany	5	10
" Galveston			Norway, Denmark	6	3
" West of Mississippi	5	2½	Italy, Holland	6	1½
Cape Breton			Spain, Barcelona	6	4½
Vancouver Island			" Other Stations	6	5½
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	5	0½	Austria-Hungary	6	2½
Prince Edward's Island	5	6½	Belgium, Switzerland	6s. 0½d.	

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *viâ* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *viâ* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

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Mr. W. E. James " "

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and $72^{\circ} 37''$ W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce deLeon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Cap, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent thereof any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means for observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a dependency, was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica can pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and certain class of judicial cases in these islands.

must be dealt with by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, to which Court appeals also lie. Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where almost anything can be bought, a good market place, a respectable hotel and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, an indifferent Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who perform all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Island group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by ten men carries 50 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alledged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeseide of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which

titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of Grand Turk comprised 272 whites, 686 coloured persons and 925 blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 21 whites, 164 coloured and 300 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos and Providence, there were 76 white persons, 516 coloured and 1,784 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on under the direction of a Greek who has an establishment on Fort Cay, North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cay and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a very profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Of late, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pita or Sisal Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos and Breezy Point. There are also private plantations at Grand Caicos and at North Caicos, and in 1890 the first shipment of Sisal Hemp from the islands was made.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement and good. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Island except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water

which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the islands are healthy. A hurricane passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour E. J. Cameron, £500.	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Clerk to the Legislative Board, Edmund C. Harriott, £120.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour W. E. Cleaver, M.A., LL.D. £500.	Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £125.
Government Medical Officer, Dr. Thompson, £250 and private practice.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, C. P. Stammers, £200, and boat allowance, £10.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.	Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Thomas O'Connor, £250, and travelling allowance, £30.
Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.), John C. Crisson, £225 and £90 personal.	Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A. Astwood, £120, and boat allowance, £10.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour E. J. Cameron, President.	
His Honour W. E. Cleaver, M.A., LL.D.	Hon. C. R. Hinson.
Hon. A. W. Thompson.	Hon. J. D. Murphy.
Hon. T. L. Smith.	
Clerk—E. C. Harriott, Esq.	

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	E. J. D. Astwood, Vice and Deputy-Consul
Sweden and Norway	C. R. Hinson
San Domingo	C. R. Hinson
Hayti	J. W. Darrell
Denmark	J. D. Murphy
France	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Spain	G. J. Gibbs.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ W., and the parallels of $19^{\circ} 44'$ and $19^{\circ} 46'$ N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is under the west-end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of the south-west point.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the natives use the opened leaves, as coverings for their cottages, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

Latterly phosphate deposits of considerable value have been discovered and cargoes have been shipped to America and elsewhere, to form manure for impoverished lands.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities during the summer months, and usually sold at 1½ per lb. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie imbedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town:—

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there was in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs. The population, according to the census of 1891, numbers 4,322 of whom about 300 were absent from the island at the time. Of those actually registered 1,904 were males and 2,418 females. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking, and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the Cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send coconuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessaries. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar-cane, and rear cattle. Very little money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want." There is no pauper roll.

Some idea of the character and habits of the people may be gathered from the fact that at the time of taking the census of 1891 there were 633 houses on the island, of which 503 were floored buildings; and of this latter number 208 bases

shingled roofs. Of the population stated above, 1,418 were able to read and write, and a further number of 1,074 were able to read only.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels and School-houses belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least presiding) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Mr. A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate of St. Andrew, has been appointed Judge of the Cayman Islands and visits Grand Cayman in January and August each year, touching at Cayman Brae when practicable.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, an export duty on phosphate rock or other fertilising deposits, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Latterly irregular postal communication has been established between George Town in Grand Cayman and Kingston in this Island. The people are learning to appreciate this privilege, and are now seeking to have it extended to other ports and towns, as well as to issue their own postage stamps, and thus derive revenue therefrom. *

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot." Dr. Fraser, of Ontario, Canada, is the only medical man on the Islands. He obtains a grant of £100 from the Government and is allowed to take private practice.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman in 1884, the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white, and belonging to two families, Boddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymanas. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship-building as in the Grand Cayman, and the people lead a very lonely life, but are strong and healthy. When Sir Henry Norman again visited Little Cayman in May, 1888, the population had increased to 41, of whom 25 were Boddens, 16 were Scotts and 2 were Hunters. The first attempt at ship-building was being made at the time of that visit; a fine schooner, 56 feet long by 18 feet wide, of 57 tons, being then on the stocks and almost completed. The Baptist Missionary now stationed at Cayman Brac visits Little Cayman once in every six weeks and remains there for about eight days.

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. Sir Henry Norman wrote as follows after his visit in 1884: "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands." Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but, if detained for any purpose, run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman, and that although the law looks on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other; and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is spent on the roads of Cayman Brac itself. There were no Schools or Places of Worship in the island when Sir Henry Norman visited it in 1884, but "he saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses; and a little in the way of education was done in families." When, however, he returned in

May, 1888, he found that a neat Chapel and School-house had been erected by the people and that a Baptist Missionary, in the person of the Rev. J. Rutty, had settled in Cayman Brac.

The Census of 1891 showed a population of 69 persons in Little Cayman and 523 in Cayman Brac. There were 12 houses in the former and 94 in the latter island, and the proportion of those able to read and write was about 50 per cent.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

CUSTOS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The Honourable E. Parsons.

TREASURER.—Mr. James Boddén.

CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Mr. J. C. Pantón.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

William Eden, senior
John Hennings
Henry Hitchins Eden
James C. Pantón
E. W. McLaughlin
William Ryan
Edward Henry Foster

Waide Taylor Foster
James Robert Scott
J. B. Webster
John Simeon Wood
William Mearns Coe
Robert Coe Wood
James Edridge Hunter, Esqs.

Grand Cayman occupied a Court at the Jamaica Exhibition and showed some interesting exhibits, which obtained diplomas and medals. Mr. W. T. Eden of the firm of Henderson & Eden was the Commissioner.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons at the rate of £51 a year for the Morant Cays, and at the rate of £75 a year for the Pedro Cays. The Cays are rented for the purpose of collecting guano boobies' eggs, turtle, &c.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BOOKS ON JAMAICA IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THERE are in the Library of the Institute upwards of seven hundred volumes treating of Jamaica and Jamaica subjects*—including law-books, parliamentary reports, pamphlets and other publications of restricted interest, but not including works on the West Indies generally, such as those of Bryan Edwards and Southey in general history, Coke amongst church histories, Froude in travel or Grisebach in botany. Of the seven hundred, one hundred and sixty-seven works have been selected for inclusion in the following brief basis for a Bibliography of the Island. These works, which comprise some pamphlets of but small literary interest but of value in considering various incidents in the political, social and scientific history of the island, have been arranged under the following heads:—

WORKS ON JAMAICA.

- (I) General History.
- (II) Certain Aspects of Jamaica History :
 - (i) Discovery and Spanish Occupation
 - (ii) Capture
 - (iii) Slavery
 - (iv) Maroons
 - (v) Churches
 - (vi) Disturbances
 - (vii) Topography
 - (viii) Miscellaneous.
- (III) Descriptive Accounts.
- (IV) Natural History :
 - (i) Zoology and Botany
 - (ii) Geology
 - (iii) Climate.
- (V) Medicine.
- (VI) Agriculture, Horticulture and Commerce.
- (VII) Biography.
- (VIII) Guide Books.
- (IX) Law.
- (X) Fiction.

The following notes of the more important of the books mentioned may give some slight idea of the men who have written on Jamaica and of the nature of their work. The titles of the less important volumes are left to speak for their contents. If any think that some of the beer herein chronicled is small, let them consider these words of a well-known American bibliographer :—"Sirs, there is no such thing as trash in our historical literature, or in the historical literature of any language, so far as it relates to America. You may, if you please, apply that disparaging term to a funeral sermon on my grandmother, and I may, if I please, entertain a like opinion of the one on yours ; yet both these documents might very properly be preserved in the public libraries of a nation whose hopes and prospects are backed by its genealogy, its biography, and its history."

I. GENERAL HISTORY.

Of works of General History, three are of special importance—those by Long, Bridges and Gardner.

Of the author, CHARLES LESLIE [fl. ab. 1740], whose name appears only at the end of the dedication to the Earl of Eglington, of "A New and Exact Account" (I),† nothing is known. Allibone‡ merely mentions him as the author of this work, and

* See "Books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica." Kingston, 1894.

† These numbers refer to the full titles in the appended Catalogue.

‡ "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature" 3 vols. London 1859 71.

gives no particulars of his life. From the preface, as well as from the work itself, it is evident that he visited the island. In "A New History" (2) the dedication is replaced by a preface, and two maps are included, one of the West Indies the other of Jamaica. The latter shows the sugar estates, indigo works, cotton and provision plantations, cacao walks (as they were called) and crawles for hogs and pens for cattle. Eleven years later, a French translation, in two volumes, of the London edition, under the title "*Histoire de la Jamaïque*" (3) was published in London. Some natural history plates are included. The translator suppressed both his own name and that of Leslie, but he was probably not acquainted with the latter as it nowhere appears in the edition of 1740. Indeed Bridges considers it as a piracy; and it is not mentioned by either Lowndes* or Allibone. The alterations are very slight; in the latter a new Letter X relating the capture of Porto Bello, is inserted at the end of the historical part, and the old Letter X becomes XI and so on till the end: and the size of the book is larger. The mystery becomes the greater when we find that a third edition (3a), of precisely the same *format* as the first, and printed from the same type with the same misprints, was published by the same publisher, R. Fleming, in Edinburgh in 1740. It does not contain the extra letter added to the London edition, but it has an appendix, containing an account of Admiral Vernon's success at Porto Bello and Chagré. But until a second edition dating from Edinburgh turns up, one cannot call the London edition a piracy.

EDWARD LONG [1734—1813], a native of Roselyon St. Blazey, Cornwall, England, was a great grandson of the patriot Samuel Long, Speaker of the House of Assembly, who served as a lieutenant in D'Oyley's regiment in the expedition which captured Jamaica, and was appointed secretary to Cromwell's Commissioners. He read for the bar; was private secretary to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Moore, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, and became judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. In 1758 he married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Beckford and widow of John Palmer. He was member for St. Ann, and in 1768 he was Speaker of the House of Assembly, but in the following year he was compelled by ill-health to leave Jamaica; and he henceforth devoted himself to literature. In 1774, he published anonymously his "*History of Jamaica*" (4) in three volumes, which soon became "exceedingly rare." He disclaims in his introduction any intention to treat of the speeches of Governors or the exploits of admirals and generals. He says "My intention is, to give a competent information of the establishments civil and military, and state, of Jamaica, its productions and commerce; to speak compendiously of its agriculture; to give some account of the climate, soil, rivers, and mineral waters; with a summary description of its dependencies, counties, towns, villages, and hamlets, and the most remarkable natural curiosities hitherto discovered in it; to display an impartial character of its inhabitants of all complexions, with some strictures on the Negroe slaves in particular, and freed persons, and the laws affecting them; and to recommend some general rules and cautions for preserving the health of those who come hither from Northern climates." Volume II., giving a description of the island, parish by parish, contains several plates of value, especially two maps of the island of the years 1670 and 1774 respectively; a draught of the harbours of Kingston and Port Royal; and a view of Port Royal and Kingston from the sea, which is marred by the fact that the artist did not trouble to reverse the drawing when etching it on the plate. The history is a work exhibiting a large amount of research, but it is ill arranged, and was prepared in haste. The author afterwards condemned it, and spent much time in preparing it for a second edition; his amended copy being now in the British Museum Library, where is also his correspondence with Thomas Dancer (cf. 102) on scientific matters. He published numerous pamphlets, a periodical "*The Prater*" which ran through thirty-five numbers, and "*Letters on the Colonies*" [1775]; and he contributed articles to the newspapers. His sister Catherine Maria, Lady Moore, was the first lady to ascend Catherine Peak, the highest point in St. Andrew. After her it is named. His son General Robert Ballard Long distinguished himself under Wellington in the Peninsula. The name of Long still lives in the estate named Longville in St. Catherine granted to the first settler of the name.

* "*The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*" 4 vols. London 1864.

ROBERT RENNY [fl. ab. 1807], a Scotchman by birth, who was but a visitor to Jamaica, does not in his preface hesitate to bestow the epithet "voluminous, ill-digested and unconnected, though otherwise valuable" on the histories of Browne, Long and Bryan Edwards; but it is doubtful if his shows any improvement, except in the case of arrangement, and, as he says in his preface, it is an "Account" rather than a "History." Eighty-one pages only are devoted to history proper. It concludes with a poetic comparison of Scotland and Jamaica, anything but flattering to the latter. This History (5), which was dedicated to the then late Governor, the Earl of Balcarres, contains a specially prepared map of the year 1807, of no great value.

The Rev. GEORGE WILSON BRIDGES [ab. 1786—after 1862], a member of the universities of Oxford and Utrecht, the author of the "Annals" (6), came to Jamaica in 1816, and was rector of Manchester from 1817 to 1823, in which year he was transferred to St. Ann's Bay, where at "The Cloisters" he had, he tells us, in a pamphlet which he issued for private circulation, a library of eight thousand books—probably the best private library ever owned in Jamaica. He commenced his Annals while at Mandeville in 1823, but they were not published till 1828. He laboured under the disadvantage of being nearly five thousand miles from his printer. The book, which is in some respects the best history of the island, gives evidence of wide reading and a large amount of original research, but it is not altogether free from errors of detail, and in parts it bears traces of his strong "anti-sectarian" feelings. In fact, he has been accused of being one of the principal founders of the "Colonial Church Union" which created much bitterness in 1832-33. But he was probably far from deserving the very bad character ascribed to him by Bleby in his "Death Struggles of Slavery" (cf. 21). In 1833, his wife left him, and thenceforth they lived apart. In the following year, Bridges paid a visit to England, and stayed for nearly a year at the seat in Ireland of Lord Belmore, late Governor of Jamaica. On returning to Jamaica, to defray the expenses of the voyage, he was compelled to part with some valuable plate which had been presented to him by the House of Assembly. In 1837 he lost four daughters by drowning in St. Ann's Bay, and soon afterwards, overcome by this loss, he retired to the backwoods of Canada with his child William, who had been "saved by an act of Divine interference little short of a miracle." He later travelled to Jerusalem, and finally settled at Beachley in Gloucestershire, the small living of which had been bestowed upon him by Bishop Monk. He was living as late as 1862.

The Rev. WILLIAM JAMES GARDNER [1825-1874], a congregational minister, entered business at Liverpool at an early age: in 1845 he went to Dudley, and two years later gave up business in favour of the ministry, when he was accepted for mission work by the London Missionary Society; and for two years he studied at Bedford College. He was ordained in 1849, and came to Jamaica and took charge of the mission station at Chapelton. In 1856 he removed to Kingston, and by his efforts made his church the first self-supporting congregational church in the island. He took an active part in the improvement of the island, socially, morally and religiously. The Kingston Benefit Building Society and the Provident Benefit Society owe their institution to him, and he was also an active co-adjutor with Dr. Bowerbank in the reform of the public hospital and lunatic asylum. In 1872 he visited England, and during his stay there he published his well-known "History of Jamaica" (7) which is based on Long, Bryan Edwards and Bridges, supplemented by original research in the archives of the island, and in its later part by personal observation.

II. CERTAIN ASPECTS OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

Discovery and Spanish Occupation.—ANTONIO DE HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS [1549—1625], the Spanish historian, was by Philip II. appointed first historiographer of the Indies, a post which he held till the reign of Philip IV. While his position gave him access to state papers and other valuable documents, he also availed himself of other MSS., notably those of Las Casas. His principal work in his "Historia general de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas

y *Tierra Firme del Mar oceano*," which, published at Madrid in four volumes in 1601—15, relates the history of the Spanish American Colonies from 1492 to 1554.

Of portions of this work the three volumes numbered 8, 9 & 10 are Dutch translations, published by Pieter van der Aa at Leyden in 1706. On the title-page of each it is stated that it was "first written in Spanish by royal command by Antonio de Herrera, now for the first time translated into Dutch and furnished with engravings and an index."

The first relates "The disastrous journey by sea from Jamaica towards Hispaniola fruitlessly attempted by Franciscus de Porras with some rebels in the year 1504, relating not only the Admiral Columbus's singular encounter with the above mentioned Porras, but also his further expeditions and return to Castile and his death. With the sea-voyage made by Ferdinandes Cortes in the same year to Hispaniola." Of the two etchings which it contains one represents the arrival of Castilian soldiers at the settlement of Cotobanama in the province of Higüey in Hayti and the other the Encounter between Porras and his party and Columbus's followers near St. Ann's Bay. Two caravels are moored near the shore: and in the foreground are some natives in dug-out canoes.

The second volume treats of "The arrival of Juan de Ezquebel at the people of Jamaica sent thither by the Admiral Diego Kolombus from Hispaniola, in the year 1510. Relating the displeasure of the Crown of Portugal,* besides several singular adventures, disastrously and perilously undertaken by Alonzo d'Ojeda, Diego de Nicuesa, Vasco Nunez, Lopez d'Alano, and others together with the travels toward the land of Darien and the people of Cuba by Diego Velazques done in the year 1511." The plates represent, amongst other subjects, Spaniards massacring Indians: an Indian fair; Spaniards building a caravel; Indians endeavouring to drown Salcedo in a river; and the Interior of a Cacique's house;

The third volume treats of "Three different voyages by sea and land in the West Indies made in 1523 and the following years: the first made by Franciscus de Garay from Jamaica to Panuco: the second by Pedro d'Alvarado from Mexico to Guatemala, and the third by Diego de Godoy from Mexico."

It contains a map of the West Indies prepared by de Garay in which are marked the towns of Melilla, Oristan and Sevilla del Oro (which is placed quite to the west end of the island) and Pta. de Negrillo and P. Moranta. In the Gulf of Mexico is depicted a small island, upon which some Spaniards are climbing from a sinking caravel.

Capture.—One of the rarest books on Jamaica is a small quarto volume of twenty-eight pages, printed in London in 1655, entitled "A Brief and Perfect Journal of the late Proceedings and Successe of the English Army in the West Indies" (12), which is in all probability the first book printed on Jamaica after its acquisition by England. There is no copy of it in the British Museum, but there are reprints of it in the "Harleian Miscellany" of 1744 and 1808. No clue is given to the identity of the author, I. S.; but he is evidently the "Mr. I. S." referred to in General Venables's "Narrative of his Expedition to the Island of Jamaica and the conquest thereof under the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell" reprinted in "Interesting Tracts" (cf. 42). This "Journal" fully endorses all that Henry Whistler says in his Journal† of the same expedition, of the blunderings of officers, the bickerings of Penn and Venables, and the cowardice of the men sent in the expedition—"Hectors, and Knights of the blade, with Common Cheats, Theeves, Cut-purses, and such like leud persons"; and I. S. remarks, *apropos* of General Jackson who had his sword broken over his head for cowardice at Haiti, "if all of like nature had been so dealt with, there would not have been many whole swords left in the army."

* The Portuguese authorities claimed part of the credit of the discoveries of Veragua, Uraba (Darien) &c. on account of Alonso Alvarez being a Portuguese, and fitted out a fleet to establish their contention, but the matter was finally settled amicably.

† Reprinted in the Journal of the Institute of Jamaica, Vol. I. pp. 289 and 338.

I. S., like Whistler, returned with Penn in the fleet that left Jamaica on June the 25th, 1655.

Slavery.—The history of slavery in Jamaica must be sought as well in the numerous pamphlets which were published during the struggle and in Blue Books and Parliamentary Reports, as in the works enumerated under the heading "Slavery" in the list given at the end of this article.

The Rev. R. BICKELL, [fl. ab. 1825] the author of "The West Indies as they are" (14), was curate of Kingston and afterwards naval chaplain at Port Royal, and curate of that parish.

SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE [1796—1855] entered the army but threw up his commission at the peace of 1815, and devoted himself to geology. He studied mineralogy and petrography in France and Switzerland. In 1824 he visited his paternal estate of Halse Hall in Jamaica and soon afterwards published his "Notes on the present condition of the Negroes in Jamaica" (15), an interesting account of his estate and the manner in which work was carried on there. A little later he conceived the idea of making the ordnance survey map of England, then in course of construction, the groundwork for geological study. He began at his own expense in Devon and Cornwall and he afterwards became director of the ordnance geological survey: and founder of a geological museum and of the school of mines. He was elected president of the Geological Society in 1847.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY [fl. ab. 1820], the author of "A Practical View" (16), was a resident in Jamaica for twenty-one years—from about 1803 to 1824—twenty of which were spent in St. Thomas-in-the-East. He was Custos of St. Thomas and Receiver-General. At one time he was "book-keeper" on Holland Estate, then the property of the Honourable Simon Taylor. His work was written while on his voyage home to England, induced by a perusal of Stephen's celebrated pamphlet.

DR. RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN [1798-1886], the author of "A Twelve-months' residence in the West Indies" (17), was a newspaper correspondent and miscellaneous writer of considerable fame. Educated in his native Dublin, he studied medicine in Paris, in Naples, where in 1823 he made the acquaintance of Lady Blessington, and in London: in 1824 and 1827 he travelled in the Levant. In 1829 he was elected a member of the College of Surgeons, of which he became a fellow in 1855. For a time he practised as a surgeon in Mayfair, London; but towards the end of 1833 he came out to Jamaica as one of the six special stipendiary magistrates appointed to administer the statute abolishing slavery in the plantations, and was stationed at Kingston. His zeal on behalf of the negroes embroiled him with the planters, and he resigned in November 1834. During the year he was here, no less than four of the special magistrates died, and four, including himself, resigned—so arduous were their duties. In 1836 he was appointed Superintendent of liberated Africans, and Judge arbitrator at Havanna. In 1840 he accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore on his philanthropic mission to Egypt: and in the following year he was employed as Special Commissioner of inquiry into the administration of the British settlements on the West Coast of Africa. In 1847 he was made Colonial Secretary of Western Australia and exerted himself on behalf of the aborigines. In 1850 he resigned that office, and for thirty years, as Secretary to the Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle, devoted himself to the cause of the Irish peasantry. His wife was Harriet, daughter of John Elmslie of Jamaica, and he himself was a grand-nephew of Dr. Lyons who owned Marly in St. Mary. His best known works are—"The United Irishmen, their lives and times" (1843-6); "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola" (1852) and "The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington" (1855). Other publications treat of travels in Turkey, Cuba and Egypt, and the conditions of slavery. The volume under consideration consists of a series of letters to the Countess of Blessington, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Moore, the poets; Count D'Orsay, Dr. William Beattie, and other friends—some written in the form in which they are published; others

made up of collective information gathered from various letters. It contains an entertaining description of domestic life in Jamaica half a century ago. The frontispiece is a mezzotint engraving of the picture entitled "The 1st of August," by Edward Villiers Rippingille, a self-taught artist of no mean ability, chiefly known for scenes of domestic life in Italy and England.

The Rev. JAMES MURCELL PHILLIPPO [1798-1879], the author of "Jamaica: its past and present state" (18), arrived in Jamaica as a Baptist Missionary in 1823, and was stationed in Spanish Town, then the seat of the Government; he worked with good results in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Clarendon, Vere and Manchester. He established at Spanish Town a school for the training of teachers; the foundation of the Calabar Institution was a great measure due to his initiation; and by 1837 he had no less than eight schools under his charge. He had the cause of the peasantry much at heart, and aided them by purchasing land and enabling them to settle on small allotments. On the whole he established twenty-five stations and churches, and seventeen day-schools, and provided settlements for 3,150 persons of the Baptist denomination. His work was published in London in 1843, and in the same year in Philadelphia.

To any one intending to study the history of the suppression of the slave-trade, a perusal of "The Jamaica Movement" (20) would be of value. It contains reports of public meetings held throughout the island and reprints of newspaper articles bearing on the subject; and speeches of several of Jamaica's famous men will be found recorded.

The "Death Struggles of Slavery" (21), by the Rev. HENRY BLEBY [fl. ab. 1850], a Wesleyan minister who resided seventeen years in the island, is marred by the strong bias against the Established Church evident throughout its pages; although it must be admitted many of his strictures were not undeserved. It relates the story of the negro insurrection and the last days of slavery: with special reference to the disabilities under which dissenting ministers then laboured.

"The Negro and Jamaica" (22), is a reprint of a paper read by Commander BEDFORD PIM, R.N., before the Anthropological Society of London in 1866. It is two-fold in character—the first part dealing with the negro from an anthropological point of view; the latter treating of the Disturbances of 1865, strongly in favour of Governor Eyre.

Maroons.—BRYAN EDWARDS [1743-1800], the author of an introductory account of the Maroon War, prefixed to the London edition of "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes" (23), is well-known by his "History of the West Indies," which, written at Bryan Castle in Trelawny, and first published in 1793, ran through five editions, was translated into French, German, Spanish and Dutch; and has never yet been superseded. He came in his youth to Jamaica, where he resided (with an interval from 1782 to 1787) till 1792, when he settled permanently in England as a West India merchant. In 1766 he was elected M.P. for Gram-pound. He supported the Slave Trade, with certain restrictions. The "Proceedings" were published at St. Jago-de-la-Vega (Spanish Town) in 1796, and in the same year in London with Edwards's account of the Maroons prefixed. The latter edition contains an engraving by Abraham Raimbach of Leonard Parkinson, a Captain of Maroons, taken from life. Edwards tells us that the Maroons were descendants of the African slaves owned by the Spaniards at the time of the conquest of Jamaica, who retreated to the mountains. The term "maroon" is derived from the Spanish *cimarron*, wild, unruly, literally living in the mountain-tops, from *cima*, a mountain-top: and not as Long said, meaning a hog-hunter from Marráno, a young pig; or as Edwards believed from *Simaran*, a monkey. Sir Francis Drake wrote the word Symeron.

Of Dallas's "History of the Maroons" (24) it has been said that it is "a work very inaccurate in many of its details, and entertaining rather as a novel than as a genuine history." It is dedicated to the Honourable William Dawes

Quarrell, who was the Commissioner sent to Cuba for the Spanish chasseurs, and, after the war in which he took part, the commissary entrusted with the removal of the Maroons to Nova Scotia. ROBERT CHARLES DALLAS [1754-1824] was a member of an old Jamaica family. His father, Robert Dallas, M.D., of Dallas Castle, practised as a physician in Kingston. As his wife did not like Jamaica, he lived abroad—in France, America and England. His sister, Henrietta Charlotte, married George Anson Byron, (who played a prominent part in Rodney's victory over De Grasse), uncle to the poet; and Dallas, who was a most prolific writer, is chiefly remembered in England by his literary connection with Byron. He made himself useful to his relative by giving literary advice and by communicating for him with publishers; Byron, in return, giving him the manuscripts and copyrights of "Childe Harold" and "The Corsair," and some of his letters to his mother. His "Recollections of the life of Lord Byron" was published after his death by his son.

Churches.—Of the several religious bodies in the Island, the Honourable Richard Hill has written on the Jews; the Rev. J. B. Ellis of the Church of England; the Revs. Clark, Deny and Phillippo of the Baptists, in a joint work to which the Rev. John Clarke later added a separate account of each missionary in connection with the Society since 1814; the Rev. J. H. Buckner on the Moravians; the Rev. George Blyth and the Rev. George Robson on the Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. Peter Samuel on the Wesleyans. The Jews first came to the island with the Spaniards in 1508. The introduction of the Church of England synchronises, of course, with the taking in 1655; the first divine to come to Jamaica having been Thomas Gage, who, by his writings, and it is said personally, had drawn Cromwell's attention to the undefended state of the Spanish possessions in the new world. He died here in the following year. The Moravians came here in 1754, the Wesleyans in 1789, the Church of Scotland in 1800, the Baptist Mission in 1814; and the Presbyterians in 1824.

The Rev. PETER SAMUEL, who nearly half a century ago published an account of the "Wesleyan-Methodist Mission in Jamaica" (25), was a missionary in the island for twelve years. His work gives a very complete account of the Mission down to the year 1850, and contains numerous very fair representations of the Wesleyan chapels in the island from the pencil of the author. Like many books on the West Indies, its usefulness is impaired by the lack of an index.

The Rev. GEORGE BLYTH [d. 1866], who was born towards the close of the eighteenth century, first went as a missionary to Tartary, and then came to Jamaica in 1824 and settled at Hampden in Trelawny, where he founded the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. His "Reminiscences" (25a) treat of twenty-five years' experience of missionary labour, and given particulars and illustrations of the various Presbyterian Churches in the island at the time of his departure. He resigned in 1850 and died at Glasgow.

Disturbances.—To the works classed under Disturbances, must be added the lives of Governor Eyre and George William Gordon, classed under Biography, in order to obtain a full account of the regrettable incident in Jamaica's history, which occurred in 1865.

Topography.—Topographical works on Jamaica are but few, and, with the exception of the works of Roby, of but little interest.

JOHN ROBY [1785-1864], author and philanthropist, early displayed a love of books and of antiquarian research. For some years, till 1821, he was Deputy Receiver-General for Glamorganshire, where he edited a local newspaper.

In 1821, he was appointed Surveyor of Customs in Spanish Town, and, after spending a few months in the Custom House in London, he came to Jamaica in 1823. He lived in Spanish Town from 1823 to 1830, and during that time wrote his "Monuments of the Cathedral-church and Parish of St. Catherine" (38), a work of considerable historical and antiquarian value. In

1830, he was promoted to the post of Collector of Customs at Montego Bay : and in the same year he married Mary Lindo. He was a staunch churchman, and aided the clergy with his purse, his time and his talents. In the Rebellion of 1831-32, he, at great risk to his life, rescued some of the Baptist missionaries from the fury of the British population, and was in consequence hung in effigy. In 1834, he was instrumental in saving the lives of many of the 300 African slaves who came into Montego Bay, dying of dysentery, in a captured slaver ; superintending personally their care and comfort in hospitals which he improvised out of Government warehouses, for which act he received the thanks of the Home Government. In 1849, he published his "History of the Parish of St. James" (39), of which only the first three parts (which had been published separately a short time before) were printed. In 1851, he returned to England for the last time, when many people from distances around, came to wish him God speed. Societies organized demonstrations and testimonials in his honour, and a public address was presented to him in the court-house at Montego Bay.

Miscellaneous.—The volume of "Interesting Tracts relating to the island of Jamaica, consisting of curious state papers, councils of war, letters, petitions, narratives, &c., which throw great light on the history of that island, from its conquest down to the year 1702" (42), was published at St. Jago-de-la-Vega, in the year 1800.

It contains a narrative by General Venables in which he endeavours to justify his own conduct in the matter of the ill-fated expedition against Hispaniola ; a most interesting letter from Mr. Nevil to the Earl of Carlisle, giving the then "Present State of Jamaica" ; Addresses both to and from the Council and House of Assembly : a narrative, by Sir William Beeston, of the descent on Jamaica by the French : and a journal kept by him from his first coming to Jamaica.

The Honourable RICHARD HILL [1795-1872], one of Jamaica's most famous sons, was educated at a grammar school in Lincolnshire. He was later sent home to present a petition to the House of Commons, and became acquainted with Wilberforce, Buxton and Clarkson. On his return he was appointed a magistrate to adjudicate between former slave owners and their apprentices. He represented Trelawny in the House of Assembly in 1837-38. He was a member of the original Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded in 1843 ; Vice-President of the Jamaica Society for the cultivation of Agriculture and other Arts and Sciences (founded in 1825), from 1844 till its death in 1849. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society of Arts of Jamaica (established in 1854 as the Jamaica Society of Arts), as late as 1857. Amongst his contributions to literature were articles on geology, conchology, ornithology and meteorology, as well as "The Picaroons" and "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History." He assisted Gosse in his "Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica" ; and he numbered Charles Darwin amongst his correspondents.

The lectures entitled "Lights and Shadows" (43) deal with the history of the taking of Jamaica by Penn and Venables, and the causes which led to it ; the Buccaneers, the social and political history of the inhabitants ; and their moral and religious state from their transfer to English government till the time of the emancipation. It is a commentary on incidents in the history of Jamaica, rather than a brief history.

III. DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS.

Though it must be confessed that many of the descriptive accounts which have appeared from time to time are of a globe-trotting order—being written by those who, paying but a hasty visit to Jamaica, have failed to grasp the fact that there are in this comparatively small island greater diversities of climate and people than one would at first sight think possible—yet they enable Jamaicans to see their home as others see it. Some, however, of these works have been written by persons well qualified to express opinions.

The Rev. EDMUND HICKERINGILL or Hickhornhill [1631-1708] was educated at Cambridge and afterwards joined the Baptist Church, and was sent to Scotland. He was made chaplain to Lilburne's regiment of horse: became in turn a quaker and a deist: and a captain by sea and land under Carolus Gustavus of Sweden. "Some appointment was found for him, and he made a stay in Jamaica," returning to England at the Restoration. Charles II. gave him a post of £1,000 a year as Secretary to Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica; but Hickeringill preferred to enter the Church instead. In 1662 he was made rector of All Saints, Colchester, which benefice he held, with occasional suspensions for ecclesiastical and political offences, till his death. "His subsequent life was a series of battles in the courts and in the press." On one occasion he defended himself successfully against Sir George Jeffreys. His "Jamaica viewed" (44) hardly fulfils the promise given in its title-page. A small octavo, it is a work of considerable rarity; at present only a copy of the second edition, published in 1661 the same year as the first, is in the Library of the Institute. The third edition appeared in 1705 with a new map. The work contains a dedication to the King, a notice to the Reader, and a dedicatory poem to the author "upon his reflexions on Jamaica: at his return" by an unknown G. E., Med. D.; and a map which is probably the oldest English Map of the Island. With the exception of Gonaboa, The 7 Plantations, The Angells, and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned. Ocho Rios appears as Echuucas. The text of the work itself describes the "clime and soile," the cacao-walks, the coco-nuts, and the alligator or Indian crocodile; two silver mines said to have been known to the Spaniards; the towns of Port Royal and St. Jago de-la-Vega, and winds up with well-deserved strictures on General Venables' conduct in Hispaniola and in Jamaica in a series of Reflexions part of which is in rhyme, and No. IV. of which begins "That souldiers' wives are more properly seated in their husband's *kitchen*, than his *Tent*. General Vennable's lady being not unjustly blamed both for his sluggish and listlesse Proceedings, as also, for his *unlicens'd* and immature Return." There is also a rhymed account of the aborigines of the West Indies.

RICHARD BLOME [d. 1705], the author of "A Description of the Island of Jamaica" (45), was a bookmaker of considerable industry but of small honesty. "Originally he was a ruler of paper, and afterwards a kind of arms-painter;" he succeeded in obtaining much patronage and published works on miscellaneous subjects, heraldry, travels, &c. Wood tells us that the chiefest heralds deemed him "a most impudent person:" and his "Britannia" was dubbed by Bishop Nicolson a "most entire piece of theft out of Camden and Speed." He never came to Jamaica; his work on this island, the dedication of which was accepted by Charles II, being based on the writings of his "honoured friend" Sir Thomas Lynch and others. One of its most important features is the "new and exact map of ye Isle of Jamaica, as it was lately surveyed by order of Sr. Thomas Modiford, Bart., late Govr., divided into Precincts or Parishes, with its Ports, Bayes, &c.," printed for Richard Blome in 1671.

"The Present State" (46), the author of which is unknown, is a work of great value, as it is evidently written from personal knowledge. It contains "an exact state of the government of the Church, the Laws, the Militia, and its Revenue, carefully collected from the Records of the Country, with an account of its Soyl, Climate, Woods, Mountains, Winds, and the Diseases that the People are most incident to; the commodities of the country, Cattell, Fowls, Fish and other *Provisions*, with an Historical Account" carried down to A.D. 1675.

EDWARD WARD, commonly known as Ned Ward [b. ab. 1660. d. 1731], was a prolific poet and prose writer, as well as a noted tavern-keeper. Amongst his best-known works are "The London Spy," *Hudibras Redivivus*, or a Burlesque Poem on the Times, for publishing which he was fined forty marks and condemned to stand in the pillory, "Don Quixote in Hudibrastic verse," and a "Sot's Paradise." Campbell said rightly of him—"His works give a complete picture of the mind of a vulgar but acute cockney. His sentiment is the pleasure of eating and drinking, and his wit and humour are equally gross." His "Trip to Jamaica" (47) consists of but sixteen pages, and yet one does not get to Jamaica till the fourteenth. The

greater part of it is taken up with a description of the voyage and his fellow-voyagers : and when he gets here he calls Jamaica " The Dunghill of the Universe ; the Refuse of the whole Creation ; the dippings of the Elements ; a shapeless pile of Rubbish confus'dly jumb'l'd into an emblem of the *Chaos*, neglected by Omnipotence when he form'd the World into its admirable Order ;"—and the rest of his description is in the same style.

The author, A—B—, of " The State of the Island of Jamaica " (48) is not known. His preface is dated from Charleton in Kent, and he tells us on his title-page that he resided several years in Jamaica. That is all we know of him. These initials, A—B—, were favourites at the time. They were used by Humphery Prideaux, D.D., Jonathan Swift, Joseph Skidmore and others. Curiously enough they were also used by Edmund Hickerlingill in his " Reflections on a late libel." The " State " was addressed to a member of parliament who has " always been a steady friend and benefactor " to the island ; it points out the " nefarious practices of the Spaniards," such as capturing Jamaica trading ships in spite of the treaty of 1670.

" The Importance of Jamaica " (48a), though undated, must have been published early in 1741, for the author in a postscript expresses the vain hope :—" We may believe by this Time *Carthagera* is taken."

The anonymous author of " A Short Journey in the West Indies " (51), addresses a friend whom he designates Eugenio, in a series of letters nearly all which are from Jamaica, whither he came to look after an estate which he had inherited, " Transit Castle," seventeen miles beyond Spanish Town. His account of the life of many of the planters of a century ago was candid if not flattering. That of Beckford is in marked contrast. The volumes include two poems, which are stated to be by his friend " Philanthropos, a dabbler in rhimes." He stayed, while in Jamaica, at Hertford Penn, one of the properties of William Beckford, to whose philanthropy he bears witness. " It is," he says, " the residence of a man of taste and learning," whom he calls Benevolus, and later on, he almost reveals his identity by calling him Mr. B—— and alluding to his subsequent residence in the Fleet, and his account of Jamaica. The copy of this work in the library of the Institute was formerly in Beckford's Library, and still bears the rose-coloured markers with gilt braid of the epicurean owner of Fonthill.

WILLIAM BECKFORD [d. 1799] of Somerly, the author of " A Descriptive Account " (52), was a member of one of the wealthiest and most talented families which have ever been connected with the island, and he spent nearly thirteen years (between 1773 and 1788) in Jamaica, on his estates Fort William, Roaring River and Hertford Pen, near Savanna-la-Mar, now the property of the heirs of the late Admiral Hay. He is also said to have owned the following properties, also in Westmoreland, Williamsfield, The Crawl, Hatfield Pen and Smithfield Wharf. He was the natural son of Richard Beckford, M.P. for Bristol, the brother of the famous William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London ; and was consequently the cousin of the talented author of " Vathek." He published in 1788, " Remarks on the situation of negroes in Jamaica," of which, unfortunately, the Library possesses no copy. The title of his " Descriptive Account " fully describes the contents. It is a work of no considerable merit, and displaying none of the genius which might have been expected of a near relative of the author of " Vathek." From the dedication, we learn that the author enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Dorset, to whom it is addressed, and from the preface, that the work was written in the Fleet prison—a strange residence for one who could claim kinship with the owner of Fonthill. His position was, he says, " the consequence of imprudences which I might have prevented, and of misfortunes which I could not foresee," a subject which is constantly referred to throughout the book. Besides suffering from the great hurricane of 1780, he was evidently deceived by some friend for whom he had become security. He intended to illustrate his work with engravings from " some particular views of the island that were taken on the spot," by George Robertson, but pecuniary reasons obliged him to desist. By Robertson, he employed in Jamaica the talents of Philip Wickstead, a painter, a pupil of Zoffany. In biographical dictionaries, William B

is styled an historian. But, however much we may admire his sympathy for, and active interest in the condition of the slaves, we cannot rank him as an historian of any great merit, on the strength of his "Descriptive Account." One trait he had in common with his kinsman and namesake—a true love of nature and the picturesque. But his description of the natural beauties of the island are couched in a somewhat high-flown style. In 1793, three years after the appearance of this work in London, a French translation was published in Paris under the title—"Vues pittoresque de la Jamaïque," (53) by J. S. P., who, with Gallic disregard for proper names, called the author "Beckfort" on the title-page, and took other liberties with the book; but, just as he was finishing the second volume, he received letters from the author "expressing great indulgence, and approving of the changes made in the first volume." It was to William Beckford that Patrick Brydson, under whose care he had previously made the grand tour of Europe, dedicated his "Tour through Sicily and Malta." Beckford numbered amongst his friends, Dr. Burney, and his nephew Charles, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Joseph Banks, and the Earl of Effingham, in whose house he died.

In 1808, was published anonymously in London, a work entitled, "An Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants, by a gentleman long resident in the West Indies," (54), and in 1823 it was republished in Edinburgh, with a new preface, and partly re-written, and with the author's name, J. Stewart, but under a different title, "A View of the past and present state of the Island of Jamaica" (55). The following sentence taken from his preface, best illustrates the aim of the book: "The minuter traits and more gradual shades of life and manners, doubtless convey a more accurate knowledge of a people, besides the entertainment afforded, than those general outlines and more obvious features which the formal historian would probably content himself with exhibiting. Into such minutiae the author will occasionally enter, and he will sometimes interweave with his descriptions such facts, anecdotes, and notices, as have come within his own knowledge, or have been derived from authentic sources. His principal view is to exhibit a picture of society and manners in this island (which will in some measure apply to the other West India Islands); to describe the different ranks and classes of the whites, and of the free people of colour and blacks; to give an account of the slaves, their character, customs, condition, and treatment; and whatever else is dependent on, or may arise out of these subjects." He was, he tells us, resident for twenty-one years in Jamaica, from 1800-1821. Bridges described this work as "teeming with inaccuracies," but the criticism may be partly due to the views expressed by the author on the question of the religious instruction of the slaves, which are not favourable to ministers of the Established Church: and Bridges was certainly not one who could afford to throw stones on the question of accuracy.

"Jamaica considered in its present state, political, financial, and philosophical" (56), by JOHN RIPPINGHAM, printed at the office of the "Kingston Chronicle," in 1817, is a work of some rarity. It was written in a house in St. Andrew, from a room in which the author obtained a view of two estates—Hamilton Estate and the Hope Estate, the properties of the Marquis of Buckingham.

Of all the illustrated books on Jamaica, and they are unfortunately but few, Hakewill's "Picturesque Tour" (57) is undoubtedly the best. The views are engraved in aquatint by Thomas Sutherland, and coloured by hand; unfortunately in such a manner as to convey no idea of the brilliancy of tropical sunlight or the richness of tropical foliage. JAMES HAKEWILL [1778-1843], an architect by education and profession, preferred painting; but his works have an architectural feature. He is perhaps best known by his "Picturesque Tour in Italy," published in parts in 1818-20. He was one of the competitors for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The "Picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica" was the result of two years' residence here. The twenty-one views given include some of the most famous estates in the island, Holland Estate, Spring Garden, Agualta Vale, showing the monument now no longer existing, erected to the memory of Thomas Hibbert, a merchant of Kingston, whose nephew, George Hibbert, was for years agent for the Island in London; Trinity Estate in St. Mary, once the property of Zachary Bayly, uncle to Bryan Edwards; Bryan

Castle, where Bryan Edwards wrote his history; Rose Hall, to which a somewhat gruesome legend is attached; Montpelier Estate; and scenes in the principal towns. The descriptive letter-press is above the usual order of such literature.

The "Tour" (58), of CYNRIC WILLIAMS [b. 1787], is an attempt to describe the general state of Society in the West Indies, "from the rich slave-owner to his slave." The view he took of the much debated subject may be gathered from the following sentence—"The public, or a portion of it, will have an opportunity of learning that negro slaves are not worked and flogged alternately, at the option and caprice of their masters, as many good christians imagine, who have signed petitions for emancipating them; that they have their pastimes as well as toils, their pleasures as well as pains; and that they smile as often, and laugh as heartily, as the labouring people of this or any equally happy country." The work was doubtless appreciated in England at the time, for a second edition appeared in 1827, a year after its first publication. It is written in the form of a journal. Of the author little is known. This is the only work accredited to him by Allibone. All we learn from the book is that he lived in Hampshire and that he was born in 1787. He landed at Falmouth, whence he went along the south coast to Manchioneal, ascended the Blue Mountains, and he finally left from Port Antonio after a sojourn of a little more than two months.

MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, M. P. [1775-1818], or as he is better known from the novel which made his literary reputation when he was but twenty years old, Monk Lewis, was very popular in his day as a novelist, dramatist, poet and song writer, and collaborated with Scott in the "Tales of Terror" and "Tales of Wonder." He owned properties in Jamaica; and though he only spent a few months in the island, which he visited in 1815 and 1817, he did much for the welfare of the negro population under his control. His "Journal of a West Indian Proprietor" (59) was not published till 1838. Of this work, Coleridge says "It is by far his best work, and will live to be popular." A new edition appeared in 1861 under the title of "Journal of a Residence among the negroes in the West Indies" (60). On both sides, his ancestors had interests in the island. His uncle, Robert Sewell died Attorney-General of Jamaica. Another relative and namesake, the Hon. John Lewis, was Chief Justice: the husband of one of his father's sisters, a Mr. Blake, was a West Indian planter, and his maternal grandmother lies buried in Spanish Town Cathedral; while the mausoleum which he mentions as being at Cornwall points to a resident proprietorship. Amongst his personal friends he could name the Duke of Argyll, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Holland, and amongst poets Scott, Moore, Byron and Shelley; and he was on terms of close acquaintance with the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV) and the Duchess of York to whom he once gave a *fête champêtre* in his picturesque little cottage at Barnes. Lockhart tells us that Scott told Allan Cunningham thirty years afterwards that he never felt such elation as when "The Monk" invited him to dine with him the first time at his hotel. Before he had passed his majority by many months, Lewis was elected Member of Parliament for Hindon in Wiltshire, in which borough he succeeded Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, another Jamaica proprietor. But his parliamentary career was singularly prosaic: he never addressed the House. Henceforth he devoted himself to literature. From his facile pen flowed contributions to every branch, from *vers de société* to funeral odes, novels, dramas, lyric poems, Scotch ballads, nautical songs and adaptations from the German, Italian, Spanish and Danish. His two estates in this island were Cornwall, near Savanna-la-Mar, and Hordley in St. Thomas-in-the-East. His principal acts in Jamaica were the abolition of the lash; the acceptance of negro evidence at enquiries into offences &c., and an endeavour to supplement manual labour by mechanical implements and improved stock. He built better hospitals for the sick, granted extra holidays to his negroes, and generally did his best to spoil them—not without success. He made enemies for himself amongst the local magistrates, by taking upon himself the part of intercessor with their masters for slaves on neighbouring properties. He died at sea on his way home from Jamaica in the arms of his valet Tita, who was afterwards present at Byron's death. Although he did all he could for the ameliorati

slaves, he was not, after personal experience in the island, in favour of emancipation. Of Monk Lewis, a planter told Cynric Williams,—“A short residence convinced him that his former prejudices were unjust. He returned to England and gave Mr. Wilberforce an account of his impressions. He might as well have preached to a dead horse.”

The author of “Jamaica, as it was, as it is, and as it may be” (61) tells us in his preface that as a military officer he resided here nearly twenty years (1815-1835), and was present during the whole of the negro rebellion of 1831; of which it contains a good account, characterized by a moderation of language, not often met with in works dealing with the anti-slavery movement. He mentions persons by initials only, but in most cases the identity is but thinly veiled. As a frontispiece, is given a lithographic reproduction of the “Interview between Gardiner (the rebel chief) and Lieut. McNeal, at the entrance of a wood, in which Gardiner with his confederates took ambush previous to his surrender.”

When Monk Lewis landed at Black River on New Year's Day, 1816, he found “John Canoe” and all the rest of the negro Christmastide festivities in full swing. These festivities have, like the Morris dancers, and the Mummers of Europe, fallen almost into disuse. They are unknown in Kingston, and are only met with here and there in a modified form in the country, and the main object of pleasure-seekers, described by Lewis as consisting in “singing, dancing, and laughing, in seeing and being seen, in showing their own fine clothes, or in admiring those of others,” now finds its expression in pic-nics and such like gatherings. The term “John Canoe” has had many derivations applied to it—amongst others that it has arisen from circumstances of negroes having formerly carried a house in a boat or canoe; another, somewhat far-fetched, to which Balisario inclined, makes it a corruption of “Gens inconnus,” because the personators always wore masks. Long, in his History says, “it is probably an honourable memorial of John Conny a celebrated cabecera, or head of a tribe at Tres Puntas, in Axim, on the Guinea coast, who flourished about the year 1720. He bore great authority among the negroes of that district.”

By means of “Sketches of Character, in illustration of the habits, occupation, and costume of the negro population in the Island of Jamaica” (62), we can gain some idea of what these pastimes were like in their heyday. The text was printed by DeCordova & Co., and the lithographs by A. Duperly (cf. 65), and coloured by hand. It was published in parts to subscribers. The volume consists of three parts, each containing four plates, which, though displaying no great knowledge of anatomy, yet prove the artist I. M. BELISARIO [fl. ab. 1837] to have been possessed of a keen sense of humour, power of observation, and ability in the delineation of character. Belisario gives full descriptive accounts of each of his plates.

Lady NUGENT [d. 1834], in her “Journal of a voyage to, and residence in the Island of Jamaica from 1801 to 1805” (63), has given us a striking picture of social life in Jamaica in the early years of the present century. If every lady who has graced King's House had kept a similar journal, we should possess materials for an interesting history of the development of social and domestic manners in the island. The times in which her husband, Lieutenant-General (afterwards Sir) George Nugent—who had played his part in the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, and who afterwards filled the high position of Commander-in-Chief in India—was Governor, were perilous times for Jamaica; and the culminating point came in 1805, when under fear of a French invasion, the public records were removed from Spanish Town to the church of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. Mrs. Nugent's “Journal” is a curiously mixed record of daily transactions—diplomatic, political, religious, hygienic, social and domestic; of which last the health of her children forms a large part. Portions of her diary are sometimes naïve, and were evidently not intended for publication; and indeed the journal did not appear until 1839, five years after her death. She chronicles the fact that her son, born at their pen near Spanish Town, was the first child to be born to a Governor in the island. The life of the Governor seems to have been a succession of reviews, audiences, balls and dinners, holdings of Courts of Chancery, and disputes with the House of

Assembly, chiefly in connection with the question of the restriction of trade with the United States and the support of the military forces in the island. An index, if there were one, would contain the names of nearly all the principal families in the island at the period, and a large number of the principal properties. The frontispiece of the first volume is a finely engraved portrait of Lady Nugent, and it also contains pictures of King's House, Spanish Town; Government Pen; and "Nurse Flora," an important personage.

Unfortunately the Institute only possesses the eighth of ten parts of Kidd's "Illustrations of Jamaica" (64). Of JOSEPH B. KIDD, little is known. He was a member of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and was probably a relative of John Bartholomew Kidd, R.S.A., a pupil of Thomson of Duddingstone, who flourished from 1836 to 1858. The illustrations which were, drawn on stone by the artist represent views on the Rio Cobre, Clermont Penn St. Mary; Port Maria; Annotto Bay; and Belle Vue, near Stony Hill. The subscription price of this sumptuous work was £20.

ADOLPHE DUPEPLY'S "Daguerian Excursions in Jamaica" (65) bears no date, but it is believed to have been published in 1844. The wrapper of the first part states that the work will comprehend 48 views. The copy in the Institute has but 24; perhaps the remainder were never published. The plates, lithographed by J. Jacottet of Paris from Daguerreotype views taken by Dupeply, are now of considerable interest. They show buildings since destroyed, and illustrate the costume and equipages of the period. They comprise, amongst others, two views of the Ordnance Yard; Harbour Street, with a view of the Court House, taken on the day of an election; Coke Chapel; the Barracks; the Parish Church—all at Kingston; the Court House at Morant Bay, which was destroyed in the disturbances of 1865; Holland Estate and Golden Grove in St. Thomas-in-the-East; the Ferry Inn on the Spanish Town Road; and two views of Montego Bay.

WILLIAM WEMYSS ANDERSON [d. 1887], in his "Description and History of the Island of Jamaica," (67) has incorporated that part of JOHN OGILBY'S [1600-1676], "America: being the latest and most accurate description of the New World" which pertains to Jamaica. There is nothing in this book, which was first published in 1670, that Ogilby could not have gathered from contemporary reports and despatches. Ogilby is noted for the magnificent illustrations by Hollar, which adorned many of his publications, some of which were translations from Homer, Virgil, &c., by his own pen. Anderson has also made copious extracts from Blome (cf 45). "Jamaica and the Americans" (68) was an attempt made to bring this island to the notice of Americans as a health resort and a field for agricultural effort. Anderson, who was one of the Protectors of slaves, and a member of the Legislature, was a man possessed of many ideas before his time.

JOHN BIGELOW'S [b. 1817] "Jamaica in 1850" (69) is a descriptive account of the island written by an American, when on a pleasure visit to the island. The narrative is limited "almost exclusively to such incidents as seemed necessary to an intelligible analysis of the causes which have reduced Jamaica to her present deplorable condition, and of the means which are in operation for her ultimate restoration." To the student of Jamaica history it is well worthy of perusal, for it is evidently the result of research, observation and thought. Bigelow was associate editor and proprietor of the "New York Evening Post."

THOMAS HARVEY, of Leeds, and WILLIAM BREWIN, of Cirencester, both members of the Society of Friends, by which they were sent out to report on the schools, religious bodies and other public institutions of the island, were the authors of "Jamaica in 1866" (70). The former had visited this island about thirty years previously, with Joseph Sturge in a voyage to "The West Indies in 1837," the results of which were published in 1838, and he was thus able to make useful comments on the alterations which had taken place in the interval.

They spent a few months in Jamaica; after travelling round nearly all parts of the coast and visiting the central parts of St. James, Clarendon and Trelawny, they reported on the country, parish by parish.

RAMPINI'S "Letters from Jamaica" (71) "pretend to be nothing more than -

truthful record of a traveller's impressions." The book contains a number of negro proverbs.

Sir SIBBALD SCOTT's book (72) consists of a series of traveller's letters to his wife, supplemented by a brief historical account of the island gathered from Bridges, Gardner and other well-known writers.

"The Isle of Streams" was first published in Jamaica in 1833, under the title, "Jamaica, a poem" in "Sheridan's Magazine," edited by Francis C. Sheridan, private secretary to Lord Mulgrave, the novelist-governor of Jamaica, who also contributed to the magazine, which came to a premature end in that year. This and other poems included in the volume (72A) were written at Buff Bay where the Hon. WILLIAM HOSACK, the author, resided for many years. He was Custos of the Parish of St George, before its amalgamation with Portland in 1867: a member of the House of Assembly for St. George, and a member of the Executive Committee and of the Privy Council. He was a son of John R. Hosack of Glenaher, Dumfriesshire and a brother of John Hosack, a lawyer and historical writer. He came to Jamaica to look after his property at the age of seventeen, "hardly old enough to look after myself." "Jamaica" consists of ninety-three verses, descriptive of the island, its natural history and its inhabitants, and includes a description of a hurricane.

Dr. PARKHURST's [d. 1893] "Picturesque Jamaica" contains twenty-five views of scenery and buildings printed in mezzotype from negatives taken by the author. The scenes, which are typical of the eastern half the island, and range from the Blue Mountain Peak to the plains of Liguanea, are accompanied by descriptive letterpress, appreciative of the natural scenery, the botany and history of the island. Unfortunately, the author died before his self-imposed task was completed.

The nature of BACON and AARON's "New Jamaica" (73) is fully shown by the title. Mr. VILLIERS STUART's work (75) has special interest as being a kind of memorial of the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, to the opening of which he came out: and THOMAS's "Untrodden Jamaica" (74) has reference to the John Crow Mountains, the Blue Mountains and the Maroons.

IV. NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoology and Botany.—Dr. HENRY STUBBE [1631-1676], the son of a poor minister, was patronized by Sir Henry Vane, the younger, and was educated at Westminster School under the celebrated Dr. Busby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was considered the best Greek scholar in the university. He then for a time left Oxford and served in the Parliamentary army in Scotland from 1653 to 1655; returning to Oxford, he was made M. A. in 1657, and became second keeper of the Bodleian Library, where his diligent reading and retentive memory enabled him to add largely to his store of knowledge. In 1659, Cromwell being dead, and the Restoration imminent, Stubbe shared the fate of many others, who were loyal to their principles and were soon on one pretext or another ejected from office. He had studied medicine for some years, and, no other career being now open to him, he established himself as a physician at Stratford-on-Avon. He seems to have made his peace with Charles II., for he received the appointment of Physician to the Island of Jamaica in 1662, and remained here till 1665. Of the incidents of his life here, no record exists, except that his health was continuously bad, and on that account he was compelled to resign his appointment. It is incidentally mentioned that he had intended to pursue his studies in botany, natural history, &c., in the Spanish colonies of North and South America, but that sickness had prevented him. He afterwards practised with success as a physician in England. His books and pamphlets are numerous but nearly all political or polemical. With the exception of the papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," the only work of a non-disputatious kind is, "The Indian Nectar, or a discourse concerning Chicolata" (76), published in London in 1662. It was written and published while Stubbe was "detained beyond my expectation at London, to receive the benefit of what His Majesty had given me by

way of advance to go into Jamaica." A work of some scarceness, "The Indian Nectar," is not mentioned by Lowndes. In his dedicatory epistle, he promises that he will "from Jamaica give you a better book, and (I believe) better chocolata." He never kept his promise, so far at least as the "better book" is concerned.

SIR HANS SLOANE [1660-1753] studied botany, materia medica and pharmacy in England and France: in 1687 he came in the suite of the Duke of Albermarle to Jamaica, where in fifteen months he collected 800 plants, most of which were new species: of these he published in 1696 a catalogue in Latin "Catalogus Plantarum" (77); and in 1707 and 1725 he published two large volumes entitled, "A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nieves, St. Christophers, and Jamaica, with the Natural History . . . of the last of those Islands" (78), with many engravings from crayon drawings. During his stay in Jamaica, he resided in an old Spanish-fronted building in the lane at the back of King's House, Spanish Town. His wife, whom he married in 1695 and who died in 1724, was Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Langley, and widow of FfULK ROSE of St. Catherine (who from 1675 to 1693 represented first St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, and afterwards St. John, in the House of Assembly, and who in 1693 had bequeathed to her his estate Knollis Plantation); in 1693 he was Secretary to the Royal Society, of which he edited the Transactions for twenty years and to which he contributed twenty-two papers; he practised with great success as a physician; in 1716 he was created a baronet, being the first physician so honoured; and Physician-General to the Army; from 1719 to 1735 he was President of the College of Physicians; and in 1727 President of the Royal Society. He bequeathed his books, manuscripts, prints and curiosities (including his Jamaica collections) to the nation on condition that £20,000 (or less than half what they had cost him) was paid to his executors. The collection formed the basis of the British Museum. He gave the Apothecaries Company the freehold of the physic garden at Chelsea, and he assisted to start the Foundling Hospital.

DR. WILLIAM KING, D.C.L. [1663-1712], after studying at Westminster, had a brilliant career at Oxford. He wrote several humorous pamphlets on the side of the Tories and high-church party, but, taking to drink, he ruined himself in spite of his abilities and the patronage which they secured for him. Pope told Lord Burlington that he remembered that King could "write verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak." He satirized the Transactions of the Royal Society in his "Useful Transactions" commenced in 1709, but which however only lived through three numbers, the last of which (79) parodies the "History of Jamaica" by Sloane, whose author King had satirized nine years earlier in the "Transactioner." Amongst the most successful of his numerous writings were "The Art of Cookery, in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry," and his "Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes."

As the civil part of Patrick Browne's "Civil and Natural History" (80) is confined to but twenty-seven pages, and as its main object is to describe the natural products and resources of the island, it seems fitting that the work should be classed under natural history. PATRICK BROWNE [1720?-1790], a native of Ireland, resided for a time in 1737 in Antigua, but he returned to Europe and studied physical science in Paris and Leyden, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1743, and where he made the acquaintance of Gronovius, and began a correspondence with Linnæus, which continued till his death, the names of both of whom appear in the list of subscribers to his book on Jamaica. After practising for two years in London, Browne returned to the West Indies, and settled in Jamaica where he resided several years, studying the geology, botany and zoology of the island. The account of his "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica" (80) given in the life of Browne in the "Dictionary of National Biography" is as follows:—"In 1755 he published a new map of Jamaica, and in 1756 'Civil and Natural History of Jamaica' in folio, ornamented with forty-nine engravings, a map of the island, and a map of the harbour of Port Royal, Kingston, &c. All the copperplates as well as the

original drawings used in the work were consumed in the great fire in Cornhill, 7 Nov., 1765, and consequently the second edition of the book published in 1769, with four new Linnæan indexes, is without illustrations." One of the two editions of this work in the Library of the Institute bears on its title page the date 1789 (81), which date is not mentioned in the notice given above. It does not possess the "large draught of the harbours of Port Royal and Kingston" mentioned in the preface, and the map of the island is not that of the first edition, but that, by Thomas Kitchen dated 1774, which appeared in Long's "History" (cf. 4); but, curiously enough, it possesses all the forty-nine copperplates, but reversed, and those by Ehret do not bear his name.

HENRY BARHAM, F.R.S., [d. 1726] a descendant of the Barhams of Barham Court in Kent, who is often confounded with his son Henry Barham, M.D.,* was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. The son of a physician who died when his son was but a lad, he entered the navy as surgeon's mate, but soon leaving that he went to Spain, to Madras and thence to Jamaica, where he probably settled about 1630, as in 1720 he referred to his son having practised in the island as a physician for twenty years. He was surgeon-major of the military forces in the island, and in 1715 he introduced logwood into the island; but in 1716 he left and settled in Chelsea where he devoted his time to rearing silk-worms and spinning silk. In 1717, he was made a member of the Royal Society, but he never obtained the coveted diploma of M.D. In 1720, he received an appointment as superintendent of a company formed to prosecute silver mining in Jamaica. The undertaking proved a failure, but he continued to reside in the island till his death, which occurred at Spanish Town in 1726. Sir Hans Sloane had a high opinion of him and made use, in his Natural History, of many valuable communications, amongst which was the manuscript of "*Hortus Americanus*" (82), which, as it is stated on its title page to be the work of Dr. Barham, has been wrongly ascribed to the son Henry Barham, M.D.. He also wrote a "History of Jamaica," which his son, after his death, sent to Sir Hans Sloane, 'to see the best method of printing it,' but it was never published. The original copy, in the hand writing of the father, and inscribed, 'wrote by Henry Barham, sur., F.R.S.,' is in the British Museum (*Sloane MSS.* 3918). In another copy, in a different hand, there is a note by E. Long, erroneously attributing the work to Henry Barham, M.D. Barham also wrote two papers for the Royal Society: 'An Account of a Fiery Meteor seen in Jamaica to strike the Earth.' *Phil. Trans.* 1718 *Abrev.* vi. p. 368; and 'Observations on the Produce of the Silk-worm and of Silk in England.'

His son, the Dr. Barham alluded to above, who was a member of the House of Assembly, married Elizabeth Foster, the widow of Thomas Foster of St. Elizabeth, through whom he became possessed of considerable property. His step-son was the first of the Foster-Barhams.

Dr. ANTHONY ROBINSON [d. 1763], surgeon and botanist, a native of Sunderland, England, where he was apprenticed to his father, a surgeon and apothecary, early turned his attention to botany: came to Jamaica, and made a collection of several hundred figures and descriptions of Jamaica plants and animals: the drawings are in the Institute of Jamaica with a copy of the MS. made under the supervision of his friend, Robert Long (83). The original MS. is lost. His notes were used by Lunan in his "*Hortus Jamaicensis*" (cf. 85), and by Gosse in his "*Naturalist's Sojourn*" (cf. 83) and "*Birds of Jamaica*" (87). The House of Assembly voted Robinson £140 in 1767 for his discovery of a method of making soap from the juice of the corotœ.

Of JOHN LUNAN [fl. ab. 1814], the compiler of "*Hortus Jamaicensis* (85)," little is known. The work first appeared in parts by subscription, and afterwards, in 1814, in two volumes. It contains extracts from the manuscripts of Anthony Robinson and Dr. Broughton. He complains in an address to the subscribers of the lack of assistance and information offered to him. For that rea-

* See his Life in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

son, he never completed the natural history of the island, by treating of the animal and mineral kingdoms. "It claims no other merit than that of a careful compilation from Barham, Sloane, Browne, Long, Grainger, Wright, Swartz, the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Chambers's *Cyclopaedia*, Martyn's *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary* (a work of inestimable value, and from which the greatest assistance has been derived in the scientific part), besides many other valuable books, as, in its progress, the discerning reader will easily perceive."

JAMES MACFADYEN, M.D. [1718-1850], a pupil of Sir William Hooker, to whom his "*Flora of Jamaica*" (83) is dedicated, was appointed Island Botanist and arrived in Jamaica in 1826, in which year he took charge of the Botanical Gardens at Bath, but did not retain the position for more than two years. In 1837 he published at Glasgow the first volume of his "*Flora of Jamaica*," by which work he is best known, and on a continuation of which he was working at the time of his death. The first volume of 351 pages goes to the end of the *Leguminosae*. The second volume was only printed to page 216, ending with a description in part of *Portlandia gypsophylla*; and only a few copies were issued; the rest, with M.S., being destroyed by fire.* He filled successively the posts of Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Jamaica Society for the cultivation of Agriculture and other Arts and Sciences; and he was Acting President of the Board of Health. He states in his preface that his object in publishing the "*Flora*," is to supply the deficiencies of Lunan, by whom scarcely one-half of the plants then known to be indigenous to the island, were noticed. There is a marble tablet to Macfadyen's memory in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kingston.

PHILIP HENRY GOSSE [1810-1888], zoologist, was from 1827 to 1835 in an office in Newfoundland, and in 1835-38 in Canada; in 1836, he wrote his "*Entomology of Newfoundland*" (which still remains unpublished); he returned to England in 1839 and sold his M.S. of his "*Canadian Naturalist*"; he published "*Introduction to Zoology*," in 1843; in 1844 he started for Jamaica, where he remained for eighteen months at Bluefields near Savanna-la-Mar; and collected and sent home specimens of many rare animals; in 1847 he published his "*Birds of Jamaica*" (87), and in 1849 a folio volume of plates in illustration. In 1851 he published his "*Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*" (88), in which he was much assisted by the Hon. Richard Hill [cf. 43]; in 1852 he published "*Antiquities of Assyria*," and in 1853, "*A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast*," in which is described the marine aquarium which he had invented; in 1854, appeared "*The Aquarium*," in 1855-56, "*Manual of Marine Zoology*," in 1856, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the transactions of which he contributed numerous papers; in 1858-60, appeared "*Actinologia Britannica*"; and in 1860, "*Romance of Natural History*."

Geology.—Sir HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE's [1796-1855] "*Remarks*" (93) are accompanied by a geological map of the eastern half of the island, of sections at St. George's Gap, from Kingston to St. Mary; from Old Harbour to Llundas Vale, and from the sea to Catherine's Peak; and a panoramic view from Strawberry Hill in the St. Andrew's Mountains.

Though upwards of a quarter of a century old, the "*Reports*" (94) of JAMES G. SAWKINS still remain the standard work on the geology of the island. "A perusal of the first 37 pages of this work, in which the physical geography and outlines of the different formations is given by Mr. Sawkins, if accompanied by an inspection of the coloured map, will give the general geologist a clear view of the whole subject; but that which renders this work valuable to the Jamaica proprietors is the detailed description of the lithological structure of each of the large parishes into which the island is divided."

* This second volume is very rare, and bears no date; but Professor Dr. Urban of Berlin has made the following note on the subject:—"Macfadyen cites, in the second part, the plants of Dr. Alexander Prior who collected in Jamaica November, 1849, till July 1850. Macfadyen died 1850: therefore the year of impression (or publication) of the second volume is 1850."

LUCAS BARRETT [1837-1862], who was associated with Sawkins in his survey, first devoted his attention to marine fauna, and he made several dredging trips. In 1855 he was curator of the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge, and was elected a fellow of the Geological Society when only eighteen. In 1859, he was appointed director of the Geological Survey of Jamaica, and on his arrival he vigorously proceeded to map out the rocks of the island, making several valuable discoveries. In 1862, he went to London as Commissioner for Jamaica at the International Exhibition: on his return he was unfortunately drowned off Port Royal while investigating, in a diving apparatus, the coral formation.

Climate.—The Honourable JAMES CECIL PHILLIPPO, M. D. [1830-1893], son of the Rev. James Mursell Phillippo (cf 134), was educated in England, graduated at Edinburgh, where he took his M.D. and M.R.C.S.; returned to Jamaica, and practiced first at Spanish Town and afterwards in Kingston. He was President of the Medical Council of Jamaica, an original member and first Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, and President or vice President of several important associations. In 1889 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and in 1892, upon the Governor withdrawing, temporarily as it afterwards proved, from the position, he was appointed President of the Legislative Council. He was ever ready to do what he could for the advancement of his native land. His "Climate of Jamaica" (98) is divided into various chapters treating of Kingston and the lowlands; from Kingston to the mountains; the climate; tubercular disease; disease generally, and the mineral springs. Other works from his pen were "Cholera in Jamaica" (116), "Jamaica its government and its people," and papers on the cultivation of the Ramie, and the mineral springs of the island.

V. MEDICINE.

JOHN HUNTER [d. 1809], who is not to be confounded with his more celebrated contemporaneous namesake, was born in Perthshire, and took his M.D. in Edinburgh in 1775. From 1781 to 1783 he was superintendent of the military hospitals in Jamaica. He then settled and practised in London, and in 1778 he published his most important contribution to medical literature "Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica" (101), a second edition of which appeared in 1796, and a third in 1808: a German translation was published at Leipsic in 1792. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions, 1788, vol. 78, a paper on "Some Observations on the heat of Wells and Springs in the Island of Jamaica, and on the Temperature of the Earth below the Surface in different climates," the subject having been suggested by Cavendish to him when he was about to embark for Jamaica in 1780.

THOMAS DANCER, M.D. [ab. 1755-1811-12*], who gave up divinity for physic, came to Jamaica in 1773 and settled Spanish Town in 1776: and in 1779 he went out at the request of the Governor, General Dalling, as chief of the Hospital Staff on the expedition (which comprised a contingent of 1,379 men from Jamaica) against San Juan de Nicaragua, in which expedition Nelson, who was then Governor of Fort Charles, and who accepted a subordinate position, narrowly escaped death from a malarial fever and also from the sting of a snake. The castle was captured, but the victors suffered much from disease. More than two thirds perished in the swamps, and the remainder returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and health. One can imagine that under such conditions Dr. Dancer's was not an enviable position. He afterwards published a "Brief History of the San Juan Expedition," which treats of the deaths amongst the troops, owing to the utter lack of sanitation. In 1781, he was appointed Physician to the Bath, at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas-ye-East, for which he received £300 per annum, £200 as physician, and £100 for attending to the poor at the Bath. Whilst acting in that capacity

* The "Dictionary of National Biography" says August, 1810, and a note added by his editors to his autobiography in the third edition of his "Medical Assistant" says June, 1811. Both these dates are wrong. He died between 27th July, 1811 when he made a codicil to his will and January 24, 1812, when the will was read.

he brought out in 1784 a small octavo volume entitled a "Short Dissertation on the Jamaica Bath Waters" (102). It contains an account of numerous experiments which Dancer made with the water, and also a curious list of persons "cured or greatly relieved" by the water. Many of them seemed to have suffered from that complaint which was so fashionable a century ago, "dry belly-ache." To it were appended two pages of the rarer plants cultivated in the garden there. A full list was issued in 1792, from which we learn that he had introduced in the two previous years, many plants, some of which he owed to his correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent botanist. In 1795 he went to England for his health. Soon after his return, he was, in 1797 appointed Island Botanist, and remained at Bath till the year 1799. In 1804, Dancer, the "Dictionary of National Biography" tell us, "printed a small tract,—'Some Observations respecting the Botanical Garden,' (103) recounting its history and removals, and making suggestions for its better support; but his proposals not being accepted by the House of Assembly he resigned his position as 'island botanist.'" He had however relinquished the post of island botanist as early as 1802, and he held it again from 1805 till his death. The appointment was then worth £200 per annum. On the appearance in 1801 of his "Medical Assistant", by which work he is best known, it was anonymously attacked by an ex-official named Fitzgerald, in a professed reprint in the "Royal Jamaica Gazette," of a critique in the "Edinburgh Review." Dancer's last literary work was the exposure of this fiction. A second edition of the "Medical Assistant" was sold out, and a third appeared in 1819, after his death, the editors of which had become possessed of the work with the author's corrections and additions, having purchased it at the sale of his effects. This copy of the second edition (104) is now in the library of the Institute. The third edition (105) is especially interesting from the fact that, published after his death, it contains a short autobiography of the author, as well as his portrait engraved in stipple by William Holl, the grandfather of the famous Frank Holl, R.A., which portrait displays traces of that "irritability of his temper," of which his editors speak. There was also an American edition. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote a "Brief Account of the new settlement at Port Henderson, and an Essay on the Cold Bath," and an "Account of the Cinnamon Plant in the Bath Garden, with the mode of taking and curing Cinnamon."

JOHN WILLIAMSON, M.D., resided chiefly at Spanish Town from 1798 to 1812. His somewhat rare work on Jamaica, entitled "Medical and Miscellaneous Observations, relative to the West India Islands" (106), published at Edinburgh in 1817, is dedicated to the Earl of Harewood, upon whose estate of Williamsfield, in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Dr. Williamson lived for about four years in a professional capacity. The work is written in great measure in journal form, and much of it, though of no special interest to the general reader, is full of information about the treatment of the diseases common in those days—many it must be owned, caused by excessive drinking. But here and there are bits of descriptive writing that give an insight into the domestic history of the times, and in that respect the work serves as a supplement to Lady Nugent's more detailed descriptive diary, which covers part of the same period (cf. 63). During the earlier part of his stay in Jamaica, Dr. Williamson was a partner with Drs. Clark and Forbes of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, but on the death of Dr. Lundie of Spanish Town in 1805, he afterwards removed thither, and became the partner of Dr. Rennalls. He later mentions as his partner a Dr. Bennett, who was probably a descendant of the George Bennett who came out under Venables, and a relative of the Dr. Bennett who was killed in Kingston in 1751 by a brother physician, Dr. Williams. Dr. Williamson appears to have been much impressed by Port Henderson as a health resort. He was in a measure a forerunner of Dr. Bowerbank, for he set himself the task of righting things which were wrong. At the end of the journal, are bound up a number of essays, principally of interest to medical men.

JAMES THOMSON, M.D. [fl. ab. 1820], the author of "A Treatise on the Diseases of Negroes." (107), studied at Edinburgh where he knew Dr. Wright, by whom he was strongly advised, if ever he went to the West Indies, to institute inquiries

into the nature of the disorders to which the negroes are liable, as affording a subject rich with materials, and from whom he received numerous valuable manuscripts bearing on the subject. When he wrote, he was practising in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. His work is dedicated to his partner Dr. John Quier.

Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, F.R.S. [1735-1819], after serving as a naval surgeon under Rodney, lived for 16 years—from 1764 to 1777, and from 1782 to 1785—in Jamaica and wrote on Jamaica medical and botanical subjects: and furnished ornithological and entomological specimens for the museum of natural history of the University of Edinburgh, and botanical specimens to Kew and Sir Joseph Banks's collection. Dr. Wright, while on a visit to Scotland, from conscientious misgivings on his own qualifications in some subordinate departments of the science, declined the offered chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and returned to take up the duties of a medical practitioner in the parish of St. James. He is now chiefly remembered for his introduction of a cold water cure for fever. A "Memoir" (108) of him was published in 1828. It contains extracts from his correspondence and a selection of his papers on medical and botanical subjects.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, M.D. [fl. ab. 1840], the author of "A Practical Treatise on the bilious remittent fever" (109), was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and a member of the Wernerian Society. This work contained the results of twenty-five years observations (1815-1840) and there are remarks on the weather and the prevailing diseases year by year. For some time (1836) he edited the "Jamaica Physical Journal."

Dr. GAVIN MILROY [1805-1886], who reported on the great epidemic of cholera in Jamaica in 1851, was founder of the Milroy lectureship at the Royal College of Physicians. He was educated in Edinburgh where he was one of the founders of the Hunterian Society; but soon settled in London. In 1852 he was sent by the Colonial Office to Jamaica 'to inspect and report on the sanitary condition of that island,' and he gave the results in an official paper (111). In 1862 he was a member of a Committee appointed by the College at the request of the Colonial Office for the purpose of collecting information on the subject of leprosy. The Report was printed in 1867, and in the appendix (p. 230) are some brief 'Notes respecting the Leprosy of Scripture' by Milroy. He wrote much for medical journals.

ALEXANDER FIDDES, F.R.C.S. Edin. [d. 1869], was very popular in his day and famed for his benevolence. He was always ready with his pen in dealing with wrongs in the management of matters pertaining to his profession. A sculptured bust of him stands at the south end of the race-course.

LEWIS QUIER BOWERBANK [1814-1880], son of Rev. Lewis Bowerbank, rector of St. Catherine, was educated in Edinburgh (where he took his M.D., M.R.C.P., and M.R.C.S.) and London: in 1836 he commenced to practise as a physician in Spanish Town: in 1853 he entered into partnership in Kingston with his brother-in-law Dr. Campbell: in 1858 he commenced a successful crusade against the management of the Lunatic Asylum and the Public Hospital and the Quarantine Regulations (cf. 115): in 1860, he represented Kingston in the House of Assembly; and in 1862 he was Custos of Kingston. About 1876, he retired and went to England. To Dr. Bowerbank many of the charities and institutions of the island owe their origin and their success. A statue of him stands on the Parade, Kingston.

VI. AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The "Authentic Papers" (118) consist of a resolution of the Council of Jamaica, advising the Lieutenant Governor [Sir] George Nugent, to interdict the importations of provisions by neutrals which had been allowed since 1800; and representations from the city and parish of Kingston, on the one hand for free trade with America, and on the other for the protection of the United Kingdom and the British colonies, with the Governor's answers thereto. Feeling on the subject at the time ran so high that the Assembly sat with closed doors while discussing it.

THOMAS ROUGHLEY [fl. ab. 1823], the author of "The Jamaica Planter's Guide"

(119), spent nearly twenty years in the island, principally on the north side, as a planter and manager of several estates. The work deals thoroughly with the internal economy of sugar estates.

BENJAMIN M'MAHON'S [fl. ab. 1839] work, "Jamaica Plantership" (120), is also based on a long practical experience of sugar growing. A Scotchman by birth, he served, as he tells us, successively as book-keeper, overseer and attorney, during a residence of eighteen years on twenty-four properties, situated in different parts of the island, commencing with Bloxburgh. He says truly in his preface that "the tone of remark into which at times I have been led is calculated rather to make me enemies than friends." Even when we consider that many evils existed on sugar estates, his language is exaggerated.

Towards the close of 1842, the Governor, the Earl of Elgin, offered £100 for "the best Practical Treatise on the most economical and profitable application of labour to the cultivation of the sugar cane; comprising suggestions with respect to the most advantageous construction and employment of implements of husbandry now in use, and the further introduction of mechanical principles and appliances in aid, or in lieu of manual labor." Nine Essays were sent in, of which eight were published (121). The same governor in 1843 offered a prize of £100 for the best Essay on the best mode of establishing and conducting Industrial Schools, adapted to the wants and circumstances of the agricultural population. Nineteen essays were sent in: the prize was awarded to Lyndon Howard Evelyn of Savanna-la-Mar, and his and the five selected essays were published at the expense of the Governor (121).

Under the *nom-de-guerre* of "Agricola," W. F. WHITEHOUSE published in 1845 various Letters and Essays on "Sugar Farming in Jamaica" (123), which he had contributed from time to time to the public press—i.e. "The Royal Gazette" and "Jamaica Standard," and "The Jamaica Times;" and a few essays written in competition for prizes. In the case of the prize offered for the best essay on the "Economic Cultivation of the Sugar Cane," for which "Agricola" competed unsuccessfully, he proceeded to review the essays of his co-competitors, including the prize-winner, and proved to his own satisfaction that the prize essay was by no means the best. He says, "I am not bold enough to believe but that some of the other essays may be better than my own, etc.;" but he evidently inwardly thought that which he hesitated to state publicly.

HALL PRINGLE'S "Fall of the Sugar Planters of Jamaica, with remarks on their Agricultural Management and on the Labour Question in that Island" (135) treats of a subject that is now old; but it will prove of use to any future historian of the West Indies.

VII. BIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. William Jameson [1807-1847], whose life and labours are recorded by his son-in-law, the Rev ALEXANDER ROBB (129), came to Jamaica in 1837 and settled in Goshen in St. Ann, where he laboured till he left in 1846 to join the then recently formed Old Calabar mission. The work deals with the time of emancipation.

The Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo [cf. 18] by EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, Honorary Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society (134), is compiled entirely from a manuscript portion of an autobiography which Phillippo took to England with him on his last visit, and from a series of diaries and other documents which were sent to the compiler after Phillippo's death. From these somewhat bulky materials a life was re-written.

The Rev. WARRAND CARLISLE [1796-1881], Presbyterian missionary, in early life followed the business of thread manufacture; he entered the ministry and at first laboured in Ireland, but afterwards came to Jamaica, sent out by the Scottish Missionary Society, and in 1843 settled at Brownsville in Hanover, where he laboured till his death. His first wife was a sister of Edward Irving. The volume contains a useful map of the island, shewing the Presbyterian mission stations.

X. FICTION.

MICHAEL SCOTT [1789-1835] was a native of Glasgow at the university of which city he was educated. In 1806 he came to Jamaica and was engaged in the management of several estates till 1810, when he joined a mercantile house in Kingston. It was, we are told in a prefatory notice to "Tom Cringle's Log," "in the course of his employment in this establishment, and of the numerous visits which he had occasion to pay to the neighbouring islands and to the Spanish Main, that he acquired that familiarity with the character of West Indian society, with the wild and adventurous nature of a nautical life, and with the scenes and aspects of a tropical climate, which afterwards imparted so much of truth and vivacity to his sketches." He returned home in 1817, married in the following year, and came out again to Kingston; but in 1822 he settled permanently in Scotland. In 1829, he commenced the publication, under the pseudonym of Tom Cringle, in "Blackwood" of two works which appeared in volume form as "Tom Cringle's Log" (142) and "The Cruise of the Midge" (143), in 1833 and 1834. They were highly praised at the time, and Coleridge in his "Table Talk" called them "most excellent." They have been translated into German "Tom Cringle's Log", whose author was for some time unknown, was ascribed to Captain Chamier, Captain Marryat and Professor Wilson. From internal evidence, it is clear that the events in this story synchronize, if they are not identical with, Scott's own travels. Cringle was in Haiti when Pétion, who died in 1818, was President. Tom Cringle's cotton trees at the Camp, near Kingston, and on the Spanish Town road are still standing. In the "Cruise of the Midge", Scott has introduced the incident of the papers which, found in a shark, led to the condemnation of a ship in Kingston in 1799. The papers are now in the Institute of Jamaica, and the shark's head is in the United Service Museum, London.

Mrs. HENRY LYNCH's works (144-147) were all written for children.

"Cousin Stella" (148) was published anonymously in 1859. It was written by Mrs. JENKIN, the authoress of "Who breaks pays," "Jupiter's Daughters," "Two French Marriages" and other novels, who was a sister of General Jackson who lies buried at Mahogany Vale in the Port Royal Mountains.

The early part of Cousin Stella's life was taken from that of Mrs. Jenkin's niece, Mrs. Prideaux, who, as a little girl of seven years old, was sent home from India to her grandmother in Switzerland with whom she lived till the latter died, when she was sent to a school in England. There the likeness ends. "Silver Hill" in the book was taken from "Round Hill," one of the old properties belonging to the authoress's ancestors in the Port Royal Mountains.

In the year 1860, Captain BROOKE-KNIGHT contributed anonymously to the "Leisure Hour" a tale entitled "The Captain's Story; or Adventures in Jamaica thirty years ago", which was republished in book form, also anonymously, some years later. (149) One of the principal characters is a portrait of the late Judge Jasper Cargill (Mr. Jasper), and the author figures as Lieutenant Brook. They were Winchester boys together, and met about the year 1830 as described in the book. The original of Matthew Rington was Mr. Codrington of Happy Grove, a tobacco property near Manchioneal Bay, and Constant Spring Estate, then the property of Mrs. Cargill (Miss Jane Marston), is called "Running Water." The tale, which is founded on facts, tells of the usual life of the country at that time, and includes accounts of ascents of the John Crow range and the Blue Mountain Peak, whence, the author states, they could see people walking in the streets of Kingston "quite plain." The scene is laid partly at Stony Hill where the white troops were then stationed and partly in the Plantain Garden River district: and the period is that of the early nineteenth century. The illustrations, which originally accompanied the story in the "Leisure Hour," are the early work of Sir John Gilbert.

"The Maroon," (150) the work of the well-known novelist Captain MAYNE REID [1818-1883], describes a sugar-estate named Welcome Hall, near Montego Bay, and a neighbouring pen; and the scene is laid entirely in St. James and Trelawny. The time is shortly anterior to the passing of the Emancipation act in 1833: and the story, which incidentally imparts much information about local natural history and social life of the time, is, as might be expected from its author, full of exciting

adventures. It was first published in the usual three volume form in 1862. Other editions appeared in 1864 and '865. Captain Mayne Reid, a native of Ireland was the son of a Presbyterian minister. When twenty years of age, he visited America and spent five years amongst the western, southern and northern states, making hunting and trading excursions amongst the Indians of the Red River country and Missouri. In 1845, he served in the United States Army throughout the Mexican war. In 1849, he settled in London and devoted himself to writing that long series of novels which have made his name famous.

"Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne" (151) was originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine." It gives a very good idea of military life in Jamaica, nearly half a century ago. The scene is laid at Camp and in the Port Royal Mountains. The house described as Crystal Spring is said to be Mountain Spring.

The scene of "Vere of Ours" (152) by Mr. JAMES GRANT is laid in the eastern end of the island, and the time is that of the rebellion of 1865.

The scene of "In all Shades" (153) by Mr. GRANT ALLEN is ostensibly laid in Trinidad, but the author's knowledge of West Indian manners and customs, which form the substratum of the work, underlying the romance, was gained in Jamaica in the years 1872-1873, when he was Professor at the short-lived Queen's College, Spanish Town; and many Jamaica names occur in the work.

"Poor Little Life" by Mr. GEORGE TEMPLE, which takes its title from a line in Tennyson's "Lucretius"—

"Poor little life, that toddles half an hour,

Crown'd with a flower or two, and there an end."

—is a short story, the scene of which is laid in a pen residence in Liguanea at the foot of the hills, seven miles from Kingston, the original of which was Shortwood. The period is that of the administration of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

In the earlier part of "Out of it" (155), by Miss A. F. RADCLIFFE, the scene is laid at Newcastle.

"A Study in Colour" (156) was written at Constant Spring Hotel, which figures as Summerlands Hotel. The identity of Jamaica is thinly veiled under the name of Creolia, and Kingston is called Port Albert. Until the authoress chooses to reveal her name, which is almost an open secret, her desire for anonymity must be respected.

Addenda.—The following notes should be added to those dealing with the "Descriptive Accounts":—

The "Description" (49) of M. PINGEON, who was a Captain of Artillery and Engineer in the service of Poland, and Secretary of the Musée de Paris, was translated from an article in the "Universal Magazine" for April, 1773, and was issued because, as the translator tells us in his dedicatory epistle to the members of the Musée de Paris, the whole of Europe then had its eyes fixed on the fate of Jamaica, the richest possession of Great Britain in the West Indies. This epistle was probably written very early in the year of publication, 1782, for Rodney's victory of the 12th of April put that fate beyond dispute.

Of PETER MARSDEN, the author of the anonymously published "Account of the Island of Jamaica" (50), nothing is known beyond the fact told us in the "advertisement" that he was at one time resident for nearly a twelvemonth on the estate of the Honourable Mr. Ward called Rhimesbury in Clarendon, at the foot of Carpenter's Mountains. Various namesakes, living in Yorkshire, Durham and Devonshire, were subscribers to the volume.

CATALOGUE.

I. GENERAL HISTORY.

1. [LESLIE, CHARLES]. A New and Exact Account of Jamaica, wherein the antient and present state of that colony, its importance to Great Britain, Laws, Trade, Manners and Religion, together with the most remarkable and curious animals, plants, trees, &c. are described: with a particular account of the sacrifices, libations, &c., at this day in use among the negroes. 8vo.; *Edinburgh*, 1739.
2. — A New History of Jamaica: from the earliest Accounts to the taking of Porto Bello by Vice Admiral Vernon. In thirteen letters from a gentleman to his friend. . . . In which are briefly interspersed the characters of its Governors and Lieutenant-Governors . . . with two maps, one of that island, and the other of the circumjacent islands, and territories belonging to France, Spain, &c. 2nd ed. 8vo.; *London*, 1740.
3. — Histoire de la Jamaïque. Traduite de l'Anglois, par. M. *** ancien officier de Dragons. 2 vols. 12mo.; *Londres*, 1751.
- 3a. — A New and Exact Account of Jamaica, wherein the Antient and Present State of that Colony, its Importance to Great Britain, Laws, Trade, Manners and Religion, together with the most remarkable and curious Animals, Plants, Trees, &c. are described. * * * 3rd ed. To which is added an Appendix, containing an Account of Admiral Vernon's Success at Porto Bello and Chagre. 8vo.; *Edinburgh*, 1740.
4. [LONG, EDWARD.] The History of Jamaica, or General Survey of the Antient and Modern State of that island: with reflections on its situation, settlement, inhabitants, climate, products, commerce, laws and government. Illustrated with copper plates. 3 vols., 4to.; *London*, 1774.
- RENNY, ROBERT. An History of Jamaica. With observations on the climate, scenery, trade, productions, negroes, slave trade, diseases of Europeans, customs, manners and dispositions of the inhabitants. To which is added an illustration of the advantages which are likely to result from the abolition of the slave trade. 4to.; *London*, 1807.
6. BRIDGES, Rev. GEORGE WILSON, A.M. The Annals of Jamaica. 2 vols., 8vo.; *London*, 1828.
7. GARDNER, [Rev.] W[ILLIAM] J[AMES]. A History of Jamaica, from its Discovery by Christopher Columbus to the present time; including an account of its Trade and Agriculture; sketches of the Manners, Habits and Customs of all classes of its inhabitants, and a narrative of the Progress of Religion and Education in the island. 8vo.; *London*, 1873.

II.—CERTAIN ASPECTS OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

i. *Discovery and Spanish Occupation.*

8. HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE. [Three volumes bound in one.] Rampspoedige Water-Togt door Franciscus de Porras, met eenige Muitingen van Jamaica naa Hispaniola vrugtelooos ondernooten, in 't Jaar 1504. Verhalende niet alleen des Ammiraal Kolumbus zeldzaam wedervaren met gemelden de Porras, maar ook zyne verdere Togten, en Wederkomst in Kastilien tot aan zyn dood. Beneficent des Zee-Togt van Fernandes Cortes, in 't zelve Jaar gedaan naar Hispaniola. Uyt Koninglyk bevel eertyds in 't Spaans beschreeven door Antonius de Herrera. . . . 8vo.; *Leyden*, 1706.
9. — Aankomst van Jean d'Ezquebel ter Bevolking van Jamaica, door den Ammiraal Diego Kolumbus, van Hispaniola derwaards gezonden, in 't Jaar 1510. . . . Uit d'oorspronkelyke berigten en Koninglyk bevel in 't Spaans beschreeven door Antonius de Herrera. . . . 8vo.; *Leyden*, 1706.
10. — Drie verscheyde Togten ter Zee en te Land in de West-Indien, gedaan in 't Jaar 1523 en vervolgens. De eerste door Franciscus de Garay van Jamaica na Panuco. . . . Uyt d'eyge berigten der Reysigers, en Koninglyk bevel eertyds in 't Spaans beschreeven door den Heer Antonius de Herrera. . . . 8vo.; *Leyden*, 1707.
11. CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A. Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica. (Special Double Number of the Journal of the Institute of Jamaica in commemoration of the four hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of Jamaica by Columbus). 4to.; *Kingston, Ja.*, 1894.

ii. *Capture.*

12. A Brief and Perfect Journal of the late Proceedings and Successes of the English Army in the West Indies, continued until June the 24th, 1655, together with some quaeres inserted and answered. Published for satisfaction of all such who desire truly to be informed in these particulars. By I.S. an Eye-Witnesse. 4to.; *London*, 1655.

iii. *Slavery.*

13. BRIDGES, Rev. G[EO]RGE W[ILSON]. Dreams of Dulocracy; or the Puritanical Obituary. An appeal not to the Romantic Sensibility, but to the good Sense of the British Public. 1824.
14. BICKELL, Rev. R. The West Indies as they are; or a real picture of Slavery, but more particularly as it exists in Jamaica. In three parts with notes. 8vo.; *London*, 1826.

15. DELA BECHE, [Sir] H[ENRY] T[HOmas]. Notes on the present condition of the Negroes in Jamaica. 8vo.; *London*. 1825.
 16. BARCLAY, ALEXANDER. A Practical View of the present state of Slavery in the West Indies, or an examination of Mr Stephen's "Slavery of the British West Indian Colonies," containing more particularly an account of the actual condition of the Negroes in Jamaica, with observations on the decrease of the slaves since the abolition of the Slave Trade, and on the probable effects of Legislative Emancipation: also strictures on the Edinburgh Review and on the Pamphlets of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bickell. 8vo.; *London*. 1826.
 17. MADDEN, R[ICHARD] R[OBERT], M.D. A Twelvemonth's Residence in the West Indies, during the transition from slavery to apprenticeship; with incidental notices of the state of society, prospects, and natural resources of Jamaica and other islands. 2 vols., 8vo.; *London*. 1835.
 18. PHILLIPPO, [REV.] JAMES M[URCELL]. Jamaica: Its past and present state. [Illustrated.] 8vo.; *London*. 1843.
 19. — The same. large 8vo.; *Philadelphia*. 1843.
 20. The Jamaica Movement for promoting the enforcement of the Slave-Trade Treaties and the Suppression of the Slave Trade; with statements of Fact, Convention and Law. Prepared at the request of the Kingston Committee. Printed for gratuitous distribution. 8vo.; *London*. 1850.
 21. BLEBY, [REV.] HENRY. Death Struggles of Slavery. Being a narrative of facts and incidents, which occurred in a British Colony, during the two years immediately preceding negro emancipation. 12mo.; *London*. 1853.
 22. PIM, COMMANDER BEDFORD, R.N. The Negro and Jamaica. (Read before the Anthropological Society of London). 8vo.; *London*. 1866.
- iv. Maroons.
23. The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes, published by order of the Assembly. To which is prefixed an introductory account, containing observations on the disposition, character, manners and habits of life of the Maroons, and a detail of the origin, progress and termination of the late war between those people and the white inhabitants [by Bryan Edwards]. 8vo.; *London*. 1796.
 24. DALLAS, R[OBERT] C[Harles]. The History of the Maroons, from their origin to the establishment of their chief Tribe at Sierra Leone: including the expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of procuring Spanish Chasseurs; and the state of the island of Jamaica for the last ten years: with a succinct History of the island previous to that period. [Illustrated.] 2 vols., 8vo.; *London*. 1803.
- v. Churches.
25. SAMUEL, Rev. PETER. Wesleyan-Methodist Missions in Jamaica and Honduras delineated: containing a description of principal stations. Together with a consecutive account of the rise and progress of the work of God at each. Illustrated by a map and 33 lithograph views, executed from drawings taken on the spot. 8vo.; *London*. 1850.
 - 25a. BLYTH, Rev. GEORGE. Reminiscences of Missionary Life, with suggestions to Churches and Missionaries. Second thousand. 8vo.; *Edinburgh*. 1851.
 26. BUCHNER, J. H. The Moravians in Jamaica; History of the Mission of the United Brethren's Church to the Negroes in the island of Jamaica from the year 1754 to 1854. 8vo.; *London*. 1854.
 27. CLARK, JOHN, W[ALTER] DENDY and J[AMES] M[URCELL] PHILLIPPO. The Voice of Jubilee. A narrative of the Baptist Mission, Jamaica, from its commencement; with Biographical notices of its fathers and founders. With an introduction by [the Rev.] David J. East. 8vo.; *London*. 1865.
 28. HILL, RICHARD. Eight Chapters in the History of Jamaica, from A.D. 1508 to A.D. 1680, illustrating the settlement of the Jews in the island. Published in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. 8vo.; *Kingston, Ja.* [1868.]
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- vi. Disturbances.
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 34. [COCKBURN, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart.] Charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, in the case of the Queen against Nelson and Brand. Taken from the shorthand writer's notes, revised and corrected by the Lord Chief Justice, with occasional notes. Edited by Frederick Cockburn. 8vo.; *London*. 1887.

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42. Interesting Tracts relating to the Island of Jamaica, consisting of curious State-papers, Councils of war, letters, petitions, narratives, &c., &c., which throw great light on the History of that Island, from its conquest down to the year 1702. 4to.; *St. Jago de la Vega [Spanish Town], Ja.* 1800.
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- III. DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS.
44. H[ICKERINGILL], E[DMUND]. Jamaica Viewed; with all the ports, harbours, and their several soundings, towns and settlements thereunto belonging together, with the nature of it's climate, fruitfulness of the soil, and it's suitability to English complexions. With several other collateral observations and reflexions upon the Island. 2nd ed.; 8vo.; *London*. 1661.
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46. The Present State of Jamaica, with the Life of the Great Columbus, the first Discoverer; to which is added an exact account of Sir Henry Morgan's voyage to, and famous siege and taking of Panama from the Spaniards. 12mo.; *London*. 1683.
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- 48a. IMPORTANCE, THE, OF JAMAICA TO GREAT BRITAIN CONSIDERED; with some account of that Island, from its Discovery in 1492 to this Time: and a List of the Governors and Presidents, with an Account of their Towns, Harbours, Bays, Buildings, Inhabitants, Whites and Negroes, &c.
- The Country and People cleared from Misrepresentations; the Misbehaviour of Spanish Governors by entertaining Pirates, and plundering the Inhabitants and Merchants of Jamaica, and the Rise of the Pirates among them.
- An account of their Fruits, Drugs, Timber and Dying-woods and of the Uses they are apply'd to there: With a Description of Exotick Plants, preserved in the Gardens of the Curious in England; and of the Kitchen and Flower-Gardens in the West Indies. Also of their Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects; with their Eatables and Potables, Distempers and Remedies.
- With an account of their Trade and Produce; with the advantages they are of to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies in North America, and the Commodities they take in return from them, with the Danger they are in from the French at Hispaniola, and their other Islands and Settlements on the Continent.
- In a Letter to a Gentleman. In which is added a Postscript of the Benefits which may arise by keeping of Carthagena to Great Britain and our American Colonies; with an account of what Goods are used in the Spanish Trade, and Hints of settling it after the French Method * * * and of the Trade and Method of living of the Spaniards and the English South-Sea Company's Factors there. 8vo.; *London*. [1741.]

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54. [STEWART, J.]. An Account of Jamaica and its inhabitants. By a gentleman long resident in the West Indies. 8vo.; *London*. 1808.
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- 72a. HOSACK, WILLIAM.

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- 72b. PARKHURST, V. P. Picturesque Jamaica: in ten parts. [Five only published]. 4to.; *Kingston, Ja.* 1887.
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- IV. NATURAL HISTORY.
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[Please insert as an Appendix to the Handbook.]

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31 of 1890 provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the Streets. The Commissioners empowered under the Law to carry out the necessary work secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the Sewerage Works and to advise the Commissioners during their execution. The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3rd., 1893 and Mr. Buchanan who was engaged as resident engineer, arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project will be a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character and in order to reduce the size of the sewers the minimum rain water will be excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers will be of cast iron and the street sewers and house drains of glazed earthenware pipes.

The intercepting sewer will run along the centre of Harbour Street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the service and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey to the pump well at the pumping station near the Gas Works, from the pumping station a cast iron pumping main laid along Tower Street and the Windward Road will convey the sewage to the sea near the Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of about 20 horse power each will be provided. The sewage will be received into a pump well which will be closed by an air tight deck. It is proposed that the use of water-closets should be introduced gradually. In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer and also at the pumping station was commenced. Most of the pumping machinery and nearly all the cast iron pipes required have been delivered in Kingston. For the improvement of the streets no definite project has yet been proposed.

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