

THE  
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR

1 8 9 5:

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).

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## PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1895.

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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.

*1st Feb 1895*

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## 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.				
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. lowest charge 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 Jujury, 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 Larache, 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. Larache; 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 Island.
- British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments.



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.
Guatemala.	Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).	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, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.	Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	Russia, including Finland.
Liberia.	Salvador.
Luxemburg.	St. Pierre et Miquelon.
Malta and its dependencies, <i>i.e.</i> , Cozzo, Comino and Giminotto.	Servia.
Marquesas Islands.	Siam.
Mexico.	South African Republic (Transvaal).
Montenegro.	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.
Natal.	Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.
Netherlands.	Phillippine Islands and Marian Islands.
Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies ( <i>viz</i> : 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).	Sweden.
New Guinea, German Territory of	Switzerland.
New Zealand.	Tahiti.
Nicaragua.	Turkey, European and Asiatic.
Norway.	United States of Colombia; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha Savanilla.
	United States of America.
	Uruguay.
	Venezuela.
	Zanzibar.

*Prepayment 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, Matabeleland, 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)							
c. “ via Mauritius							
. Morocco (except places given in note)							
						Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.

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)							
Niger Coast Protectorate, viz.:—							
Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New and Old), Opobo, and Warree or Fercados,	5	1	2	1	4		
Orange Free State							
St. Helena							
Sarawak							
Society Islands							
Other parts							
						Same as for Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.	Same as for Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.

(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 Balacava. 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.
Northiside " "					
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.	
1. North-st. and King-st.	A.M. 8.25	A.M. 10.25	P.M. 12.10	P.M. 2.10	A.M. 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 155.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 15th March, '02.



## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;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
			P.M.		A.M.
Lucea	142	"	1 30	"	10 30
Green Island	154	"	5 5	"	6 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale	39	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Point Hill	45	"	9 15	"	...
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
Walkers' Wood	49	"	7 0	"	4 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
Benson-ton	61	"	8 15	"	3 25
York Castle	55	"	7 0	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	1 35	"	10 15
Retreat	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Davis Town	67	"	7 0	"	4 0
Gayle	88	"	6 0	"	5 25
Guy's Hill	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	3 51	"	7 15
Stewart Town	87	"	5 26	"	5 30
Alexandria	91	"	7 20	"	3 30
Cave Valley	99	"	9 45	"	1 0
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 05
Jackson Town	93	"	6 40	"	4 45
Ulster Spring	103	"	9 40	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi	110	"	10 10	"	1 45
Deeside	110	"	10 15	"	1 45
			P.M.		A.M.
Anchovy via Montego Bay	123	"	4 5	"	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	37	"	...	"	...
*Porus	47	"	6 20	"	...
Mandeville	59	"	9 0	"	3 45
Spur Tree	66	"	10 40	"	2 05
			A.M.		P.M.
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	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
			P.M.		A.M.
Grange Hill	138	"	1 30	"	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, &amp;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	"	4 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	53	"	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 166.

† See note on previous paper.



## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;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.
Luca .	"	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	"	4 25 "
Guy's Hill } via Salt Gut	"	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 } via Duncans	"	4 00 "
Ulster Spring	"	1 00 "
Hampden	"	3 05 "
Adelphi } via Falmouth	"	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	} By Train	Tuesday	10 00 a.m.
May Pen		"	9 35 "
Four Paths		"	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	} via May Pen	"	6 15 p.m.
Alley		"	5 0 "
Salt River		"	2 0 "
Chapelton		"	5 0 "
Rock River		"	2 30 "
Frankfield		"	1 0 "
Milk River via Four Paths		"	4 0 "
Mocha, via Four Paths		"	4 1 "
Shooter's Hill		"	7 58 "
Mile Gully	} via Mandeville	"	6 17 "
Balaclava		"	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 } via Morant Bay	"	5 18 p.m.
Trinityville.	"	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.
<b>DOWN:</b>	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
<i>Kingston to Balacava—</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	...
Balacava	...	...	...	...	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
<b>UP:</b>						
<i>Balacava to Kingston—</i>						
Balacava	...	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 are as 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 addressee 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.

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HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

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 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3							
*Aden (see India)	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Accra, Lagos).
Adrianople	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	7	
Africa, West Coast of	1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
" East Coast of	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
*Algeria	.	3/	.	.	4/6	.	.	.	7	
*Annam	.	5/8	.	.	7/1	.	.	.	7	
Antigua	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Argentine Republic	.	5/10	.	.	7/4	.	.	.	7	
*Ascension	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Australia (see respective Colonies)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
*Austria Hungary	.	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	7	B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandretta Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, 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).
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)	.	3/7	.	.	5/	.	8/	.	7	
*Azores	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	7	
Bahamas via United Kingdom	1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Barbados	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Belgium	.	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	3/10	5/11	.	.	11	
Belize (British Honduras) via United Kingdom	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Belize (direct)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Beyrout	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	8/1	12/	11	
Borneo (North)	1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Bosnia	.	3/4	.	.	5/	.	.	.	7	
*British Guiana	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Bulgaria via Cologne	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	7	
*Bulgaria via Hamburg	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	8/3	.	7	
*Burmah (see India)	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Cameroons	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	7	
*Canada—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	}
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
* Prince Edwards Islands and Province of Quebec	10d.	.	.	10d.	.	.	.	.	7	
Province of Ontario	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Manitoba and North West Territories	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

\* In each case marked thus \* refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, &amp;c.—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.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3							
Columbia (British) (see Canada)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1/2½d.	.	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuana Land—	1/5½d.	.	.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Ceylon	1/2½d.	.	.	11½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Chili	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	7	
China, (see Hong Kong)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
*Cochin China	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	7	
*Colombia, Republic of	.	3/7	.	.	6/8	.	.	9/10	11	
*Congo Free State	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	8/9	12/3	11	
*Constantinople	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	7/9	11/9	11	
*Corsica	.	3/	.	.	4/6	.	.	.	7	
*Costa Rica	.	3/4	.	.	6/1	.	.	9/2	11	
*Cyprus	1/5½d.	.	.	10d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Danish West Indies	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Demerara	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	7	
*Diego Suarez (Iceland)	.	4/10	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	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	1/2½d.	.	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Fiji	.	2/11	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Finland	2/1	3/5	4/9	.	.	.	10/7	.	7	
*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	.	.	5/	.	.	.	7	
Gambia	1/2½d.	.	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Germany	.	2/3½d.	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	7	
*Gibraltar	1/1½d.	.	.	9½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Greek Ports	.	3/7	.	.	5/	.	.	.	7	
*Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	.	.	9d.	.	.	.	.	11	

O.  
Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas,  
St. John and St. Croix.

Note.—In each case marked \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.



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 11 lbs. but not over 15 lbs.		Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3									
*Grenada . . . . .	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11lbs.		
*Guadaloupe . . . . .	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	.	7		
*Heligoland . . . . .	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	7		
*Herzegovina . . . . .	.	.	3/4	.	5/	.	.	.	.	7		
*Holland . . . . .	.	2/2	.	.	3/10½d	5/11	.	.	.	11		
*Hong Kong and places viâ Hong Kong (D)	1/3½d.	.	.	11½d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		D.
*India and places viâ India (E)	1/5½d.	.	.	1/1½d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		Hong Kong (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpoo, Shanghai, Swatow). <i>Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.</i>
*Italy (viâ France) . . . . .	.	2/11	.	.	4/5	.	.	.	.	7		E.
*Italy (viâ Germany) . . . . .	.	3/6½d.	.	.	5/	.	.	.	.	6		India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busruh, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat)
*Janina . . . . .	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	.	7		F.
*Java . . . . .	.	3/7	.	.	5/11	.	.	.	8/9	11		Italy (including Assab and Massawah).
*Jerusalem . . . . .	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	.	7		G.
*Labuan . . . . .	1/4½d.	.	.	1/4½d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
*Little Popo (West Africa) . . . . .	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	.	7		
*Luxemburg . . . . .	.	2/4½d.	.	.	3/10	6/1½d.	.	.	.	11		
*Madagascar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
*Madeira viâ Portugal . . . . .	.	3/4	.	.	4/10	.	.	.	.	7		
*Madeira viâ France (see note) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8/2	.	.	.	.	6½		
*Malta . . . . .	1/1½d.	.	.	9½d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
*Martinique . . . . .	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	.	7		
*Mashonaland . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
*Mauritius and Dependencies . . . . .	.	.	4/6½d.	.	.	.	.	6/11½d	.	7		
*Mayotte . . . . .	.	4/10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7		
*Mexico . . . . .	1/1½d.	.	.	1/1½d.	6/3	.	.	.	.	11		
*Montserrat . . . . .	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
*Morocco . . . . .	.	.	3/7½d.	.	.	.	.	6/0½d.	.	7		
*Natal (including Echowé, Zululand) to all places other than Durban and the Point	1/2½d.	.	.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	.	.	7		
Natal to Durban and the Point only	1/2½d.	.	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	.	7		
*Nevis . . . . .	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
*New Caledonia . . . . .	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	.	7		

Note.—In each case marked thus \* refer to articles specially prohibited.

Parcels for Madeira via France may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

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.		Over 11 lbs. but not over 15 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 15 lbs.	Over 15 lbs. but not over 21 lbs.	Over 21 lbs. but not over 28 lbs.	Over 28 lbs. but not over 35 lbs.		
Newfoundland	1/2d.	.	.	11½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 lbs.	
New Hebrides	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)	.	2/5	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*New Zealand	.	2/5	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Norway	.	2/0½d.	.	.	3/9	5/10	.	.	.	.	11	
North Borneo	1/4½d.	.	.	1/1½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Nossi-Bé	.	4/10	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Novi Bazar	.	3/4	.	.	5/	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Orange Free State	1/8½d.	.	.	1/8½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Phillippopolis	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Portugal (direct)	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/4	.	.	.	7	
*Portugal via France (see note)	.	2/11	.	4/5	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Reunion	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Roumania	.	.	3/5½d.	.	5/9½d.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*St. Helena	1/1½d.	.	.	1/1½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
St. Kitts	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
St. Lucia	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
St. Vincent (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Marie de Madagascar	.	.	4/10	.	6/3	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Samoa (Apia)	.	.	5/4½d.	.	.	.	7/8½d.	.	.	.	7	
Sarawak	} see Italy—	.	.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Sardinia		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sicily	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Siam (Bangkok only)	1/3½d.	.	.	1/3½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Senegal	.	3/7	.	.	5/	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Servia via Cologne	.	.	4/8	.	.	.	8/1	.	.	.	7	
Seychelles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
*Smyrna	.	.	2/10½d.	.	.	.	5/8½d.	8/6½d.	.	.	11	
*South Australia	.	2/5	.	1/2½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Spain (see note)	.	2/11	.	.	4/5	.	.	.	.	.	6½	
*Straits Settlements (H)	1/2½d.	.	.	11½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
(If for H. M. Ships on China Station charge rate as to Hong Kong)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Note.—In each case marked thus \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

Parcels for Portugal and Spain may be accepted up to 46 lbs.

H.  
Straits Settlement, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).  
Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selanger and Sungie Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.



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 11 lbs. but not over 15 lbs.	Over 15 lbs. but not over 21 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3							
*Sweden	.	2/4d.	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	7 lbs.	
*Switzerland	.	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)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tortola	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Transvaal	1/5d.	.	.	1/5d.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Trinidad	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Tunis	.	.	3/3	.	4/8	.	.	.	7	
Turks Islands	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tonquin	.	5/8	.	.	7/1	.	.	.	7	
*Tripoli (Africa)	.	3/2	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	7	
*United States of America	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Uruguay	.	.	.	.	.	.	9/6d.	.	11	
*Victoria (Australia)	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	11	
*Western Australia	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies), (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<p style="text-align: center;">I.</p> <p>The Windward Islands include :</p> <p>Grenada.        }</p> <p>Grenadines.    }</p> <p>St. Lucia.</p> <p>St. Vincent.</p>
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, &amp;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.

## BUEMAH.

(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, jewelry.

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.

#### HELIGOLAND.

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.

## MONTSEERRAT.

(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.

## PHILLIPPOLIS.

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-ardeute.

## 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. Andrew—  
 Bull Bay  
 Cold Spring  
 Gordon Town  
 Guava Ridge  
 Halfway-Tree  
 Lawrence Tavern  
 Stony Hill  
 Up-Park Camp  
 St. Thomas—  
 Bath  
 Blue Mtn. Valley  
 Cedar Valley  
 Morant Bay  
 Plan. Gar. River  
 Port Morant  
 Yallahs  
 Trinity Ville  
 Hagley Gap  
 Portland—  
 Buff Bay  
 Hope Bay  
 Port Antonio  
 Priestman's River  
 Manchioneal  
 Spring Hill  
 St. Margaret's Bay  
 St. Mary—  
 Annotto Bay  
 Castleton  
 Gayle  
 Guy's Hill  
 Hampstead  
 Highgate  
 Oracabessa  
 Port Maria  
 Richmond  
 Retreat  
 St. Ann—  
 Alexandria  
 Benson  
 Brown's Town  
 Cave Valley  
 Claremont  
 Davis Town

St. Ann, *continued*—  
 Dry Harbour  
 Laughlands  
 Lime Hill  
 Moneague  
 Ocho Rios  
 Pedro  
 St. Ann's Bay  
 York Castle  
 Walker's Wood  
 Trelawny—  
 Clark's Town  
 Deeside  
 Duncans  
 Falmouth  
 Hampden  
 Jackson Town  
 Rio Bueno  
 Ulster Spring  
 Stewart Town  
 St. James—  
 Adelphi  
 Anchovy  
 Little River  
 Montego Bay  
 Hanover—  
 Chester Castle  
 Copse  
 Flint River  
 Green Island  
 Lucea  
 Mount Moriah  
 Ramble  
 Westmoreland—  
 Bethel Town  
 Bluefields  
 Darliston  
 Grange Hill  
 Whitehouse  
 Little London  
 Negril  
 Petersfield  
 Savanna-la-Mar  
 St. Elizabeth—  
 Balaclava  
 Black River

St. Elizabeth, *continued*—  
 Lacovia  
 Malvern  
 Middle Quarters  
 Newmarket  
 Santa Cruz  
 Siloah  
 Southfield  
 Manchester—  
 Alligator Pond  
 Christiana  
 Cross Keys  
 Devon  
 Maidstone  
 Mandeville  
 Mile Gully  
 Newport  
 Porus  
 Pratville  
 Shooter's Hill  
 Spur Tree  
 Walderston  
 Watson's Hill  
 Williamsfield  
 Clarendon—  
 Alley  
 Chapelton  
 Croft's Hill  
 Four Paths  
 Frankfield  
 Hayes  
 May Pen  
 Milk River  
 Mocho  
 Rock River  
 Salt River  
 St. Catherine—  
 Bog Walk  
 Ewarton  
 Glengoffe  
 Linstead  
 Luidas Vale  
 Old Harbour  
 Pear Tree Grove  
 Point Hill  
 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	£ 650 s. 0 d.	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
	C. W. Magnan	200 0 0	1st June, '77
Second Class Clerks	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
	E. Borough	110 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	C. G. Kerr	85 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Third Class Clerks	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.
		£ s. d.	
Third Class Clerks	G. W. Heron	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
	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Telegraph Branch	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, alms house 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.