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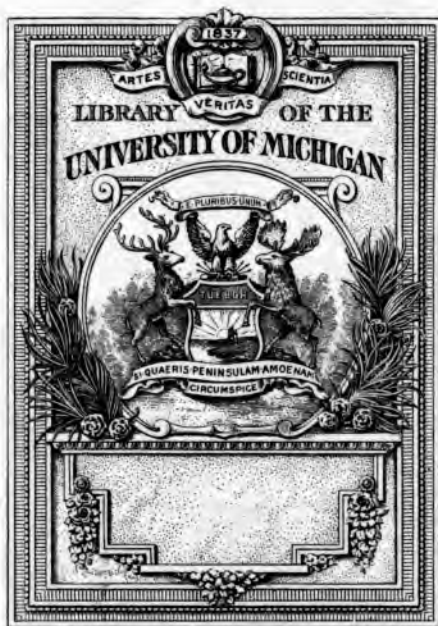
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Jamaica in 1896



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INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

## JAMAICA IN 1896.

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION FOR INTENDING  
SETTLERS AND OTHERS.



KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA, DAVE TREE HALL.

AGENTS IN LONDON—H. SOUTHERN & CO., 140 STRAND, W.C., AND 28 FIDDLERS, W.  
AGENTS IN NEW YORK—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 WEST 23RD STREET.

ALSO OF ARTHUR W. GARDNER & CO., HARRIS STREET, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

1896.



## PREFACE.

The present issue is a new edition of a work which appeared last year, under the title "Jamaica in 1895, a brief Handbook of Information about Jamaica." It was compiled with a view to giving, in a handy form, such particulars concerning the island as might prove of interest to intending settlers and others.

It is, for the most part, an epitome of the information contained in the "Handbook of Jamaica."

As it is mainly intended to impart information to those who are thinking of entering on an agricultural career, short notices have been included on the various articles of cultivation in the island : and thanks are due to those planters and penkeepers who have kindly supplied this information.

The attention of intending settlers is especially drawn to the Articled Pupil Scheme, particulars of which will be found at page 36.

Any corrections or suggestions for a future edition will be thankfully received by the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.

F. C.

Institute of Jamaica,  
Kingston, Jamaica,  
May, 1896.



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## OFFICIAL LIST.

<b>THE GOVERNOR</b>	..	<b>HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S.</b>
<b>The Governor's Private Secretary</b>	..	<b>Lord George FitzGerald, B.A.</b>
<b>The Governor's Aide de-Camp</b>	..	<b>Captain George Pomeroy Colley.</b>
<b>The Officer Commanding the Forces</b>	..	<b>Major-General, H. J. Hallows,</b>
<b>The Commodore</b>	..	<b>Captain Herbert W. Dowding, R.N.</b>
<b>Colonial Secretary</b>	..	<b>Hon F. Evans, C.M.G.</b>
<b>Assistant Colonial Secretary</b>	..	<b>James Allwood.</b>
<b>Chief Justice</b>	..	<b>Sir Fielding Clarke, Knt., LL.B.</b>
<b>Puisne Judge</b>	..	<b>Hon. E. A. Northcote, B.A.</b>
“	..	<b>Hon. C. F. Lumb, LL.D.</b>
<b>Attorney General</b>	..	<b>H. R. P. Schooles.</b>
<b>Assistant Attorney General</b>	..	<b>S. D. Lindo.</b>
“	..	<b>T. B. Oughton, LL.B.</b>
<b>Crown Solicitor</b>	..	<b>A. W. Farquharson.</b>
<b>Registrar General</b>	..	<b>S. P. Smeeton.</b>
<b>Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy</b>	..	<b>P. E. Chapman.</b>
<b>Registrar of the Supreme Court</b>	..	<b>O'Connor DeCordova.</b>
<b>Deputy Keeper of Records</b>	..	<b>E. B. Lynch.</b>
<b>Registrar of Titles</b>	..	<b>Henry F. Pouyat.</b>
<b>Inspector General of Police</b>	}	<b>Colonel Morris J. Fawcett.</b>
<b>Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories</b>		
<b>Protector of Immigrants</b>	..	<b>Hon. P. C. Cork.</b>
<b>Collector General</b>	..	<b>Hon. Robert Batten.</b>
<b>Auditor General</b>	..	<b>J. C. Macglashan.</b>
<b>Treasurer</b>	..	<b>H. W. Livingston.</b>
<b>Superintending Medical Officer</b>	..	<b>Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B.</b>
<b>Director of Public Works</b>	..	<b>Hon. V. G. Bell, C.E.</b>
<b>Surveyor General</b>	..	<b>W. C. Liddell.</b>
<b>Government Inspector of Railways</b>	..	<b>H. Blomfield Smith, A.M.I.C.E.</b>
<b>Postmaster</b>	..	<b>G. H. Pearce.</b>
<b>Stamp Commissioner</b>	..	<b>P. E. Chapman.</b>
<b>Superintending Inspector of Schools</b>	..	<b>Hon. T. Capper, B.A.</b>
<b>Director of Public Gardens and Plantations</b>	..	<b>Hon. Wm Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.</b>
<b>Island Chemist</b>	..	<b>J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C.</b>
<b>Government Meteorologist</b>	..	<b>Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.</b>
<b>Superintendent Government Printing Office</b>	..	<b>J. C. Ford.</b>
<b>Collector of Customs, Kingston</b>	..	<b>C. Goldie.</b>
<b>Harbour Master, Kingston</b>	..	<b>Charlton Thompson.</b>
<b>Health Officer, Port Royal</b>	..	<b>J. Neish, M.D.</b>

**OFFICIAL LIST, continued.****LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.***Ex-officio Members.**Nominated Members.*

H. E. The Governor, <i>President</i> .	Hon. John Pringle, M.B.
Senior Military Officer.	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary.	Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
Attorney-General.	Hon. Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B.
Director of Public Works.	Hon. William Fawcett, B. Sc., F.L.S.
Collector-General.	Hon. P. C. Cork.

*Elected Members.*

Manchester	.. Hon. J. Thompson Palache.
Trelawny	.. Hon. Conway Whiting.
St. Thomas	.. Hon. S. Constantine Burke, F.R.G.S.
St. James	.. Hon. D. A. Corinaldi.
Portland	.. Hon. David Sampson Gideon.
St. Elizabeth	.. Hon. T. P. Leyden.
Clarendon	.. Hon. Robert B. Braham.
St. Catherine	.. Hon. Dugald Campbell.
Westmoreland	.. Hon. and Rev. H. Clarke.
St. Ann	.. Hon. Alfred Norris Dixon.
Kingston	.. Hon. Philip Stern.
St. Andrew	.. Hon. and Rev. Carey B. Berry.
Hanover	.. Hon. DeB Spencer Heaven.
St Mary	.. Hon. Amos DaCosta Levy.

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**PRIVY COUNCIL.***Ex-officio Members.**Nominated Members.*

Senior Military Officer.	Hon. V. G. Bell.
Colonial Secretary.	Hon. Dr. Pringle.
Attorney-General.	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

**OFFICIAL LIST, continued****CUSTODES, CHAIRMEN OF PAROCHIAL BOARDS & RESIDENT MAGISTRATES OF PARISHES.**

Parish.	Custos.	Chairman of Parochial Board.	Resident Magistrate.
Kingston	.. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Hon. Philip Stern, (Mayor.)	E. L. Vickers.
St. Andrew	... Hon. G. Stiebel, C.M.G.	Hon. G. Stiebel, C.M.G.	A. L. Vendryes.
St. Thomas	...	W. A. Henderson.	B. Egerton.
Portland	...	P. A. Moodie.	J. T. Musson.
St. Mary	... Hon. John Pringle, M.B.	Hon. J. Pringle.	R. A. Walcott.
St. Ann	...	J. H. Levy.	I. R. Reece.
Trelawny	... Hon. J. Wauchope Fisher.	L. C. Shirley.	A. B. Dignum.
St James	... Hon. William Kerr.	Samuel Hart.	Maxwell Hall.
Hanover	...	Rev. J. MacNee.	W. P. Clark.
Westmoreland	... Hon. Wm. Ewen.	J. S. Segree.	
St. Elizabeth	... Hon. W. H. Coke.		H. A. Perry.
Manchester	... J. P. Clark	Hon. R. B. Brubham.	W. W. Fisher.
St. Catherine	... Hon. George McGrath.	D. H. Mendez.	J. V. Leach.
Clarendon	...	Quintin Logan	J. Allwood

**FOREIGN CONSULS IN KINGSTON.**

Country.	Consul.
Austria-Hungary	.. William Schiller.
Belgium	.. S. E. Pietersz.
Chili	.. J. Gall.
Columbia	.. W. P. Forwood.
Costo Rica	.. W. P. Forwood.
Denmark	.. S. Soutar.
Ecuador	.. J. Gall
France	.. C. A. Malabre, C.A.
German Empire	.. William Schiller.
Greece	.. Arthur George.
Guatemala	.. G. C. H. Lewis.
Hayti	.. J. R. Chenet, C.G.
Netherlands	.. S. E. Pietersz.
Peru	.. A. DeCordova.
St. Domingo	.. J. B. Soropure.
Salvador	.. J. J. G. Lewis.
Spain	.. J. M. Torroja.
Sweedden and Norway	.. S. Soutar.
United States of America	.. Q. O. Eckford.
Venezuela	.. J. Duff.

Crown Agents in London .. Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, R.E.,  
K.C.M.G. and E. E. Blake.

Representative of Jamaica on the  
Governing Body of the Imperial  
Institute, and Honorary Curator  
of the Jamaica Court. } C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.

## II. GEOGRAPHY.

**POSITION**—Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, situated between  $17^{\circ} 43'$ , and  $18^{\circ} 32'$  N. latitude, and between  $76^{\circ} 11'$  and  $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$  W. longitude. It is 4,193 square miles in extent, having an extreme length of 144 miles, and an extreme width of 49 miles. The latitude of Kingston is  $17^{\circ} 57' 41''$  N., and the longitude is 5 hrs. 7 m. 10.65 sec. West of Greenwich.

The island nearest to Jamaica is Cuba, which is about 90 miles distant to the north, San Domingo is 100 miles to the east; and Cape Gracias á Dios in the Mosquito Territory, 400 miles southwest of the west end of the island, is the nearest part of the continent of America.

**POPULATION**—The population according to the census of 1891 is as follows:—

Males 305,948, Females 333,543, Total 639,491, made up as follows:—

White	14,692
Coloured	121,955
Black	488,624
East Indians	10,116
Chinese	481
Colour not stated	3,623

639,491

The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1895, was 683,739.

The island is divided into three counties, namely, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west (which divisions are however of little practical importance), which are again subdivided into 14 parishes as follows:—

COUNTY.	PARISH	POPULATION.	CHIEF TOWN.	POPULATION.
Surrey	Portland	31,998	Port Antonio	1,784
	St. Thomas	32,176	Morant Bay	656
	St. Andrew	37,855	Halfway-Tree	
	Kingston*	48,504	Kingston	6,542
	St. Mary	42,915	Port Maria	1,492
Middlesex	St. Ann	54,127	St. Ann's Bay	1,615
	St. Catherine	65,509	Spanish Town	5,019
	Clarendon	57,105	May Pen	
	Manchester	55,462	Mandeville	1,171
	Hanover	32,088	Lucea	1,595
Cornwall	St. James	35,050	Montego Bay	4,803
	Trelawny	30,996	Falmouth	2,517
	St. Elizabeth	62,256	Black River	1,154
	Westmoreland	53,450	Savanna-la-Mar	2,952

639,491

Every parish has a fair share of sea-board, on which, with few exceptions (Halfway-Tree, Spanish Town, May Pen and Mandeville), its chief town is situated.

\* Includes Port Royal.

**NATURAL FEATURES**†--The eastern part of Jamaica is much more elevated than the other portions and has a different formation; coral and yellow limestones blending with the coast limestone. The southern slopes of the hills in this part are generally easy, but on the north they descend abruptly. The north-east coast range which divides the Rio Grande from the sea, usually known as the John Crow Mountains, reaches an elevation of 3,000 ft. These mountains are an offshoot from the central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, turns suddenly northward and forms itself into this plateau.

The finest and wildest scenery in the island is to be seen on the northern slope of the Blue Mountains, where the Stony River and the Back River, with numerous cataracts in their course, join the Rio Grande the finest river in Jamaica. Up one of its tributaries, the Guava River, there is a hot spring the temperature of which is 132° F. This district is unsettled, and inhabited only by wild hogs, though it embraces some of the finest coffee land in Jamaica. Many of the subordinate ridges of the Blue Mountains vie with the main ridge in elevation, especially the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak and culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue. Queensbury Ridge, which starts from Blue Mountain Peak, is another important one, passing by Arntully and Belle Clair, and terminating as Yallahs Hill.

On the northern side of the island, three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending through Portland from Blue Mountain Peak, another starting from Silver Hill dividing the Baff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the third extending from Fox's Gap in a north-easterly direction through Hay Cock Hill to Dover. The only volcanic remains in the island are found on a spur from the ridge running towards the sea at Retreat.

The Hope River almost certainly caused the tract of alluvial formation now called the Plain of Liguanea, which tract continues west to Old Harbour, traversed by the Rio Cobre. This river evidently at different times traversed the plain of St Catherine in every direction. One of its most ancient courses is down a line now called Compeechey Gully, entering the sea at the Great Salt Pond, south of Port Henderson Hill. Another very ancient course can now be traced from St. Jago Pen, near Spanish Town (and is quite visible where the railway crosses it) southerly to the Salt Island creek, which is doubtless the old course of the Rio Cobre, debouching at Galleon Harbour, near Old Harbour Bay. A third course which is shown on some old plans, went through the Caymanas Estates and entered the Ferry Swamp, joining the Fresh and Salt Rivers and entering the sea at Hunt's Bay. The last of which we have recrd is that which was changed when the "new course" was cut in the year 1838 to discharge the River at Passage Fort. Here the Rio Cobre is making land at its delta as rapidly as it formerly did at Hunt's Bay. Already the sea is three quarters of a mile further off than it was in 1838, and there is no doubt that in course of time the whole of Hunt's Bay will be filled up.

St. Mary is well supplied with rivers and is consequently cut up by ridges; the highest part of this parish is the district of Guy's Hill, elevation 2,000 ft.

St. Ann is nearly all white limestone; there is a curious basin near

† Abstracted from a paper read before the Institute of Jamaica by the late Mr. J. H. Harrison, Surveyor General.



Moneague where the Walton Lake has appeared and disappeared spasmodically. In this parish there are many caves and sink holes notably the light holes at Tingley's and the caves at Mount Plenty and Dry Harbour. The Cave and Yankee Rivers sink at Greenock Estate, and are supposed to run underground over 13 miles, and rise near Stewart Town as the Rio Bueno.

The Clarendon Mountains consist chiefly of trap formation. This parish furnishes the largest continuous flat in the island, measuring 132 square miles—traversed by the Rio Minho and Milk River. The most prominent mountain of Clarendon is Bull Head, generally considered the centre of the island.

The formation of Manchester is almost identical with that of St. Ann—white limestone. It rises gradually from east to west, where it attains an elevation of 2,900 ft. In this parish where yellow limestone is seen, water may be found at no great depth; notably at Mile Gully and Epping Forest.

Trelawny has a good stretch of white limestone. The Martha Brae River in Trelawny is probably the water drained from the Cockpit district; it rises in great volume at Windsor. In the south-east of this parish is a rich black mould in the trap formation.

The Cockpits extend from the southwest of Trelawny through parts of St. James and St. Elizabeth.

The distinctive feature of St. Elizabeth is the extensive swamps; probably the valley from Lacovia to the boundary of Manchester was once a lake.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are parallel with the Mountains of Manchester, but not so high. In both cases the steep slope is on the western side. The Santa Cruz Mountains form steep cliffs, running nearer the coast than any other mountains in the island. [The climate is very suitable for invalids.]

The Black River is navigable for 25 miles and conveys the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Dolphin's Head is a useful landmark for vessels entering the harbours of Savanna-la-Mar and Lucea.

The following are the principal elevations in the island commencing from the east end:—

Blue Mountains, average	2,100ft.	Silver Hill Gap	3,513ft.
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698	Catherine's Peak	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,423	Cold Spring Gap	4,523
Portland Gap	5,549	Hardware Gap	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100	Fox's Gap	3,967
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	4,907	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Arntully Gap	2,754	Guy's Hill	2,100
Hagley Gap	2,959	Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
Morce's Gap	4,945	Mount Diablo, where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap	3,251	Bull Head	2,885
Newcastle Hospital	3,800	Mandeville	2,131
Flamstead	3,663	Accompong Town	1,409
		Dolphin Head	1,816



### III. COMMUNICATION.

**EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION**—The following line of steamships supply communication between Jamaica, and Europe and America:—

#### PASSENGER.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY**, (London, 18 Moorgate St. E.C. Superintendent in Jamaica, J. Lockwood Wingate.)

Steamers leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday, getting to Jamaica, (via Barbados) on the Friday fortnight. They leave Jamaica for Southampton every alternate Tuesday. Fares £35, £25, and servants £17 10s. Return (available for twelve months) £56, £40. Servants £26 10s. Special Rates for family parties, for children, and for schoolboys and girls. Second Class £20. Return £30. Steerage £15, for men only.

For Tours in the West Indies, varying from five weeks to four months, to visit the principal islands and other places of interest, see the guide obtainable at the Company's Office.

**ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED**, (Liverpool, Managers. Leech, Harrison and Forwood; London, Forwood Brothers and Co.; New York, General Agents, Pim, Forwood and Kellock; Jamaica, General Agent. W. Peplow Forwood).

(a.) *Kingston and New York Service*.—A steamer leaves New York every Saturday, getting to Jamaica on the following Friday. A steamer leaves Kingston for New York every alternate Tuesday, taking mails, cargo and passengers. The ship touches at Port-au-Prince for mails only. A steamer leaves Kingston for New York on alternate Thursdays at 6 a.m., taking mails and passengers only. Fares to New York—single £10. 8. 4. Return £18. 0. 0. Through tickets issued to London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton and Hamburg, in connection with various Atlantic Lines.

(b.) *Jamaica and Hayti Service*.—A steamer leaves Kingston every alternate Saturday for Jeremie, Aux Cays and Jacmel, returning to Kingston on 11th day after.

(c.) *Jamaica and Central America*.—A steamer leaves Kingston every alternate Saturday for Carthagena, Savanilla and Port Limon. **THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED**; (London, St. George's House, Eastcheap; Agent in Jamaica, Arnold L. Malabre.) Steamers leave Liverpool on Thursdays, about once a month, getting to Jamaica, via Colon, in about 20 days. They leave Kingston about every month getting to Liverpool via Mexican ports and New Orleans. Fares £25. Tourists' Tickets round voyage £40 (from Liverpool only.)

**HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY**. (Agents in Jamaica, Finke & Co). Steamers from Hamburg to Kingston, and thence to Port Limon and Colon.

#### FREIGHT.

In addition to the above, passengers are carried by the vessels of the following freight lines:—

**THE CARIBBEAN COMPANY**, (London, Anderson, Anderson & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, E. C.; Agent in Kingston, Jamaica, E. G. Orrett; in Montego Bay, Kerr & Co.) Steamers to and from London every month—21 days passage. Fare £20.

**THE CLYDE LINE**, (Glasgow. Agent in Kingston, Jamaica, E. A. H. Haggart). A steamer leaves Glasgow about once a month for

Jamaica, via Antigua and St. Kitts, and after discharging the cargo proceeds to the outports to load with Island produce, coming back to Kingston; sailing, as a rule from thence for London and Glasgow. The voyage occupies about 24 days, and the fare is £17 17s.

**KNOTT'S PRINCE LINE.** (Agent in Kingston, Jamaica, E. A. H. Haggart.) Steamers leave Antwerp and Glasgow via Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, and Spanish Main every four weeks (about 30 days to Jamaica). From New York to Kingston every fortnight (6 days passage.) From Kingston to New Orleans, via Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, every four weeks. From Kingston to Havre and London via Spanish Main every four weeks. From Kingston to London direct every four weeks. From Kingston to New York every four weeks.

**PICKFORD AND BLACK'S WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE,** (Halifax, Canada. Agent in Jamaica, E. G. Orrett.) A steamer trades monthly between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston, leaving Halifax on the 15th of each month. Fares, First Class \$60.00. Return \$100.00. Second Class \$40.00. Return \$70.00.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.** Agents in New York, Bowring & Archibald. Agent in Jamaica, P. W. Martin). From New York every fortnight to Kingston and thence to Belize, Livingston, Porto Cortez and Port Barrios and back to New York. Occasional steamers from Jamaica direct to New York.

In addition to the regular lines, there are a large number of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade with America and Canada, such as those of the BOSTON FRUIT COMPANY and KERR & Co., most of which carry passengers, at rates varying from \$30 to \$45. In the winter months, various companies, English, American and Canadian run tourist steamers to Jamaica.

**COASTWISE.** Two lines of steamers go round the island every week, calling at all the principal ports. The steamer of the ATLAS COMPANY leaves Kingston every Tuesday morning at 7 a.m., getting back on the Saturday. One week she goes from east to west, and the other from west to east.

The following are the ports called at, with the passenger Fares:—

PASSENGERS FARES FROM  
EASTWARD ROUTE OR TO KINGSTON WESTWARD ROUTE.

Cabin.			Deck.			Ports.			Cabin.			Deck.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	10	0	0	16	0	Alligator Pond	.	.	0	10	0	0	4	0
4	0	0	0	15	0	Black River	.	.	0	17	6	0	5	0
3	10	0	0	14	0	Savanna la-Mar	.	.	1	5	0	0	6	0
3	0	0	0	13	0	Lucea	.	.	1	10	0	0	7	0
2	10	0	0	12	0	Montego Bay	.	.	1	15	0	0	8	0
2	5	0	0	11	0	Falmouth	.	.	2	0	0	0	9	0
2	0	0	0	10	0	Dry Harbour	.	.	2	0	0	0	10	0
1	15	0	0	9	0	St. Ann's Bay	.	.	2	10	0	0	11	0
1	10	0	0	8	0	Port Maria	.	.	2	15	0	0	12	0
1	5	0	0	7	0	Annotto Bay	.	.	3	0	0	0	13	0
1	2	6	0	6	0	Port Antonio	.	.	3	10	0	0	14	0
0	15	0	0	5	0	Port Morant	.	.	3	15	0	0	15	0
0	10	0	0	4	0	Morant Bay	.	.	4	0	0	0	16	0

Round Trip—£4. The above rates include everything except

liquors. Cabin rates from port to port, 6s. not including food or berth. Deck rates from port to port: 4s for the first port, and 1s. additional for every port after.

The steamer of the ROYAL MAIL COMPANY leaves Kingston at 7 a.m. on every Monday returning on the Friday following, going alternately on the eastward and the westward route. The Westward service starts on the Monday following the arrival of the Mail Steamer from England.

**LIGHT HOUSE.**—There are light houses at Morant Point, visible at 21 miles in clear weather; at Plumb Point, on the Palisadoes, visible at about 20 miles; at Folly Point, Port Antonio, visible at 13 miles, and at South Negril Point at the extreme west end of the island.

#### PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Port Royal. Cow Bay.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Manchioneal	
Port Antonio	Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay.
Annotto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	
Falmouth	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay	
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay.
Alligator Pond	
Milk River	Carlisle Bay.
Salt River	
Old Harbour	Cockpit.

#### INTERNAL COMMUNICATION in Jamaica is obtained by road or rail.

The main roads, which are about 1,860 miles in extent and are under the control of the Public Works Department, encircle the island, with several connections from north to south, as shown in the accompanying map.

The parochial roads are maintained by the Parochial Boards, and measure about 1,800 miles.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly, the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

A new main road branches off from this coast road at the 11th mile from Kingston and passes by Cambridge Hill, Llandewy, Negril, Cedar Valley, Trinityville and Serge Island to Morant Bay, and thence to the lovely and picturesque district, of St. Davids. A con-



tinuation of this interior road, from Serge Island down the Plantain Garden River Valley to Bath, is now under construction.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria, Oracabessa and Rio Neuvo to Ocho Rios, where a branch of the great road from Spanish Town, through Linstead and Moneague to St. Ann's Bay again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Duncans and Falmouth to Montego Bay.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences, and passing through Claremont, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, Clark's Town, Falmouth and Adelphi, terminates at Montego Bay. From Clark's Town, a branch road connects the Great Interior Road with Falmouth.

From Dry Harbour a main road, through Brown's Town, Cave Valley and Chapelon to May Pen, again connects the north and south side of the Island.

From the Great Interior Road near Stewart's Town, a branch main road goes southward to Ulster Spring where it connects with main roads from the south side of the Island.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shettlewood, whence one branch, passing by Chester Castle and New Market, terminates at Black River on the south side, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna la-Mar, and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one, passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully, unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

A main road goes southward from Old Harbour through Vere to Alley, and thence through The Rest (Milk River) to join the last mentioned main road at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon, between Four Paths and Porus.

There is a main road from Kingston passing the Hope Old Toll Gate and the Hope Gardens to Gordon Town, whence it continues as a bridle road to Newcastle, and also over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay. A Carriage road is being constructed from the Cooperage, near Gordon Town, through Irish Town and Newcastle to Hardware Gap, whence it will continue down the Buff Bay River Valley to Buff Bay. From the Hope Old Toll Gate, a branch main road goes past King's House to Halfway Tree.

In addition to the above there are numerous branch main roads giving communication to all parts of the interior of the Island.

**LIVERY STABLES**—There are livery stables in all towns of any importance. A list of the principal is given in the table on pp. 13 & 14.

The general practice for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, is to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before

starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire or that he himself shall pay for it as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

CABS (called omnibusses) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Linstead, Ewarton, Maudeville and Montego Bay. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibusses can be hired in Kingston at 3/ per hour.

The Omnibusses Stands in Kingston are :—

In the Day—King Street, near Harbour Street; Harbour Street near East Street; Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets; Duke Street, near Beeston Street; and East Street, near North Street.

At Night—King Street, near Tower Street; Harbour Street near East Street; Church Street, near Tower Street; North Street, near East Street.

A tram line traverses the town of Kingston and the suburbs, payment for which is made per stage by tickets, to be purchased at the various Car Offices, and at the tobacconists, and other places, at a charge of 2d. each.

MAIL COACHES which carry passengers run—

- (i) From Ewarton to Montego Bay on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Montego Bay to Ewarton on the same days, and return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
- (ii) Between Montego Bay and Falmouth in connection with the Tri-weekly Post, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays: connecting with the regular Coach which leaves Falmouth at 5 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
- (iii) Between Montego Bay and Lucea; leaving respectively every alternate Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- (iv) From Williamsfield to Savanna-la-Mar on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through Mandeville, Spur Tree, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Middle Quarters, Black River, Whitehouse, Bluefields to Savanna-la-Mar; and from the latter place to Williamsfield Railway Station on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
- (v) From Kingston, through Bull Bay, Yallahs, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Plantain Garden River, Manchioneal, Priestman's River, to Port Antonio, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
- (vi.) From Kingston through Halfway Tree, Stony Hill, Castleton, to Annotto Bay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning from Annotto Bay on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations :—

COMMUNICATION.

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(i.) & (ii.) EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To										
	Ewarton.	Moneague	Claremont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay	Laughlands.	Dry Harbour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Falmouth	Little River.
Ewarton	-	5/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/
Moneague	5/	-	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/
Claremont	10/	5/	-	2/6	5/	7/6	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/
Lime Hall	12/6	7/6	2/6	-	2/6	5/	10/	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/3
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	2/6	-	2/6	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/
Laughlands	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	2/6	-	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	-	2/6	7/6	12/6	17/6
Rio Bueno	25/	20/	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	2/6	-	5/	10/	15/
Duncans	30/	25/	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	7/6	5/	-	5/	10/
Falmouth	35/	30/	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	-	5/
Little River	40/	35/	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	-
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	32/6	30/	27/6	22/6	20/	15/	8/	5/

(iii.) MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To	Montego Bay	Flint River.	Lucea.
Montego Bay	-	•	4/	8/
Flint River	-	4/	-	4/
Lucea	-	8/	4/	-

(iv.) WILLIAMSFIELD AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

From	Williamsfield	Mandeville	Spur Tree.	Santa Cruz	Lacovia.	Middle Quarters.	Black River.	Whitehouse.	Bluefields.	Savanna-la-Mar.
Williamsfield	-	5/	10/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	40/
Mandeville	5/	-	5/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Spur Tree	10/	5/	-	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Santa Cruz	17/6	12/6	10/	-	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Lacovia	22/6	17/6	12/6	5/	-	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Middle Quarters	25/	20/	15/	7/6	5/	-	5/	10/	15/	20/
Black River	30/	25/	20/	12/6	7/6	5/	-	5/	10/	10/
Whitehouse	35/	30/	25/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	-	5/	10/
Bluefields	40/	35/	30/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	-	5/
Savanna-la-Mar	40/	40/	35/	27/6	22/6	20/	10/	10/	5/	-

## (v) KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	Kingston.	Bell Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	P. G. River.	Manchioneal.	Priestman's River.	Port Antonio.
Kingston	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Hull Bay	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Yallahs	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Morant Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Port Morant	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/
Bath	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Plantain Garden River	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Manchioneal	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Priestman's River	35/	30/	25/	20/	15/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Port Antonio	40/	35/	30/	25/	20/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as under:

Port Antonio, 64/; Priestman's River, 56/; Manchioneal, 48/.

Plantain Garden River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24.

## (vi.) KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To	Kingston.	Stony Hill.	Castleton.	Annotto Bay.
Kingston	.	.	3	10	15/
Stony Hill	.	5/	.	5/	10/
Castleton	.	10/	3	.	5/
Annotto Bay	.	15	10/	5/	.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to Annotto Bay, 24.

The following regulations exist with regard to all the Mail (Annotto Bay) :-

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the terminal stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station, the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there being a vacant seat) be paid to the local postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 30 lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size of personal baggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 100 lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

**RAILWAY**—The **Railway Line** runs across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay, a distance of 120 miles. There is a branch line, 17 miles in length, between Spanish Town and Ewarton; and another branch from Bog-walk to Port Antonio, 54 miles in length, is in course of construction.

A time-table of trains is issued by the company from time to time. At present there is but one train each way, every week-day, between Kingston and Montego Bay. The journey takes  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours. There are three trains daily to and from Kingston, over part of the line.

The fare from Kingston to Montego Bay is 15s. first class; and 8s. third class. Intermediate fares in proportion. Children under three years of age, free: over three and under twelve, half the ordinary fares.

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#### IV. HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

A LIST of the HOTELS and lodging houses, in the several parishes of the island, is given below, with a list of livery-stable keepers attached :—

Parish.	Town.	Hotel or Lodging House.	Livery-Stable Keeper.
<b>PORTLAND—</b>			
	Port Antonio	J. McConney ; George Chevannes ; Mrs. Jones ; Mrs. Sampson	{ Boston Fruit Com-pany. J. J. McConney.
	Buff Bay		
<b>ST. THOMAS—</b>	Bath	Miss Duffy	
<b>ST. ANDREW—</b>	Constant Spring*	CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL	
	Gordon Town	. . .	{ H. Bolton & Son. Duval & Co.
<b>KINGSTON—</b>			
	Kingston*	{ MYRTLE BANK HOTEL PARK LODGE QUEEN'S HOTEL	{ H. Bolton & Son. A. Clough. E. Y. McKenzie & Son. DeCordova.
<b>ST. MARY—</b>			
	Castleton Gardens	The Cottages	
	Annotto Bay	{ C. S. Depass Mrs. H. Feurtado	
	Port Maria	. H. P. Jones	
	Highgate		F. N. Prendergast
<b>ST. ANN—</b>			{ Felix A. Morris. L. L. Fraser.
	St. Ann's Bay	Mary J. Watson	{ Mrs. L. J. Hamilton. A. N. Sutherland.
	Moneague	{ MONEAGUE HOTEL Mary A. Hutchinson	{ Lofthouse: A. C. Green C. E. Llewellyn.
	Ocho Rios	Mrs. Mesquitta	Alfred Mesquitta.
	Brown's Town	Mrs. Delisser	J. A. Thompson & Co.
	Claremont		G. Helwig.
<b>ST. CATHERINE—</b>			
	Spanish Town	{ HOTEL RIO COBRE. Mrs. Lopez ; Mrs. Magnus	Hotel Rio Cobre.
	Linstead	Rosa A. Minot	
	Bog-Walk	Mrs. M. Gibson	E. DePass.
	Ewarton	Mary Somerville	
	Old Harbour	Mrs. Harrison ; S. Silvera	E. E. Francis.
	Old Harbour Bay	C. Llado ; C. M. Silvera	Melhado, Bro.

\* Furnished Cottages, of from four rooms to eight rooms each, can be hired at Madwick's Marine Gardens, Kingston; and at Streadwick's Hill Gardens, near Constant Spring.

Parish.	Town.	Hotel or Lodging House.	Livery-Stable Keepers.
CLARENDON—			
	Chapelton*	Miss G. Smith	{ C. Lopez. G. McDonald. G. H. Abraham. A. Butler.
	May Pen		
MANCHESTER—			
	Mandeville	{ BROOKS' HOTEL Mrs. Halliday; Mrs. Senior; Miss Roy; Mrs. A. A. Alexander	{ G. H. Munton. A. S. Lindo. F. A. Hall. F. Delephenha. George Finlay. D. W. Brooks.
	Porus	{ Mrs. Mary McPherson; Mrs. Maria Eastwood.	T. S. Manley.
HANOVER—			
	Lucea	Margaret Campbell; Mrs. Vosper; Mrs. Rogers.	P. Corinaldi. Talbot.
WESTMORELAND—			
	Savanna-la-Mar	{ Miss A. Vaz; Miss H. Shearer; Mrs. Vaz.	J. McCreath; A. J. Munroe; John Spence Robert; Nathan; Evans & Co.; G. H. Pearson.
ST. JAMES—			
	Montego Bay	{ Miss Payne; Mrs. David Payne; Miss A. Harrison; Miss Manson; Miss M. Price; Miss Mowatt; Mrs. Jervis; John Reid	C. B. Wilson; G. L. P. Corinaldi; A. Patterson; R. D. G. Howard; Jacobs.
	Montpelier	MONTPELIER HOTEL.	
TRELAWNY—			
	Falmouth	{ Mrs. Robey; Mrs. E. C. McDonald; Miss DeSouza; Mrs. Jacobs.	S. Delisser; D. L. Harris; E. Lindo.
	Duncans	{	E. Ferraira; Wm. Johnson.

\* Busses run between Chapelton and May Pen.

Parish.	Town.	Hotel or Lodging Hotel.	Livery-Stable Keeper.
ST. ELIZABETH—			
Black River		Mrs. Cath. Allen; Mr. Thos. Gooden; J. F. Strachan; Mrs. Eustace Franklin; Mrs. F. G. Myers.	A. G. Levy. J. F. Strachan G. F. Alberga.
Santa Cruz		Mrs. E. M. Bowra; Miss Saams. Mrs. M. Temple	James Saams. C. R. Gregory.
Malvern		Mrs. Lawrence	{ R. Crawford. C. J. Nation.
Newport		H. A. Forde	
Huyberry			O. Saams.
Mountain Side			J. Blake.
Laeovia			{ J. S. Roden. W. J. Tomlinson.
Siloah		E. S. Falden	
Balaclava		{ Mrs. O'Sullivan Mrs. Gooden.	

## V. AGRICULTURE.

### (a.) AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN JAMAICA

Of recent years much attention has been paid and considerable impetus has been given to Agricultural life in Jamaica, which until recently had been suffering from the effects of the decrease in the production of sugar of more than half a century ago. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895; and attempts are being made to bring to the aid of the practical agriculturist the results of modern scientific investigation and experiment. The recent failure of the orange crops in Florida has also given an impetus to orange raising in Jamaica.

The following extracts, from the series of Lectures on Agriculture covered under the auspices of the Institute of Jamaica; from Dr. H. V. Text Book of Tropical Agriculture, which obtained the prize offered by the Government of Jamaica for the best work on the subject; and from information kindly contributed by various persons and others, may give some idea of the condition of agricultural life in Jamaica:—

**KEEPING** includes horse, and mule breeding, cattle breeding, swine, and sheep farming.

**SWINE**.—The importance of this branch of Agriculture in Jamaica may be gathered from the following approximate figures. If a total of 657,923 acres under cultivation in this island we deduct no less than 496,900 acres are entered as being under guinea and common pasture. We may I think, safely estimate that of this is used for the feeding and rearing of live stock. At first glance we might be led to conclude that the whole 496,000

acres must be used for that purpose, but we know that there are properties under cultivation which, though covered with rich common or pimento grass, carry very few cattle, and are only kept up by the pimento which grows upon them. Deducting therefore  $\frac{1}{4}$ th from the acreage under cultivation we have 372,681 acres which we may safely say are used for grazing purposes, and, allowing four acres per head, we conclude that there are about 93,170 head of cattle scattered throughout the country. The Collector General's Report for 1891-92 gives in as belonging to pens, 77,423 head over one year old. This leaves us 16,927 to account for. We may, I think, class 10,000 of them as yearlings, and the balance, say 7,000, as being of that age which penkeepers could not call two year old, but which were perhaps more than yearlings. Valuing these 93,170 head of cattle at £5 per head all round, we find that £465,850 is invested in cattle on pens alone, to say nothing of the value of the land they are raised on, which I am sure I am well within the mark in placing at £1,000,000 sterling; so that putting the two together, we have a total of nearly a million and a half invested in cattle and the land they live upon\*\*\*. In Jamaica we have two very different and distinct markets for which we raise cattle—viz., the planter and the butcher. The planter, requiring cattle for working purposes, must look for an animal calculated to endure the hardships of labour. The beast of his choice therefore will be a hardy muscular animal\*\*\*. Turning now to the breeding of cattle for butchers' purposes, we find a wide field of different breeds to traverse. All the English breeds of cattle, are more or less good beef-producers, and a good many of these breeds have been imported into Jamaica from time to time—[Shorthorns, Hereford, Devon, Aberdeen Angus and Suffolk.] \*\*\*No country in the world could be better suited for the raising and fattening of cattle than Jamaica. No one could fail to be struck by this, after a day or two's trip through the parishes, for all through the country you will find hills covered with rich feeding, admirably suited for the feeding of young steers and heifers, the exercise of climbing the hills being beneficial to their health and growth. Then there are plenty of rich shady glades where breeding cows and their young calves thrive so well, and on the more level lands especially, is the luxuriant guinea grass, than which no finer natural feed for fattening cattle has ever been found. I say natural feed as opposed to the artificial food, such as oil-cake, etc., which is so largely used in the fattening of cattle in England. Of course these artificial food-stuffs fatten cattle at a much earlier age than any grass can do, but I question very much if any feeding can surpass our guinea grass in making delicate, juicy beef.

Then, look at the general plan of our grazing properties. No huge open ranches covering thousands of acres where cattle range at will never seeing the face of man, and therefore being wild and unmanageable; but we find the pens ranging from say 800 to 2,000 acres, subdivided by stone-walls or wire fences into pastures, the guinea grass from 20 to 60 acres, and the "commons" from 60 to 150 acres depending on the size of the property and the number of cattle fed on it. Of course there are large open properties to be found, but these are not fattening pens, and it is the good fattening properties to which I am referring. The climate also is conducive to the profit-



## HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION.

able raising and fattening of cattle. No sudden chills to check growth and fattening; no need for housing or folding of the stock; night and day they are out in the fresh pure air, eating and drinking to their heart's contents.—*Adam Roxburgh.*"

**INDIAN CATTLE**—"Of the four different breeds of humped or Zebu cattle that have been introduced into this island, the Hissar will, for general utility purposes, probably prove the most useful breed, as these combine good working qualities for slow work, with the best milking qualities, in which our island cattle are as a rule deficient.

Indian cattle are noted for their hardiness of constitution: they can subsist and keep in good condition on the lowest bite on which creole and English bred stock would starve and die; they eat many of the coarser grasses and shrubs that other cattle refuse, and are very free from disease.

In times of drought they can be driven considerable distances to water, which often is the cause of such heavy losses on pens in dry seasons in some districts. They are able to do without shade, and thrive in the most exposed situations under a tropical sun which causes the hair of cattle with English blood in them to stare and become tender to the touch, and in fact to become sunburnt; under these conditions the hair grows in yellowish patches giving a peculiarly unnatural and rough appearance to the coat. The constitution in such cases is weakened and the usefulness of the animals impaired through its inability to meet the exigencies of the climate.

The Mysore cattle are doubtless poor milkers, and I should doubt the Gugerat cattle being much better; the very qualities which place them at the head of the working breeds of cattle are against their giving much milk. On the other hand, the Gir cattle are famous as milkers and rival the Nellore and Hissar which are reputed to be the best milkers in India. I can find no exact records of the yield of milk from Gir cattle, and they have not been introduced into the island sufficiently long to have their half-bred stock tried. The Hissar cattle however have the reputation of being fine milkers; cows of that breed when well fed giving from ten to sixteen quarts of milk in twenty-four hours, which though not equal to the yield of well fed English dairy cows, surpasses the yield of any cattle in this country.

Buffaloes give from six to twelve quarts of milk in 24 hours. This is much richer in cream than cow's milk and better for butter making.

A half-bred Indian cow has been recorded as giving an average yield of over 7 quarts of milk daily for the first six months, a sufficiency of milk being left for the wants of the calf. The yield for the first month being 9 quarts daily, gradually diminishing to 5 quarts daily in the six months.

I have no doubt that half-bred Hissar and Gir cows when well fed will produce as much and raise their calves at the same time\*\*\*. Indian cattle have never been valued for those flesh producing capabilities which form such an important feature in most of our local breeds of cattle.

It is not to be expected that Zebu cattle will produce as good beef as Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons and other British breeds, but they will at any rate be as good if not better than the Spanish

American cattle that are now being so largely used to supply the Kingston market.

Judicious cross-breeding of Indian cattle with the existing English breeds that are well established throughout the Island, will doubtless improve the fattening qualities of the Indian stock, at the same time the cross-breds will be harder and less liable to sickness and disease than cattle of English descent.—*B. S. Gosset.*"

DAIRYING—"The supply of milk being so small the price remains at 4½ and 6d., an almost prohibitory price; it has even been said that it does not pay to sell at 3d; why, I have never been able to find out.

Then it has been publicly stated that butter cannot be made to pay under 3s. a lb; but at the time I wrote to say that it could be done at much less; some butter being sold on the Northside at 1s. 9d. In England, wholesale contracts are taken at as low a figure as 11d. a lb. all the year round. What is it then that makes our butter so costly? Of course, if the milk is sold at 4½ or 6d. it would not pay to make it into butter. But with butter at 2s. a lb. the milk will nett 2½d. a quart, and if the separated milk can be sold at 1½d. it will bring it to 4d. a very good price. As I have already stated it is only a matter of transport with due regard to the climate.

From the great lack of skilled labour in the island, I hope no one will attempt starting a dairy farm who is not prepared to give it a most constant personal attention; but with that I see no reason why this industry should not play as large a part in the prosperity of this island as it does in that of other countries. —*C. A. T. Fursdon.*

II. PLANTING—BANANAS The banana is exported from the West Indies in great quantities to the United States. Jamaica is now the centre of the banana trade of the West Indies. In 1881 the exports were 217,562 bunches valued by the Customs authorities, £22,665 16s. 8d., and in 1893 94, they had increased to 5,162, 808 bunches valued at £473,257 8s. 0d.

"The banana will grow in nearly every soil, except those composed almost wholly of sand or of calcareous matters. \* \* \* The best soil for the cultivation of the plant is a warm, well-drained; but rather moist, deep loam, with a good proportion of humus. In such a soil, and with a favourable climate, bananas will yield enormous crops

With proper cultivation, a good soil, and a suitable climate, the first crop may be gathered in about a year from the time of planting; and, as some plants may be backward whilst others are forward in growth, bunches will be gathered at all times thereafter."—*Dr. Nicholls.*

"The following are a few particulars with respect to banana cultivation upon a property in Portland.

Stalks per acre, 339.

Gross sales per acre ...

Cost of cultivation and delivery per acre

Net profit ...

£27 1 3

6 18 6

£20 2 9

s. d.

Selling price per stalk ...

1 7½

Cost per stalk cultivation and delivery

0 4¾

Net profit per stalk ...

1 2¾



Cultivation per acre.

Each acre was weeded, ploughed, and harrowed seven times during the year; forked around the roots once in the year; suckered regularly whenever the suckers shewed.

Forty acres of the cultivation have been bearing since 1886 and are still in cultivation.

The crop in 1887-88, averaged ten six-hands to one nine-hand. The crop for 1892-93 averaged fifteen whole bunches to one six-hand. This has been done without the aid of manure, and shows the result obtained by improved methods of cultivation.

The figures include cost of keeping up herd of cattle, cleaning and fencing pastures, watchmen, headmen, salaries, general supplies and all minor improvements.

The distance from shipping place is 1 mile on a level road. Rain-fall about 150 inches evenly distributed. The climate is moist and humid. The soil alluvial deposit from conglomerate and porphyry formations. These figures represent about the very best results obtained on about the best cultivated lands on the northside under most favourable circumstances.

Have been unsuccessful with all attempts at resuscitating with artificial manures.

Replant every five years—catch crops retard growth of bananas, viz: peas, beans, corn, &c., &c.

Cocoa, kola and coffee grow well under banana shade and not injurious.

Prices ruling lower, but demand for good fruit, very good and increasing every year."—*Henry Cork*

**THE CULTIVATION OF BANANAS UNDER IRRIGATION**—It is only recently that the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation on the plains of St. Catherine has been carried on to any extent.

There are now over 600 acres of bearing and established plants and between 4 and 5 acres being planted.

The plantations have given exceptional good results and compare most favourably with districts where no irrigation is used.

The soil is of an alluvial nature and well adapted for irrigation purposes. The top or surface soil is principally composed of loam rich in vegetable matter and extends to the depth of a foot, the 2nd layer is a mixture of sand and loam, the 3rd layer, or subsoil, is chiefly sand with a slight proportion of clay.

The oldest plantation has been in cultivation for over five years and up to now it, has not been found necessary to either plough or manure.

The land chosen for planting is usually virgin forest. The wood is cut down and burned, the suckers planted 15 feet square and main trenches are dug with small trenches leading down each row of plants.

The lands being nearly all level with a slight fall towards the sea, the manipulation of the water is very easy.

The amount of water required per acre is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cubic yards per hour averaging a cost of 20s. per acre per annum."—*Robert Hay*.

**UTILIZATION OF WASTE BANANAS**—Machinery has recently been invented for the conversion of bananas into various products. The prospects of this new industry are now more hopeful, and it seems probable

that factories will be started in Jamaica for the utilization of bananas that now are wasted.

COCOA—"The cacao or cocoa tree must be planted in deep soil. The best soil of all is that occurring in valleys and undulating lands, along the banks of rivers or streams, and made by the decomposition of volcanic rocks. It will also grow well in loams and the richer marls, but it will not thrive in stiff heavy clays.

A warm, moist climate is necessary for the cultivation of cacao, if large crops are expected; but when the soil is suitable, the tree will grow and give fair returns in a moderate dry place. \* \* \* The ordinary cacao plant will not do well in the mountains above two thousand feet, and even at that height it becomes stunted and does not remain fruitful for many years. The best elevation is from 300 to 500 feet; and, in sheltered situations near the sea shore, good crops are to be obtained, but the tree will not thrive if exposed to the direct influence of the sea breeze. \* \* \* Sheltered lands and valleys with a southern or western aspect are the best situations to form cacao plantations. \* \* \* The cacao trees when young will not thrive without shade, and when they are fully grown, it is found that they give better crops if shade trees are planted at intervals. For the young cultivation, the banana gives the best shade, and it seems specially adapted for the purpose; besides which, its fruit is valuable, and will give a return for the land whilst the young cacao is growing. \* \* \* For permanent shade, the immortal tree (*Erythrina umbrosa*) or the "cacao mother," as it is called, is used in Trinidad; but breadfruit, breadnut, trumpet tree, and guango or saman trees may be planted. \* \* \* Returns from a cacao plantation cannot be expected until five years after planting, and it will not be in full bearing before from seven to ten years. A few trees may bear earlier than five years, but these are very favourably situated and they are exceptions to the rule. The trees bear nearly all the year round, but there are two principal crops—one from April to June, and the other from November to January, the latter crop being much the more abundant of the two. The crops are usually termed Easter and Christmas, after the season of the year during which they are gathered.

The average yield of dry cacao from each tree, of course varies very much. The limits may be said to be from a pound and a half to eight pounds per tree. On the rich alluvial lands of Surinam, from eight to nine pounds per tree are said to be obtained; but, in the bad cultivation of the West Indian peasant proprietors, it is doubtful whether a pound per tree is got."—*Dr. Nicholls.*

COCOA-NUTS—"The low alluvial flats, near to the mouths of rivers, more especially lands subject to occasional inundations, are the best situations for the cultivation of the cocoa-nut, for in these places, the alluvial loam is usually rich and deep \* \* \* The yield of nuts depends on soil, climate and cultivation, and, as may be imagined, the crops of different trees vary wildly. In Ceylon it is said that the general average return of cocoa-nut estates is not over thirty nuts per tree; but individual trees have been known to give over 300 nuts every year for a period of ten years. This enormous yield, however, is most exceptional; but, with a good climate, a fair average soil, and judicious cultivation, the return ought to be at



least fifty nuts a tree, and at twenty-five feet distance, this would give a yield of 3,500 nuts per acre. By the application of suitable manure the returns may be increased to eighty nuts a tree, or over 5,000 per acre, but such a yield cannot be expected from the light sandy soils of the coastline.”—*Dr. Nicholls.*

**COFFEE PLANTING**—“In Manchester the land is not so precipitous as in the Blue Mountains: the elevation for coffee does not range in any part much over 3,000. Planting is done at distances of from 5 to 6 feet square; deep red virgin soil in this parish is the best whenever obtainable, but this description of land is scarce. The bulk of uncultivated woodland remaining is due to marl or other conditions of soil unsuited to coffee cultivation; there is also a dark gravelly soil which comes next and is also good for coffee. *Hedvy cold clay* is unsuitable; if below the surface it will cause coffee to die out when the tap root gets to it.

Pasture land can be used on which cattle have been grazing for the last 50 years (of which there is a good deal in this parish) if the grass is well dug into the soil (*no fire used*), but subject to high class cultivation with manure, *chiefly vegetable*; no weeds allowed to grow and kept covered with dry grass or rubbish as a protection in keeping off the direct rays of the sun from drying up the ground and exhausting the property of the manure. With the above treatment, the yield of coffee will equal that of woodland. Shade can be obtained by planting plantains and bananas and fig-trees. Cut and plant large branches, the larger the better (they grow readily), and plant in like manner as in planting plum-tree branches at distances of about 25 or 30 feet apart. It will be found that coffee does not die out when growing under and protected by the shade of a fig-tree, which latter is deciduous dropping its leaves when not required during the cool season at the fall of the year, renewing them when most required in the dry and hot season. The leaves also form good vegetable manure. I would recommend a nursery of *plants grown from seed* to be kept for planting out and not to depend on coffee *plants* uprooted anywhere, which is the general system: the nursery *plants* will be found in every way superior and will more than repay the little extra trouble. Covering the land with grass, leaves, &c., will not only intercept the sun's rays and avoid waste of manure but will help to form manure of the description required, and keep down the growth of weeds and so avoid weeding which destroys the fine fibrous roots which will be found on all healthy trees between the surface soil and the manure—looking for plant food. The absence of this description of root is an indication that the tree is in poor health. The top and other lateral roots serve chiefly to steady the plant.

*Liberian Coffee*, which when full grown is a large tree, thrives best on *low, rich and well sheltered land*; especially when young, suffers severely from breeze. It is rarely, if ever pruned. It is picked by climbing the tree. It should be planted at not less than 25 feet square. A pulper must be made expressly. Pulp thick, fibrous and tough, berries much larger, parchment very tough, even when dry, hard and horny. When prepared for use, Liberian coffee is by no equal to the Arabian aroma, and is of a coarse flavour. Quotations for best quality are lower than for Arabian. I think the experience

of growers here would result in a verdict unfavourable to the Liberian.

*Arabian Coffee*—A plant between a tree and a shrub, will grow over 15 ft. in its native state from 1½ to, say, 6 inches diameter full grown; if pruned and allowed afterwards to grow into a long top, it will average up to 10 ft. in height: it is picked when long by bending down. If topped about 3½, 4, to 4½ ft. it is easy to pick standing on the ground. It is pruned as often as is necessary: it thrives from almost sea level in some localities, if the soil is suitable to 5,000 ft. It stands more breeze but requires shelter in exposed positions. It is planted at from 5 to 6 feet square.

It pulps easily when ripe with an ordinary pulper; when properly dry the parchment comes off easily. When prepared for use, the aroma is good and the flavour delicate and delicious.

From the introduction of the hulling process in London, I have have constantly shipped in husk. From date of shipment as per bill of lading on Royal Mail Steamer in Kingston up to date of report sale in London the average is 28 days. I have to take my turn at hulling: *the coffee is hulled in bond* under Government supervision. What I get done in London in seven days would take me about the same number of weeks here to hand-pick in the old style. Although I have all the machinery necessary for perfecting *the process of curing*, my experience is that it is best to ship in husk, i.e. parchment."—*Geo. Nash.*

"The yield of coffee varies, of course, according to soil, climate and cultivation but it may be said to be from four to twelve cwt., to the acre. A pound per tree, on an average, would be a very good return, but in favourable situations and under proper cultivation some trees will yield much more. The Liberian coffee trees are much more prolific than the Arabian kind, and each tree yields from one to eight pounds of clean coffee. About three bushels of berries may be picked by a good worker in a day, and this will yield about 30lbs. of dry coffee, or about 10lbs. to the bushel in the case of the Arabian coffee, but the pulp of Liberian coffee is much thicker, and the berries of this kind will not give so much clean coffee to the bushel; but the trees, by bearing larger crops, compensate for the greater loss in pulp."—*Dr. H. Nicholls.*

COFFEE PLANTING IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS—"It was on the 13th September, 1884, that I commenced felling and clearing the first 50 acres, and it was on the 4th April, 1885, that I started planting. The first return from this cultivation was obtained in 1890.

The establishing and up-keep until 1890 of the first 100 acres, together with the building of house, works, and the erection of machinery, cost £14,000. It will thus be seen that a young Blue Mountain Coffee Planter must have, not only the necessary capital for establishing an estate, but enough besides to enable him to live during the years the coffee takes to come into full bearing.

The second 100 acres cost £9,000 and the 3rd 100 acres up to date £7,000. The return to be expected from the 300 acres, judged by the light of previous experience, can be taken to be 20 per cent. on capital outlay.

There are immense tracks of splendidly rich land in Portland and St. Thomas that have been given to the Railway Syndicate. This land will grow coffee to perfection, but there two obstacles at present to cultivating largely, and they are want of labour, and driving roads. To overcome the first difficulty the Government will have to facilitate the introduction of coolie labour, if any good is to be done, and with regard to the second, the Government, under His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, have embarked on a scheme of Mountain Roads which when complete will make these lands accessible; and the roads will contribute enormously to the future prosperity of Jamaica.

In all my previous remarks it must be clearly understood that I am speaking entirely and solely of *high* Blue Mountain Coffee planting; they do not apply to the plains, or to the prospects of coffee growing there.

In conclusion I may state that for any one possessed of ample means and energy, there is no more healthy, profitable, or pleasant life, than coffee planting in the beautiful climate of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica."—*G. G. Taylor.*

GINGER—"There is no extensive acreage under cultivation at the present time. In 1822-3 the acreage was returned at 246. \* \* \* The season supposed to be the most suitable for planting operations is in the month of March or April. \* \* \* Should seasonable weather have prevailed, and proper attention have been bestowed on the cultivation, the cultivator might reasonably anticipate that under such favourable conditions 2,000 pounds will be the average yield per acre. \* \* \* The cultivation of ginger on a large scale would hardly be regarded as a remunerative industry, the employment of labour being costly; its growth is therefore undertaken almost exclusively by the peasantry who, as owners or tenants of small areas of land in the mountainous district, expend their own labour on its cultivation. One of the essential conditions to the growth of the plant is in the elevation of the land selected for cultivation, which, to secure the best results, should be at least 2,000 feet above sea-level.

It is generally recognized by cultivators that the soil best adapted to its growth is clayey-loam, or the virgin soil of the forest land, the crops usually attaining the highest market value. \* \* \* Manchester, Trelawny and St. Ann, must be regarded as the principal ginger producing parishes in the island. \* \* \* The cost of establishing one acre in plants would depend on the site chosen; but I am of opinion that if for each acre the cultivator calculated on an outlay of from £8 to £10 he would not fall far short in his estimate \* \* \*"*G. A. Douet.*

LIMES—"Limes grew best near the sea up to an elevation of 500 feet, where the atmosphere is moist. If the spot is liable to droughts, irrigation is necessary.

The soil should be light. It need not be as rich as for cocoa, so that those portions of a cocoa estates where the soil is too poor for cocoa, might be suitable for limes. The trees begin to yield when about 3 years old, and are in full bearing at 7 years. The yield varies, but under favourable circumstances may be as much as from three quarters to a whole barrel from each tree."—*Bulletin of the Botanical Department.*

LOGWOOD—"It was introduced into Jamaica from Honduras by Dr. Barham, in 1715, and later on it was carried to other parts of the



West Indies \* \* \*. Logwood is used in medicine as an astringent, but its principal use is as a dye \* \* \*.

Logwood will grow well on moist soils, except loose sands and heavy clays. It grows best, however, and produces finer heartwood on moist rich soils where there is an abundance of vegetable matter. The climate must be hot, but not arid: although the plant, when it has become firmly rooted in the ground, stands a drought very well \* \*. Logwood can scarcely be said to be cultivated, for most of the blocks are cut from self-sown trees. But waste lands unsuitable for other cultivations, may with advantage be planted with logwood, and properly tended trees will always give a finer product than those growing wild \* \*. In Jamaica quite a large business has been established in digging and exporting logwood roots left in the ground when the trees were felled during the last twenty or thirty years. Some idea may be formed of the importance of logwood as a dye when it is remembered that the imports into England alone are valued at more than a quarter of a million sterling for a single year."—*Dr. Nicholls.*

**NUTMEGS.**—"Nutmeg trees require a deep, rich, loamy soil, moist but not swampy, with a humid atmosphere. They thrive best in shady river valleys from sea-level up to 300 or 400 feet, but they will grow in favourable situations up to an elevation of 2,000 feet \* \* \*. The trees are a long time coming to maturity not producing a crop, as a rule, till they are nine years old; and only when they first flower, at 6 or 7 years of age, is it possible to determine whether they are male or female. A very small proportion of male trees is left for fertilisation by insects; the rest are cut down and fresh plants are substituted. The fertile trees continue to produce fruit for 70 or 80 years. On an average each tree will yield 10 pounds of nutmegs, and about one pound of mace every year; and when highly matured it is said that they will produce ten times that amount \* \* \*.

Mr. I. Reece, Resident Magistrate of St. Ann, writes as follows:—"I can not tell you how very glad I am to know that you are endeavouring to get people here to go in for nutmegs. Ever since I came to this colony, I have been trying to impress on those with whom I have come in contact, and who possessed lands adapted for the growth of that valuable article, the great fortunes to be made thereby. I know Grenada well having been there on several occasions. There are lands here as suitable in every respect for the cultivation of cocoa and nutmegs as there are in that island. As regards the value of nutmeg trees, I know an old man living about five miles out of St. George, who, when I was there last (1884), told me that, from two trees in the preceding year, he had got £30." *Bulletin of the Botanical Department.*

**ORANGES.**—"The climate of Jamaica is so well adapted for it that the orange grows in nearly every part of the island, and its soil is so fertile that it grows without any kind of cultivation or care of any kind: anywhere the seeds are thrown they grow readily and produce good fruit. For a great many years there was no trade done in this fruit; the birds seemed to enjoy them and no one disputed their rights to do so. Many people are under a false idea that the orange is a very perishable fruit; this is not really so, for, if the fruit is carefully gathered and has received no damage, it can be kept for twelve

months easily. If the fruit is properly handled it can be shipped to any part of the world in good condition. Not very many years ago the trade began with the New York market, and, although the rot was very severe, the high prices shippers got for the fruit still gave such large profits, that it paid them to run the risk; the demand was so great in America for the fruit that shippers only sought to put in large lots without any attempt to improve the quality of the fruit or the mode of handling and packing &c. The very large prices obtained in New York for the very inferior kind of fruit shipped there, induced large capitalists to go into the cultivation of oranges in Florida, neither the soil nor the climate of which place is suitable for its cultivation; yet from good cultivation and careful handling they have succeeded so well that they are able to put into the market at the present time nearly five million boxes of oranges per annum. The Florida crops begin early in November and last till the end of February, so that our only market for Jamaica fruit is August, September, March and April. In Florida they are working their cultivations so as to bring in the fruit in the early and late months.

If we are to continue the orange trade we must look for other markets for our fruit; to ship to other markets we must have the oranges put up in a proper way and have steamers suitable for the trade—steamers that will carry the fruit well at even temperature.

Now I shall deal with the best mode of handling and shipping oranges;—

*Picking*.—This is the first and to my mind the most important part of the work. The orange should not be picked when there is any moisture on the fruit. The picker should climb the tree with a basket slung by a cord; he should then gather the fruit with a piece of the stem on the orange which he must cut off close to the orange with a very sharp knife and put in the basket; when full the basket is then let down carefully to the ground, carried to the packing house, and the oranges carefully put away on shelves to cure; in no case should they be stored deeper than one foot; the fruit should remain on the shelf two days.

*Sizing*. When the curing is done, the fruit can stand more handling, it can now be passed through the sizer, which will separate the different sizes. The very large and very small oranges are not worth shipping; these should be rejected, also any coarse skin, or discoloured fruit; only the fine skin orange is worth shipping: any that are known as cross-grained oranges must be thrown out. After the sizing is done, they are now again stored on the shelves about six inches deep for at least one day, then the *culling* is done by careful hands overhauling the fruit and throwing out any that are not good, as this work should not be entirely left to the wrappers, as is the general practice. After the culling is done, the *wrapping* begins; the best paper is the fine tissue paper used in Florida. The wrappers are also to examine the fruit as they wrap, so as to throw out any bad fruit overlooked by the cullers; each orange is wrapped with the stem in the twist of the paper; fancy paper can be used for fancy oranges.

*Packages*. The best package is the regular Florida box which measures 2 feet long by 1 foot square with a division in the centre of these boxes carry the fruit much better than barrels as the



bulk is smaller and the fruit keep on a more even temperature; the fruit are also always kept in one position, they are also a neater package, and being a smaller package and the fruit sized, are ready for the consumer, and more easily sold than barrels of mixed oranges. If fruit is being sent on a very long voyage, the best kind of package is that which is quite air tight, the fruit packed being in fine saw-dust—care being taken that the fruits do not touch each other; also that the dust used is not of wood of a strong scent as it will impart a foreign flavour to the fruit.

*Packing in barrels.* The oranges are packed in rings firmly, beginning with the outer ring and so on until the whole layer is done; care should be taken not to press too hard with the thumb or the oranges will be damaged: this is repeated on each layer till the barrel is full, the fruit should come about one inch above the line-hoop, the head when put on will press down the fruit to the level of the hoop.

*Boxes.* In packing in boxes, the fruit being sized, each is packed exactly alike and holds the same number of fruit: the size measurements are:—

For fruit packing	226	oranges to the box	2	$\frac{9}{16}$ in.
“ “ “	200	“ “	2	$\frac{13}{16}$ in.
“ “ “	176	“ “	2	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.
“ “ “	150	“ “	3	$\frac{1}{8}$ in.
“ “ “	126	“ “	3	$\frac{1}{3}$
“ “ “	112	“ “	3	$\frac{1}{4}$

*Packing Houses.* The present system of putting up oranges is to hire any shop or room that can be got for the purpose: the consequence is that the fruit is thrown on the floor or ground as the case may be, and piled up to the height of 4 feet and sometimes even more than this, the very weight of the fruit damaging the lower ones; the fruit being wrapped and packed as soon as they come in: the consequence is that the fruits are not tested and bad fruit are sent away. To put up fruit properly, one requires a good deal of room to sort and handle well. In putting up a large order of oranges, it is impossible to do so without a large and well ventilated packing house; the building should be specially built for the purpose, it should be lofty and shelved all through with shelves about 3 feet wide so as to store the fruit as already explained. It is also advisable to have the packing house at the Railway, so that there will be no fear of getting fruit wet after it is packed.”—H. S. Braham.

**PIMENTO**—“This is a very pungent spice, and is known as ‘Jamaica Pepper’ and ‘Allspice.’ The tree, which is of moderate size, growing to a height of some thirty or forty feet, with a circumference at the base of the trunk of about three feet, is a species of myrtle. The wood is covered with a greenish grey bark, which is smooth and shining in appearance; the leaves are a dark and very glossy green, and when crushed in the hand emit a strong aromatic odour. The general appearance of the tree is very striking, owing to the colour of the bark, which causes every tree to show up through the dark green of the leaves, with a peculiarly beautiful effect. It has been thought that Jamaica is the only place where this spice is to be found, but this is not so. It has been found in parts of South

America. but, owing to the expense of the gathering in those places, it would prove a very unprofitable article of export. In Jamaica, however, where labour of a kind is comparatively cheap, we can gather in the spice at a price which allows of considerable profit to the grower; and yet give the labourer a very fair wage for his time. Another erroneous idea respecting pimento is that it will not grow if planted by hand, but must be dropped by birds on the ground. The birds certainly are very fond of the ripe berries, and it is a fact that nearly all our pimento trees are planted in this way, but it is a great mistake to suppose that it is necessary for the seed first to pass through the bird; for if a ripe seed is washed and cleared of the external pulp, and then planted, it grows readily. The pulp however must be removed, for if not, it dries and forms a hard leathery skin, which will be in the ground for an indefinite time, and prevent the seed from springing. There are two kinds of pimento tree; the fruitful or bearing tree, and the unfruitful or, as it is commonly termed, the male tree. They are very much alike in appearance, and can only be distinguished by experienced eyes. It is held by botanists that the so called "male" trees are not necessary to the fructifying of the bloom on the bearing trees, and that they are simply barren trees of no use to the grower, and, excepting when they are useful as shade trees, are better out of the way. Many growers however find it difficult to reconcile this theory with actual experience, holding that when all the "male" trees are cut out, the yield of the other trees is not equal to what it had been before the axe was put work. A pimento tree under favourable circumstances begins to bear when about eight or ten years old, but it is not in full bearing till about eighteen or twenty years. It will go on bearing if properly treated for a very great number of years—longer than the average life of a man. The berry, which is the marketable product of the tree, and is the 'Allspice' of commerce, is a small round fruit about the size of an ordinary black currant. They grow in clusters on the tree, and are in the best condition for picking when full, but not ripe. When ripe they are of a glossy black colour, sweet and very spicy in flavour, in fact very pleasant to the taste. The full, but unripe, berry is more spicy and somewhat peppery, and astringent. The process of gathering is carried out by sending a lad up the tree with a long stick with a crook at the end; with this he catches the long outer branches, and bending them back till within his reach he snaps off the smaller ends where they are about the thickness of an ordinary walking cane, and throws them down to ground. In this manner, he breaks off all the small branches upon which he finds the pimento berries hanging, and at the same time effectively prunes the tree, without which pruning the tree will not bear regularly. The tree thoroughly 'broken,' women and children gather up the branches, and sitting down they pick off the berries into baskets, taking care to winnow out all the stems and leaves, and leave only the berries. At the close of the day the baskets, full with pimento, are all brought to the barbecues, and then measured; the quantity picked by each person being entered up in the barbecue book, and paid for at the end of the week.

The barbecue is the place where the berries are dried and prepared market. It is a large paved court; the size depending on the

average quantity of pimento picked on the property. It is subdivided into 'beds' by a low banking, so that the pimento picked on one day and which has begun to dry, does not mix with the green fresh spice of another day's picking. When a sufficient quantity has been thrown upon a 'bed,' it is spread out and exposed to the sun, a man with a wooden rake being employed to keep turning it over so that all sides of the berry may have the benefit of the heat. Pimento takes from six to ten days to cure in this manner, the length of time being effected by the heat of the sun's rays. A good dry breeze is a great help in the curing, and quickens the process materially. Tarpaulins should be provided for every range of barbecues, for the pimento should not be allowed to get wet while the drying process is going on. The damp spoils the quality of the spice and effects the bright brown colour, which is the chief point looked to by purchasers. The berries are known to be thoroughly dry when, upon taking up a handful, and holding it firmly in the hand, a sharp, dry, crisp, rattling sound will be heard, if shaken near to the ear. When this is noticed, it can then be gathered up and stored, till the time comes when, the crop being over, it is passed through a machine for fanning out all dust and leaves, and then bagged ready for shipment.

The average production of pimento is about 50,000 to 60,000 bags of about 150lbs. weight per annum for the whole island. It is always sold in the island by the 100lbs., and the average price for the past five years has been about 15/ per 100lbs. We have known pimento during the last twenty years as high as 40s. per 100lbs., and for a good many years 25/ to 28/ ruled as the value. Plantation pimento will of course always fetch a higher price than settlers produce, owing to the quality being superior—not from any fault on the part of the spice itself, but from the careless manner of curing on the part of the settlers as a rule. St. Ann is the principal pimento growing parish in the island, but St. Elizabeth, St. Mary, Trelawny and Manchester produce large quantities also."—*Adam Roxburgh*.

**RAMIE.**—"Ramie is the Malay name for the variety native in the Malay Archipelago, which is greenish on both sides of the leaf. It has been cultivated in Assam for long periods, and is there known as Rhea. This variety is distinguished by the name *tenacissima*. The variety with the whitish underside of the leaves (*nivea*) is a native of China, and has been conveniently designated the Chinese White Nettle. The fibre prepared from it, and imported into England, is known under the inappropriate name of China Grass.

China grass fibre generally obtains double the price in London of Rhea. Some writers state that the variety *tenacissima* produces the strongest fibre \* \* \*. Ramie in virtue of its quality, has a wide range of affinity with other fibres, though it is not perfectly similar to any of them. This explains why its experimental applications cover such a wide field. It has been actually tried as a substitute for cotton, hemp, flax, wool and silk \* \* \*. All the information obtainable tends to prove that not only will Ramie grow freely in a great part of Jamaica, but that it is a plant which is well suited for cultivation by planters and small settlers alike, especially by the latter, as it requires but little original outlay, yields a quick return, and the only process which has to be carried out on the spot, retting,



is very simple. With good soil, and moderate rainfall, or irrigation, Ramie will in Jamaica produce four or five cuttings a year. It is a plant, that if grown thickly, needs little or no weeding; and if the waste liquid from the retting process and the leaves are returned to the ground, but little manuring will be necessary on fairly good land. Hitherto, the only obstacle in the way of its successful cultivation on a commercial basis has been the lack of a machine able to treat its fibre expeditiously."—*Bulletin of the Botanical Department.*

**SISAL HEMP.**—The Sisal Hemp is admirably suited for growing in hot, dry places, it requires little cultivation and seems to thrive in any poor, rocky soil.

**SUGAR.**—"Estates in Jamaica have been gradually decreasing for a number of years and at the present moment the whole industry is threatened with total extinction, although considerable advances have been made of late years in the way of improved cultivation and manufacture, still they are far behind in the march of progress. There are few estates that can turn out a cask of produce, that is one hhd. of 2,240lbs Muscovado sugar and a puncheon of 100 gallons Rum, under £10 sterling per cask. Some run as high as £12 or even £15 per cask, but can only pay their way by having such auxiliaries as logwood, pimento, cocoanuts, etc., or by making a rum of high quality netting £20 to £30 per puncheon. Since the passing of the 1894 Tariff Law in the U.S.A., sugar of 89 polariscope test is only worth about £8 10s. per ton, while common rums in London are at present netting £8 per puncheon. The great question of establishing central factories has been long talked of, but as yet nothing has been done. It is now high time that steps were taken in this matter. Nearly all estates as they now stand are too small to pay the cost of new buildings and heavy expensive plant such as a central factory would have."—*A Sugar Planter.*

**TEA.**—"The plant grows very well in the West Indies, but as yet it has not become an article of export from these countries, nor has it been produced in sufficient quantity to supply local wants. \* \* \* Mr. Morris says, in regard to Jamaica, 'for the hills, the tea plants already established here, being the Chinese kind, are admirably suited; but for the parish of Portland, with its warm, moist climate, and splendid rich valleys, the Assam kind appears to be more suitable.' There are about twenty to thirty acres of tea established for some years in Jamaica, and small quantities of produce have been prepared of excellent quality."—*Dr. Nicholls.*

**TOBACCO.**—The cultivation of tobacco is practically confined to the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Catherine where it is in the hands of Cubans.

A prize of fifty guineas, recently offered by the London Chamber of Commerce for the best sample of tobacco grown in the British Empire of 400lbs. weight, was divided between Jamaica and North Borneo.

**VINE CULTURE.**—"The climate and most of the soil of the lowlands of Jamaica are all that can be desired for the production of the finest quality of table-grapes. If the vine is planted in a deep well-drained loamy soil, trenched from two to three feet deep, well supplied with manure and water at the proper time, proper attention with regard

to pruning, disbudding and thinning is all that is needed to produce good fruit. Too much light and sun cannot be given to vines in any stage; the least shade is most injurious to them.

Cuttings of all the best English varieties of vines can be obtained from the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations in the spring of the year. By planting the proper varieties of vines, grapes can be had most of the year through. Vines will not stand early cropping any more in Jamaica, than they will in other countries. Care must be taken not to crop the vine before it is from four to five years old.

Arbours must be used to grow the vines on, as they make such vigorous growth: for the first three years the vines can be run on good strong poles.

There are some very fine vines about the island and some big crops are produced."—*Wm. J. Thompson.*

#### (b.) CULTIVATION.

Returns published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st July, 1894, and compiled from in-givings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 1,976,546 acres. Of these 1,284,477 acres or 65 per cent. are returned as being in wood and ruin, [i.e. land thrown up, out of cultivation], and 692,069 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated into pastoral purposes and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 510,774 acres or just under 74 per cent. of the whole being grazing lands and 181,295 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 31,284 acres or 17 per cent. are under cultivation of sugar cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1895, were:—Sugar, 398,683 cwt., valued at 239,210. Rum, 1,956,291 gals, valued at £187,477.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 23,523 acres or 12 per cent of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 95,129 cwt., valued at £356,734. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 18,528 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 4,678,761 bunches, valued at £428,886. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 10,39 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 10,143,500 nuts valued at £36,770. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 95,177 acres, is that of cacao which is returned as 1,554 acres, the exports being 9,333 cwt., valued at £20,534.

## ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1893-94.

Parish.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	126	866	1,637
St. Andrew	11	1,066	1,259	3,376	...	2	71	1	151	83	9	5,664	3,045	12,068	26,806
St. Thomas	2,454	2,224	2,037	2,635	...	...	3	...	2	235	...	7,045	1,915	17,388	35,388
Portland	2,626	3,229	211	580	...	...	2	...	...	71	2	6,130	924	17,475	31,250
St. Mary	3,018	9,274	611	1,252	...	...	8	...	1	951	4	8,185	4,620	35,650	63,574
St. Ann	381	634	1,679	1,383	65	...	2	...	3	20	3	10,208	25,395	62,980	103,753
Trelawny	155	48	5,289	283	7	4	2	...	1	2	1	3,586	16,106	26,269	51,950
St. James	267	205	3,594	109	20	...	1	...	5	1	...	3,934	7,328	20,132	35,296
Hanover	365	510	2,066	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,343	7,598	26,928	42,805
Westmoreland	57	2	5,085	315	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	5,177	9,911	44,295	64,852
St. Elizabeth	4	56	552	1,274	2	...	248	...	4	1	1	8,611	18,473	34,870	64,589
Manchester	5	...	79	6,287	25	...	5	...	1	...	1	7,777	8,825	27,485	50,490
Clarendon	264	582	5,658	3,425	2	...	14	...	1	...	2	10,249	6,371	24,389	50,957
St. Catherine	214	698	3,164	2,549	...	3	71	...	71	190	1	13,268	14,836	33,007	68,072
Total	10,395	18,528	31,284	23,528	128	7	421	1	241	1,554	36	95,177	125,372	384,805	692,069



(c) AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

The summary of the Agricultural Holdings brought under collection in the year ended 31st July, 1894, shows that there were 73,606 Holdings not exceeding 5 acres in extent:—

9,380	between	5 and	10 acres
4,973	"	10 and	20 "
2,788	"	20 and	50 "
929	"	50 and	100 "
618	"	100 and	200 "
619	"	200 and	500 "
302	"	500 and	800 "
144	"	800 and	1,000 "
216	"	1,000 and	1,500 "
258	exceeding		1,500 "

(d.) CROWN LANDS.

The lands belonging to the Government in the island are in the hands and under the control of the Surveyor General. Freeholds and leases of lands are put up to public auction from time to time. Small quantities of land, from 5 to 50 acres in extent, are offered for sale and at from 5/ per acre, upwards, to small settlers; the payment being spread over ten years. During recent years 26,504 acres have been reclaimed from squatters. Under the Railway Law, at present 30½ square miles have been assigned to the Railway Company.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government land unoccupied.	Government land under lease to various persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston	16½	1,200	—	1,216½
St. Andrew	1,639	44½	—	1,683½
St. Thomas	15,787	943½	—	16,730½
Portland	22,116	3,574	2,170	28,559
St. Mary	1,382	14	220	1,616
St. Ann	600	157	4,660	5,417
Trelawny	17,710	—	17,200	34,910
St. James	97	400	1,700	2,197
Westmoreland	306	—	—	300
St. Elizabeth	49	10	10,600	10,659
Manchester	—	—	—	—
Clarendon	217	1,081	7,300	8,598
St. Catherine	6,153	1,863	6,764	14,780
Grand Totals	66,765½	9,286½	50,614	126,666

The Survey Branch has prepared cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the collectors of taxes of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

## (e.) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

This Department has charge of the following establishments :—

1 *The Botanic Garden, Custleton*, in the parish of St. Mary on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. Elevation 580 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.2° Fah. Average annual rainfall 114.96 inch.

2. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 20 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town, lie in the centre of an immense district shortly to be opened up by means of driving roads.

The Garden was first established by Sir J. P. Grant for experiments with Cinchona, which was so successfully grown that the Government realised about £17,000 by the sale of bark, until the price fell in consequence of the extensive plantations in India, Ceylon and Java.

Vegetables have also been grown, and instruction given in their cultivation, so that they are now produced in large quantities by all the settlers round.

There is a nursery for timber trees, and an experimental Orange Garden has lately been established at about 3,700 feet.

Olives, Fruit trees and Tea have been planted: Fodder plants grown; experiments made with the variety of Ramie known as China Grass, and other plants of economic interest, all of which will probably be largely cultivated when the driving roads are completed. Elevation, 3,500 to 6,300 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,907 feet, 62.7° Fah. Average rainfall 105.31 inch.

3. *The Hope Garden*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston, consists of about 220 acres. The inner portion is being laid out as a Geographical Botanical Garden. There are large nurseries containing about 70,000 plants, such as cacao, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, orange, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, etc. Elevation 600 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.4° Fah. Average rainfall 52.55 inch.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah. Average rainfall 36.39 inch.

5 *Botanic Garden at Bath*, is the old Botanic Garden of the Colony, established in 1774; it is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, though much reduced in size. Elevation 170 feet. Temperature 78° Fah.

6. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.7° Fah. Average rainfall 48.51 inch.

(f.) MARKETS.

There are markets in the following towns in Jamaica. They are according to parishes:—

*Portland*—Port Antonio and Buff Bay; *St. Thomas*—Morant Bay; *St. Andrew*—Halfway Tree; *Kingston*—Kingston (Victoria Market and Jubilee Market), and Port Royal; *St. Mary*—Port Maria and Annotto Bay; *St. Ann*—St. Ann's Bay, Clarendon, Moneague, Brown's Town and Ocho Rios; *St. Catherine*—Spanish Town, Linstead and Old Harbour; *Clarendon*—Chapelton, May Pen, Four Paths, The Rest, The Alley and Hayes; *Manchester*—Mandeville and Porus (two), Newport and Devon; *Trelawny*—Falmouth; *Hanover*—Lucea, Green Island and Sandy Bay; *St. James*—Montego Bay; *St. Elizabeth*—Black River, Malvern, Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Shaws and Mountain Side; *Westmoreland*—Savannah-la-Mar.

(g.) PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c. are sold in the island:—

I. MEAT AND FISH, PER LB.

Beef (fresh or salt), 6d. Mutton, 1s. Goats' Flesh, 6d. Pork (fresh), 9d. Pork (salt), 7½d. Turtle, 6d. Ham, 1s. 6d. Salmon, 7½d. Fish (fresh), 6d. Fish (salt), 3d. and 6d. Shads, 4d. Herring, 3d. Mackerel, 4½d.

II. POULTRY.

Chickens and fowls, 6d. to 9d. per lb. Duck, 5s. to 7s. per pair. Game according to size, 1s. to 2s. a brace. Pigeons, 1s. 6d. a pair. Turkeys, 1s. per lb.

III. VEGETABLES, &c.

Ackee, 1½ to 3d. per dozen.  
 Artichokes, according to size, from 9d. to 1/ a piece.  
 Bananas, 6d. to 1/ per bunch, according to size.  
 Cabbage, 3/ to 6/ a dozen.  
 Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.  
 Chocho, 3d. to 6d. per dozen.  
 Cacao, 8/ to 10/ per cwt.  
 Garden Eggs, 9d. or 1/ per dozen.  
 Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.  
 Plantains, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred.  
 Potatoes (American), 2d. to 4d. per lb.  
 Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ per cwt.  
 Sweet Potatoes, 3d. per lb.  
 Yam (Guinea), 7/ to 15/ per cwt.  
 " (Indian), 8/ to 10/ " "  
 " (Negro), 5/ to 12 " "  
 " (White), 7/ to 15/ " "  
 " (Yellow), 6/ to 13/ " "

Turnip, Beet Root, Carrot, Celery, Indian Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Sage, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme and Water Cress, are sold in small bundles from 1½ to 3d. each.

Cucumbers, Jerusalem Artichokes, Tomatoes, Ochroes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps.



## IV. FRUITS.

Avocado Pears	1/ per dozen.	Mammee	-	9d. a dozen
Banana (ripe)	3d. "	Mammee Sapota	9d. "	
Bilberry	9d. per quart.	Mangoes	-	3d. "
Blackberry	9d. "	Melon (Musk and		
Breadfruit	- 1/ per dozen.	Water)	-	3. to 6/ a doz.
Cashew (roasted	1/ per quart.	Naseberry	-	6d. per doz.
Cherrimoyer		Oranges (China and		
Citron		Tangerine)	-	3d. to 6d. "
Cocoanuts	} 1/ per dozen.	Papaw	-	3d. each
(water and		Pine Apple, accord-		
dry)		ing to size	-	3/to 6/ per doz.
Creole or Sour		Plums, (Spanish)	-	1½ d. per hear
Apples	- 6d. "	Pomegranates	-	1/ per dozen
Custard Apple	1/ "	Prickly Pears	-	3d. "
Forbidden Fruit	6d. "	Rose Apples	-	1½ "
Ginep, (a bunch of		Shaddock	-	2/ "
about 100)	- 1½	Star Apple	-	6d. "
Ginger	- 1½ per lb.	Strawberry	-	1/6 per quart
Grandidilla,		Sugar Canes	-	1/ per bundle
according to				of 16 or 20, 3 feet long
size	- 3d. to 6d. each	Sweet Cup	-	1½ a heap
Grapes, black	1/ per lb.	Sweet Gourd or		
" white	1/3 "	Squash	-	3d. each
" sea side	1½ d. a heap	Sweet Lemon	-	3d. per doz.
Guava	- 1d. a dozen	Sweet Sop	-	6d. "
Jackfruit	- 6d. to 1/ each	Tamarinds	-	3d. a heap
Limes	- 1½ per doz.	Wanglow in full season	6d. a qt ; out	
Locust	- 1½ d. a heap		of season 1/3 per quart	

## V. GROCERIES.

Arrowroot	- 6d. per qt.	Coffee	-	1/ per lb.
Bread	- 3d. per lb.	Flour (white)	-	2½ d. per qt.
Butter	- 2/ 1/6 and 1/3	Lard	-	6d. per lb.
	per lb.	Matches	-	4½ d. per doz.
Candles	- 9d. per lb.	Oatmeal	-	4d. per lb.
Cheese (Ameri-		Oil (Cocoanut)	-	1/ per qt.
can)	- 1/ per lb	" (Kerosine	-	4½ d. per qt.
Cheese (En-		Beans, (broad)	-	6d. per qt.
glish)	- 1/6 per lb.	" (French)	-	in pods.
Rice, (brown)	3d. per qt.	" (Sugar)	-	6d. per qt.
" (white)	4d. per qt.	Corn	-	at 4/ per
Sago	- 3d. per lb.			bushel, 2d. per qt.
Sugar, (brown)	2d. "	Ground-nuts	-	3d. per qt.
" (white)	4d. "	Peas, Black Eye	-	4½ d. per qt.
Salt	- 1½ d. per qt.	" Gongo	-	6d. "
Tea	- 3/ & 4/ per lb.	" Quick Increase	-	7½ d. "
Vermicelli	- 9d. "	" Red	-	6d. "
Vinegar	- 6d. per qt.	" Rounceval	-	6d. "
Anotta	- 4½ d. per qt	" Split	-	3d. "
Black Betty	6d. "			

(h.) COST OF LABOUR.

The working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast; and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below.

DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce but not in much demand)	5s. to 6. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 4s. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 3s. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Labourers	1s. 6d. to 2s. per day
Women	9d. to 1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	4s. 6d. to 5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day

TASK WORK LABOUR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	¼d. to ½d. per sup. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yd.
Cutting Cord-wood	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass	2s. 6d. to 3s. per 100 bundles of 28lbs. each
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps	2s. to 3s. per 100
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s. per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic
Excavating Rock, including Blasting Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2d. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yards
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1,000

Water tanks constructed of stone and rendered or the inside with cement, cost from 1½ d. to 3d. per gallon—including cost of labour and of all materials.

Shoeing horses and mules 2s. to 2s. 6d. per month, each, including shoes and nails.

Day-labour rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts, artizans are very scarce and are getting scarcer every year, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labour costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brick-work costs 8/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Labourers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government, so far, have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labour required for public works; but in some districts there is great scarcity of labour for sugar estates and for banana cultivation.

Wages have an upward tendency, especially in the fruit growing parishes.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

*Domestic service* is cheaper in the country than in town. It varies as follows:—Cook 5/ to 8/ a week; cleaner (housemaid) 4/ to 6/; butler (parlourmaid) 4/ to 7/; nurse 4/ to 6/; coachman or groom 5/ to 12/. With the exception of nurses, servants provide their own food.

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## VI. FISHERIES.

There is a large supply of wholesome food-fishes around the shores of Jamaica. Although the industry has up till now never been developed—the boats and gear used being very primitive in character—good livelihoods are gained by numerous fishermen along the coast. The fish caught finds a ready sale at the various markets in the coastal towns, and it is also carried inland for sale.

The rivers of Jamaica also supply good food-fishes.

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## VII. ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.

Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men from Great Britain and other European countries with small capitals (say from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster.

The Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, having come to the conclusion from representations made to them that it is desirable to take some steps to bring about a means of communication between those planters and penkeepers who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, have prepared a register of such planters and penkeepers as are willing to take pupils; but it must be distinctly understood that they can accept no responsibility at all in the matter, and can only circulate copies of the precis of the replies received from planters, from which enquirers must draw their own deductions. A form of agreement which it is thought might prove of service has been prepared, but the use of it is of course optional.

Pupils must also communicate direct with the planters and penkeepers with respect to terms, etc., and it is suggested that some friend should if possible be asked to visit the property on behalf of the pupils.

The following schedule, which has been compiled from the replies, alluded to above, hitherto received from the planters and penkeepers, shows (i.) the nature of the properties (ii.) the districts in which they are situated, (iii.) the premium required, (iv.) some indication of the kind of home and surroundings the pupils might expect, and (v) the work they would have to perform, and the instruction they would receive. Copies of this schedule can be obtained on application to the Institute. The Secretary will also be pleased to hear from any planters or penkeepers who wish to have their names added to the register.

#### DRAFT AGREEMENT.

This agreement made this                      day of                      between  
A of                      in the parish of                      Jamaica,  
and B of                      in

#### WITNESSETH

That in consideration of the sum of £                      to be paid quarterly  
by the said B                      to the said A                      the latter agrees  
to receive, instruct and take care of the former for the period of  
                    years; and to do all in his power to enable B

to acquire a full and thorough knowledge of the business of

The said B                      undertakes to serve the said A  
diligently and to behave himself properly for the period named and  
to use his best endeavours to acquire instruction and to assist fairly  
the said A                      in the working of his industry.

The Schedule hereto attached is to be regarded as part of this agreement.

Any difference that may occur between the parties hereto to be settled by arbitration in the usual way.

This agreement to come into effect on the day on which the said  
B                      takes up his residence with the said A.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of

## INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea-level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
I Charles Low Walker	Ballards Valley, Hampstead, P.O., St. Mary	100 ft.	General Penkeeping, Cattle Log-wood & Banana cultivation.	1
II. Hon John Pringle, M.D.	Agualta Vale. Annotto Bay P.O., St. Mary [Twelve different Properties]	90 to 1000	Fruit growing, Cane growing, Cattle, Horse, Mule and Sheep rearing, Log-wood and Pimento growing, Cocoa, Nutmegs, &c.	2 sober and well educated Gentlemen about 21 years.
III. Arthur Townsend (of Devonshire, England)	Pantrepant. Falmouth P.O., Trelawny [and Blenheim and Devonside in St. Ann]	150	Banana. Cocoa. Cocanuts. &c., Penkeeping in all branches.	1



## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive	General Remarks as to accommodation,* Sports, Clothing to be brought, &c.
No premium required if pupil energetic and industrious and willing to learn business.	Looking after Cattle, Mules, Sheep, pigs chipping and delivery of Logwood and Banana cultivation.	Pupil will be instructed by owner.	Must purchase his own horse—stabling and forage free—Boy on Pen will attend to him generally—Shooting—no linen and plate. &c., required—light, cool outfit—thick soled Boots—Waterproof Cloak—Saddle and Bridle—Pith Hat, large brim.
No premium required. Would after a month start them, if intelligent at 25s. to 30s. a week.	The various works connected with the above industries, nearly all of which are carried on in each place.	Daily as much as one could take in. Have two already on above footing—Would have to be gentlemen whom owner could invite to his house on Saturdays and Sundays.	Furnished residence on each Property—would be in his own home—must have his horse, but there are riding mules on the estates—must supply his own servant, for whom plenty of accommodation. Tennis. Must supply a limited amount of linen, Top-boots, stout Waterproof Cloak—Tweed and Woollen Suits—Saddle and Bridle. One educated in Agricultural College, and with a knowledge of Veterinary Surgery or Surveying required.
£100 per annum for 3 years.	To help owner to supervise work done, and count Cattle, Sheep, &c.	How to plant and cultivate Bananas, Cocoa, Coffee, Cocoanuts, &c., and Penkeeping in all its branches; also rudimentary agricultural chemistry.	Must supply his own horse—fodder and stabling found, but not corn—Boy will be supplied—Shooting, Fishing, Boat ing—no linen, &c., required—light Tweed Suits—Flan-

\* Suitable pupils will be treated as members of the family in all cases; but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## INSTITUTE FO JAMAICA.—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
III. Arthur Townend (of Devonshire, England), contd	...	...	...	...
IV. Alexander Scott	The spring Duncans P. O., Trelawny	100	Banana. Cane cultivation and Pen-keeping combined	1
V. James Francis	Cedar Harst, Portland, Gordon Town P.O.,	2050	Coffee, Cocoa, Orange, Banana, and Kola in the near future	1 or 2
VI. J. O. Masou	Lennox Buff Bay P. O., Portland	150	Banana. Cocoa and Nutmeg	1

## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers, continued.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive.	General Remarks as to accommodation,* Sports, Clothing to be brought, &c.
...	...	...	nels, good thick soled Boots. If Pupil is apt and steady would put him in charge of Pantre pant, over 2,300 acres, and pay salary before his term is up.
£50. Half year or 7 months.	Supervising the above mentioned cultivation.	Daily instruction	Must supply his own horse—fodder and stabling found—Boy must be found by Pupil, but would be accommodated—Cricket—must bring linen, &c.—cool clothing—thick boots.
£60 per annum	Supervision of Work—but to be willing to learn all branches of work—not to be above showing a man how to plant a tree.	General instruction in all the branches of work upon a Coffee Plantation, from the nursery beds to the curing and shipping of produce—same with other industries.	Pupil must supply his own horse—stabling and pasture free—attendance of Boy would be supplied—no sports near except fishing—could collect Ferns and other Botanical specimens—linen, &c., would be supplied—Woollen clothing—thick Boots, Water proof Cloak. A Christian youth preferred.
£100 per annum for two years	Superintend labourers, write up Estate Books. &c.	Instruction in cultivation of Bananas, Cocoas and Nutmegs.	Must supply his own horse and boy—stabling, forage and room for boy found—fishing and shooting—Linen, &c. will be provided—Light Woollen Clothing—thick Boots—Saddle and Bridle.

\*Suitable pupils would be treated as members of the family in all cases, but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
VII. J. Taylor Domville	Running G n t, Little River P.O., St. James	100	Sugar Plantation	1
VIII. Beresford S. Gosset	Farm Hill, Hagley Gap P.O., St. Thomas; [also Halberstadt in St. David's and Ayton and Portland Gap in Portland.]	4000	Coffee Planting	1
IX. John R. Scarlett	Worthy Park, Ewarton P.O., St. Catherine; [also Swansea St. Catherine.]	1150	Cane growing and manufacture of Sugar and Rum, Cocoa, Coffee, Breeding of Cattle	1



## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers, continued.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive	General remarks as to accommodation,* Sports, Clothing to be brought, &c.
£150 per annum	Necessary duties in carrying on a Sugar Plantation.	How to carry on a Sugar Plantation.	Must supply his own horse and boy, should he require one—stabling, forage and quarters for boy found—next to no sports—Linen, &c., would be supplied—good stock of clothing, Saddle and Bridle. Pupil should be steady and industrious.
£100 per annum for 2 years, payable quarterly in advance.	Assist in management of Coffee Fields, Works and Stock—keep Plantation Books and Accounts, Surveying and laying out roads for Plantation purposes, care of Stock, Pastures, &c.	Instruction in Coffee planting in all its branches preparing Coffee for Market, keeping Plantation Books and Accounts, &c.	Must supply his own corn and boy—pasturage found, also quarters for the boy—no sport—no linen, &c., required—good outfit—Saddle and Bridle—Waterproof Cloak.
£70 per annum for 3 years	To ride around with myself or my book-keepers to see the general management and mode of cultivation; to assist in making up books and paying money.	As in the foregoing paragraph.	Must supply his own horse and boy—stabling and forage found—Cricket or Tennis—Music with my family when not at work—must supply his own bed linen—good outfit of woollen clothing—Waterproof Cloak—thick soled Boots.

\* Suitable pupils would be treated as members of the family in all cases; but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
X. Thomas Hicks Sharpe	Eltham Park, Spanish Town P.O., St. Catherine; [also Dove Hall and Salt Island in St. Catherine; May Pen, Roden's, Longville, Sheekles Pen and several others in Clarendon]	500 ft.	Banana, Sugar Cane, Orange business, Fruit and Vegetables, Produce Dealers, Wharfingers, Dye Wood Dealers. Stock Cattle Dealers.	4
XI. Edward Pratt	Malvern Park, St. Ann's Bay P.O., [and Mammee Bay, St. Ann.]	On Sea Coast.	Breeding and rearing of Cattle, Horses and Mules. Cultivation of Cocoa-nuts, Bananas and smaller products for the American Market.	2

## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers, continued.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive.	General remarks as to accommodation,* Sports, Clothing to be brought, &c.
1st 3 mths. £20 2nd " nil 3rd " will pay £10 and board. 4th 3 months will pay £15 and board.	General Assistant in eight different lines of business.	General knowledge in agriculture and dealing, fruit growing, &c. Practical lessons will be given.	Pupil would be furnished with horse and forage at £5 per quarter extra—would be allowed to keep a boy—Shooting and Fishing—should bring good outfit, strong Boots, Saddle and Bridle, Gun. Owner has now about 15 responsible Agents in his employment. Pupil must be sober, honest, understand Book-keeping, write a fair hand, not older than 22 or younger than 18 years. After 3 months would be allowed to select which branch of the business he preferred. Must be single. Special advantages to apt pupils.
£50 per annum for 2 years.	General Supervision.	Would vary according to the work.	Must supply his own horse and boy—Forage (corn and oats excepted) and accommodation for boy supplied. Fishing shooting, boating, cricket. Linen, &c., will be found. Good outfit for working and other clothes. Strong Boots—Riding Breeches—Leggings—Waterproof Cloak.

\* Suitable Pupils would be treated as members of the family in all cases; but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## INSTITUTE FO JAMAICA.—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
XII. Thomas H. Ingle	Darlaston House, Darlaston P.O., Westmoreland.	1400 ft.	Penkeeping.	1
XIII. Wm. Donald Hill (from Aberdeenshire, Scotland)	Windsor, Falmouth P.O., Trelawny.	500	Penkeeping, Cocoa, Coffee, Bananas, &c.	1
XIV. Henry Cork	Burlington. St. Margaret's Bay P.O., Portland, [also Bonneville in St. Ann.]	On Sea Coast. 1600 ft.	Cattle Breeding. Banana planting. Sugar " Cocoa " Cocoanut " Dairy Business.	1 or 2
XV. James Broughton	Water Valley Annotto Bay P.O.	...	Banana planting, &c.	1 or 2



## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive	General Remarks as to accommodation,* Sports, Clothing to be brought, &c.
£80 per annum for 2 years	All work connected with horse-kind and horned stock, cleaning of pastures, &c.	Good instructions from owner.	Must supply his own horse and boy—Fodder, stabling, and accommodation for boy found. Linen, &c., will be supplied. Shooting and home pastimes. Moderate stock of useful clothing—not too heavy.
£100 for 2 years £25 per quarter for board.	General superintendence of Pen work along with owner.	Instruction in before-mentioned cultivations.	Would be provided with horse and supplied with boy. Shooting and river fishing. Linen, &c., would be supplied. Moderate outfit—strong Boots and Waterproof Cloak.
£100 for 3 years 2nd year would receive £30. 3rd year £40.	Supervising gangs in foregoing work.	Practical education in foregoing subjects. Pupils would have choice of which branch he preferred to learn.	Must supply his own horse—grass and stabling found—3/ per week allowed for a boy. Splendid fishing—fair shooting. Must supply his own Linen, Plate, and Cutlery. Flannel, and light Woollen Tweeds—good rough Serges—Water-tight Boots—Waterproof Cloak.
£50 or £60 per annum for 2 or 3 years.	General assistance and supervision.	Practical instruction in the business.	Would be furnished with horse and boy—boarded—when sufficiently advanced would receive some acres of land to work on halves—would have separate accommodation—Must have a good outfit.

\* Suitable pupils will be treated as members of the family in all cases; but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA—

*Precis of Replies received from*

Name.	Property and Parish.	Elevation above sea level.	Cultivation.	No. of Pupils.
XVI. R. Henry Elworthy, Associate of the Ontario Agricultural College	1 Rose Garden 2 Hatfield, Priestman's River P. O.	400	Small sugar works. Cultivation of cocoanuts, bananas, cocoas, nutmeg, Kola, &c Breeding of horses and cattle and treatment of their diseases. Chipping and shipping of logwood. General improvement of properties.	1
XVII. Edward C. Prichard, C.E., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D. India	Æolus Valley and Wharf Land at Yallahs Bay, St. David, in St. Thomas-ye-East, Yallahs Bay P.O.	400	Coffee, Bananas, and Plantains, Piggery and Bees (commencing) dealing in logwood and other agricultural products.	1 at first.

## ARTICLED PUPILS SCHEME.

*Planters and Penkeepers, continued.*

Premium required and Term of Engagement.	Work Pupil would be required to perform.	Instruction Pupil would receive.	General Remarks as to accommodation,* Sports. Clothing to be brought, &c.
£100 for 1 year. £60 per annum if the pupil wishes to stay on for a time afterward.	Would be my companion in superintending labour. Work would be optional.	Would have also the advantage of a well equipped and general handicraft shop.	Must furnish his own horse and corn—pasturage free—would be supplied with boy-poor shooting—some fishing—tennis and cricket. Linen and cutlery provided—not medical attendance—good water-tight boots and cloak. Must be a thorough gentleman.
£100 for 1 year with a view to becoming a partner by putting in the concern a sum equal to its then total (possibly £900) £5 a month required for maintenance.	To assist owner generally in the cultivation, buying and shipping of logweed. &c. &c.	Learning cultivation—the ways of the country, people. &c. &c.	Must supply his own horse, corn and boy, for whom accommodation would be found. Fodder and stabling supplied. Good shooting. Society scarce—but only 3 hours drive from Kingston and the same to the Port Royal Mountains. Linen, plate and cutlery optional. Good strong boots, flannel and overcoat; but not necessary to hamper himself with a large outfit as Kingston can furnish it. Medical assistance found, if the Pupil comes healthy. Must be a gentleman.

\* Suitable pupils, would be treated as members of the family in all cases; but medical attendance must be paid for, if needed, unless otherwise stated.

## VIII. MANUFACTURES.

The Factories of the Island include *Dye Works*, (at Spanish Town); *Electric Light Works*, (at Kingston and Black River); *Gas Works*, (at Kingston); *Ice Factories*, (at Kingston (two), Savanna-la-Mar, and Montego Bay); *Iron Foundries*, (at Kingston and Old Harbour); *Matches*, (Kingston); *Mineral Water Factories*, (Kingston and Montego Bay); *Pottery*, (Kingston); *Printing Offices*, (Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Brown's Town, St. Ann's Bay, and Sav.-la-Mar); *Railway Works*, (Kingston and Montego Bay); *Sugar Estates*, (throughout the Island); *Tanneries*, (Kingston); *Water Works*, (Kingston, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Linstead, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Old Harbour and Black River).

## IX. HYGIENE.

- (a) **BOARDS OF HEALTH.**—There is a Central Board of Health in Kingston (E. A. Foster, Secretary), appointed by the Governor; and the Parochial Boards of the various parishes are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health.
- (b) **MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The Island is divided into forty nine medical districts to each of which is appointed by the Government a medical officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district. There are few places in the island more than eight or ten miles from the residence of a medical officer: and, as there are good driving and riding roads, the distance is not really great.

The district medical officers are required to undertake the medical charge of the paupers, and of any hospital, alms-houses or prison within their districts; and 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. They are at liberty to take private practice.

**HOSPITALS.**—There are 23 Hospitals in the Island as follows:—

Hospital	200 beds	Montego Bay Hospital	45 beds
" (Lying-in)*	12 "	Lucea	" 25 "
Asylum	509 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 100 "
ospital	60 "	Black River	" 55 "
	150 "	Mandeville	" 30 "
	70 "	Chapelton	" 40 "
	50 "	Dry River	" 82 "
	100 "	Lionel Town	" 100 "
	50 "	Spanish Town	" 77 "
y	30 "	Linstead	" 54 "
	47 "	Lepers' Home	" 165 "

At Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, has accommodated first class and 36 second class passengers.

Midwives are trained in midwifery.



- (d) MINERAL SPRINGS.—There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body. Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River. There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those requiring relief.

The spring at BATH in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island; the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about nine degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mineral springs also occur on the sea edge at Manatee Bay; in St. Catherine, and at Rock Fort near Kingston, where there is a swimming bath.

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

The following are the analysis of the principal Mineral Springs;—

#### I.—MILK RIVER.

One Pint contains :		92 deg. F. Savory & Moore.
Chloride of Potassium	.. ..	1.44
Chloride of Magnesium	.. ..	37.08
Chloride of Sodium	.. ..	186.93
Chloride of Calcium	.. ..	13.50
Sulphate of Soda	.. ..	27.93
Silica	.. ..	} Traces.
Chloride of Lithium	.. ..	
Iodide of Sodium	.. ..	
Bromide of Potassium	.. ..	
Bromide of Sodium	.. ..	
Bromide of Magnesium	.. ..	} Undet'd.
Silicia	.. ..	
Organic Matter	.. ..	

#### II.—JAMAICA SPA.

#### III.—SILVER HILL.

One Pint contains :		Jamaica Spa 63 deg. Ed. Turner.	Silver Hill Bowrey.
Carbonate of Lime	.. ..	0.866	.. ..
Chloride of Sodium	.. ..	.. ..	.125
Sulphate of Soda	.. ..	.. ..	.341
Sulphate of Magnesia	.. ..	2.831	1.745
Sulphate of Lime	.. ..	.. ..	1.234
Sulphate of Iron	.. ..	2.21	8.33
Sulphate of Alumina	.. ..	4.168	1.360
Phosphoric Acid	.. ..	Free	.. ..
Organic Matter	.. ..	Undt'd.	.883
			.. ..

#### IV.—ST. THOMAS.

contains :		St. Thos. 130 F. Bowrey.
Soda	.. ..	.21
Sodium	.. ..	1.48
Potassium	.. ..	0.04
Soda	.. ..	0.79
Lime	.. ..	0.62
Silica	.. ..	.45
Hydrogen	.. ..	Undt'd.

## V.—MANATEE BAY.

One Pint contains :

Carbonate of Iron .. ..	Traces
Carbonate of Lime .. ..	2·71
Chloride of Potassium .. ..	..
Chloride of Sodium .. ..	52·52
Chloride of Magnesium .. ..	4·34
Chloride of Calcium .. ..	1·31
Phosphate of Alumina .. ..	Traces

- (e) WATER SUPPLY.—There are many parts of the island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country, artificial tanks, generally of small size, and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use; these are in nearly all cases private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

The names of the towns which have water-works are given on p. 50.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has, under recent law, been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar, Morant Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Old Harbour, Montego Bay, Black River, Chapelton, Lucea and May Pen. Thus, the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public:—Four Paths and Hayes, in the parish of Clarendon, and Porus, in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Falmouth, have regular house supplies of water.

- (f) DRAINAGE.—The drainage of the town of Kingston has hitherto, like all the other towns in Jamaica, been confined to open gutters, but it is at present being supplied with a drainage system, constructed on the Waring principle.
- (g) VITAL STATISTICS.—The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1894, was 672,762.

The births registered in the year 1894-95, numbered 25,295 giving a rate of 37.2 on the estimated mean population. The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1895, numbered 14,321 being in the proportion of 22.2 to each 1,000 of mean population.

The following shows the annual birth and death rates for eight years :—

	Births annual rate per 1,000 estimated mean population.		Deaths annual rate per 1,000 estimated mean population.
1887-88	39.1	..	22.3
1888-89	35.3	..	22.2
1889-90	35.6	..	28.0
1890-91	38.4	..	25.0
1891-92	38.3	..	22.7
1892-93	37.3	..	20.9
1893-94	40.9	..	22.2
1894-95	37.2	..	21.0

The population of the various parishes is given on page 1.

(h.) METEOROLOGY.  
*By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.*  
 KINGSTON: METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, ETC., FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY, 1890.

Month,	Barom. Pressure.	Temperature.				Wind S. by Miles per diem.	Vapour.		Cloud per cent.	Rainfall.		Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Various.	Total.
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.		Dew Point.	Humidity.		Kingston.	The Island.						
	in.	°	°	°	°		°			in.	in.						
January	30.054	74.6	86.4	68.8	19.6	68	66.7	78	29	0.96	3.87	21	19	10	9	58	117
February	30.049	74.7	85.8	66.8	19.0	72	66.7	78	27	0.92	2.62	24	14	8	12	53	111
March	30.084	75.8	85.7	67.8	17.9	77	67.6	77	29	1.59	2.88	32	17	7	15	68	139
April	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	69.1	75	39	1.02	4.18	27	16	9	15	55	122
May	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	71.4	78	56	6.00	8.40	22	15	8	14	60	119
June	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	115	72.8	78	57	5.51	7.83	16	14	9	11	54	104
July	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.6	16.2	103	72.5	76	52	2.15	4.32	18	18	11	7	57	111
August	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.2	16.2	80	73.0	79	55	4.09	6.83	12	15	9	4	50	90
September	29.966	80.1	89.7	73.3	16.4	70	73.1	80	62	3.59	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October	29.987	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	56	72.2	81	58	4.09	7.84	18	14	7	4	54	92
November	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	53	70.1	78	44	1.22	5.07	17	15	10	4	57	108
December	30.005	75.7	87.0	68.4	18.6	57	68.0	78	38	1.50	5.60	16	16	10	6	59	107
Means	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	70.3	78	55	...	...	19	15	9	9	56	108
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.64	66.30	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (i) **THE CLIMATE OF JAMAICA.**—Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, of New York City, writing on the Climate of Jamaica, in Buck's "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences," says: The most striking peculiarity of the climate of Jamaica is its variety combined with equability. A ride of a few miles into the hills will bring one from the torrid zone to the temperate—from an average temperature of nearly 80° to one of 65° or 70°. But whatever district one may select, whether a warm or a cool one, he will find the temperature very nearly constant, the extreme range for any one month being seldom over 25° Fahrenheit, while that for the entire year at Kingston, is but 35°; and in some parts of the Island the excursions of the mercury are even more restricted than this. As regards humidity, also, there is the same choice of climate open to the invalid or the pleasure seeker, who may select a place of residence with a humid or a dry atmosphere as suits best his inclinations or the necessities of the affection from which he suffers. Jamaica indeed enjoys all the advantages in respect to uniformity of temperature of island climates in general, while the differences in elevation and in exposure to, or protection from the prevailing trade winds give to it the pleasing diversity, as regards temperature, humidity and rainfall, of the most temperate of continental climates.\*\*\*

There is, as a rule, less rain in Kingston than in most of the other parts of the island, the trade winds being drained of their moisture by the mountains to the north and east of the city. The heaviest precipitation occurs in the parish of Portland, which forms the north-eastern extremity of the island.

There are two principal rainy seasons, namely in May and October, but there is usually more or less rain all through the summer months. In the winter months in the neighbourhood of Kingston the precipitation is very light. The rain usually comes in heavy showers of only a few hours' duration, and the days during which the sun does not shine at all are very rare. It is almost always possible to predict when the rain is coming as it can be seen quite a while before the downpour begins. This is fortunate for visitors, as a wetting is one of the three things that an unacclimated person in the tropics must avoid, the other two being exposure to the direct rays of the noonday sun and to the cool night air."

- (j) **CLOTHING.**—The clothing suitable to Jamaica, is that usually worn in a warm summer in England, except that a hat suitable to the tropics is requisite. Clothing of all kinds can be purchased in Jamaica, at prices slightly higher than in England.
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**X. POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAMS.****POST AND MONEY ORDER.****(a.) FOREIGN.**

- (1.)
- POSTAL UNION.**
- Jamaica is included in the 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 Pa- pers per 2 ounces.	For Commer- cial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	Registra- tion Fe
	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.

- (11.)
- MAILS.**
- Royal Mail Steamers convey mails
- fortnightly*
- , between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Jacmel and Barbados:—

*To Jamaica.*—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arriving in Jamaica on the following Friday fortnight at 8 a.m.

*From Jamaica.*—Leave Kingston every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m. Arriving at Southampton on the following Wednesday fortnight 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, 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 threepence up to 12 30 p.m.: on board the steamer until she leaves the wharf on payment of a fee of sixpence in stamps.

There is not any Contract Mail Service between Jamaica and the United States of America, although there 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. The opportunities at the outports are by the steamers 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 Island, by means of the Steamers of Messrs. Pickford and 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.

- (III.)
- BOOK POST.**
- 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 any country of the Postal Union—

- 1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery 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.

- (IV.) **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 mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Monday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 4 o'clock on that day.

Parcel mails for the United States are closed for despatch by each direct opportunity from the Port of Kingston.

Rate to Great Britain, 9d. per lb. Limit of weight to Great Britain and United States, &c., 11 lbs. Limit of size, greatest length 3 feet 6 in.: length and girth combined, 6 feet.

Rate to the United States and British West India Colonies 6d. per lb.

- (V.) **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, Canada and the United States 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 rate of exchange of money orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4.87c. to the £.

The commission 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.

- (VI.) **REGISTRATION.**—The poster of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to postage and registration fee.

(b.) **INLAND.**

- (I.) **MAILS.**—There are 127 Post Offices in the Island. There is a daily post between Kingston, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Port Royal and between all places on the railway, and a tri-weekly to all other parts of the country. In Kingston there are ten street letter boxes which are cleared four times daily, and there is a delivery of letters four times a day on post days, and three times on other days.



The following are the existing Regulations with respect to Inland Postage :—

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers each.	Prices Current each.	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	Registration Fee.
For each Half-ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.			For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Two-pence.

Letters, newspapers, &c., which are wholly unpaid are liable to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor two feet in length, nor 1 foot in depth or width, except it be intended for transmission by mail coach.

Parcels by mail coach will be carried, not exceeding 10lbs in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed two feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels. The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

- (II.) POSTAL ORDERS.—Postal Orders, payable in Kingston, or at any of the parochial treasuries, are issued for the following amounts :—

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

#### TELEGRAPH.

- (a.) OCEAN.—Jamaica is connected with America and Great Britain by means of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company (London, 9 New Broad St. E.C.)

*Tariffs from Jamaica to North America, Europe, &c., via Havanna.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi	4 9½	Canada	5 0½
United States, West of Mississippi	5 2½	Key West	3 9
Nova Scotia	5 0½	Newfoundland	5 10½
New Brunswick	5 2½	Prince Edward's Island	5 6½
Cape Breton	5 2½	Great Britain, France and Germany	5 10
Vancouver Island	5 7½	Italy	6 1½
British Columbia		Spain, via France & Marseilles	7 4
		All other Offices, via Eastern	7 5½

For Messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, via England, and for all stations on the continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, via Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination

- (b.) INLAND.—There are 67 telegraph stations in the island. 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.

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.
8. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

## XI. FISCAL.

### (a.) INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenue of the Island—parochial as well as general—is collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue. At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs Revenue and the collection of the Excise and Internal Revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collectors of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under their supervision. Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston and St. Andrew) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of parochial assessor. The collector is *ex-officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes.

## (I) LAND TAX.—Taxes are levied on land as follows :—

Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land	Quit rent an acre	1d.
in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables, bananas, cocoanuts or ground provisions	On Holdings not exceeding 5 acres	£0 2 0
3d.	" " " 10	0 3 4
Upon ditto in Guinea Grass 1½ d.	" " " 20	0 4 8
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento	" " " 50	0 5 4
¾ d.	" " " 100	0 6 8
Upon do. in ruinate or wood ¼ d.	" " " 200	0 10 0
	" " " 500	1 0 0
	" " " 800	1 10 0
	" " " 1,000	1 16 8
	" " " 1,500	2 13 4
	" exceeding 1,500	3 0 0

## On horsekind and carriages :—

Each head of horse-kind used on roads	£0 11 0	Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each head of horse-kind used solely for hire and livery stable purposes	0 7 0	Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner	0 2 0
Each ass	0 3 6	Ditto to be used otherwise	0 8 0
Each wheel of a carriage	0 15 0	Every horsekind, ass or horned stock of and above one year old not used on any road	0 1 0
Ditto solely for hire and livery stable purposes	0 10 0	Each head of horned stock used for the purposes of draft	0 1 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0	On dogs in town each	0 4 0

## (II.) POOR RATE :—

On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.	On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty of 2s.
On every hut in a provision ground used as place of temporary shelter, the owner having another residence in respect of which poor rate is payable, a tax or duty of 4s.	On every other house a tax or duty of 4s.
	Or such rate as may be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner after consideration of Estimates prepared and furnished to him by the several Parochial Boards.

## (III.) EDUCATION RATE :—

On every house under the value of £4	£0 2 0	6£ annual value	0 4 0
On every house of the annual value of £4	0 3 0	On every house exceeding £6 but not exceeding £12 annual value	0 5 0
On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding		On every house exceeding £12 annual value	0 6 0

## (IV.) LICENSES have to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars, for sale of Gunpowder and Spirits, wholesale and retail, for Taverns, Hotels,



Stills; by Merchants, Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Wharfingers, Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes and Proprietors of Newspapers.

- (v.) **LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.**—Island Light Dues are paid as follows:—1d. per ton of the registered tonnage of steamers, and 3d. per ton of the registered tonnage of sailing vessels which enter at any port of the island. Dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops, and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the island or trading within the tropics are not demandable oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships, not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Harbour Light Dues are paid as follows:—Folly Point Light House—A uniform rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton on every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the port of Port Antonio. Ships of war and the contract coastal steamers are exempt.

- (vi.) **WHARFAGE DUES.**—There is a Schedule [for Wharfage at the various public wharves in Jamaica. But the legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

### (b.) IMPORTS.

#### (i.) DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	0	0	6	—Salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2
Bacon, per pound	0	0	1	—Salmon, wet, or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	10	6
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl. or 200lbs.	0	11	3	—Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0
Bread or Biscuits, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	Hams, per pound	0	0	1
Butter, Oleomargarine				Indigo, per pound	0	0	8
Butterine or other substitute for butter, per lb.	0	0	1	Lard and its compounds, per 2lbs.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4	Matches, Lucifers and others per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2	Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
—wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0	0	2	Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	1	6
Cheese, per pound	0	0	1	Oats, per bushel	0	0	8
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	Oil, other than petroleum and cotton seed oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Peas (not being split pease.) per bushel	0	0	4
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Pork, wet, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	11	8
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	3	Petroleum and its products, crude, or refined, per gallon	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
—smoked not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
—Alewives, pickled per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
—Herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	8
—Herrings, smoked, per pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
—Mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6				
—pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Soap, per 100lbs	0	5	6	or prepared for buildings by superficial measurement of			
Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	10	0	1 inch thick	0	9	0
—Gin, per gallon	0	10	0	—per every 1,000 ft. of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
—Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	10	0	—Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length per thousand	0	6	0
—Whisky, per gallon	0	10	0	Shingles, Wallaba shingles per thousand	0	6	0
Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spiritous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0	—Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Sugar, unrefined, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	On all other Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and effects of every description not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
Tea, per pound	0	1	0	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0	1	0				
—Unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6				
—Cigars, per pound	0	5	0				
Tongues, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0				
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6				
Wines in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	2	6				
Wood, per every 1,000 ft. of pitch pine lumber, in rough							
(II.) EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.							
Animals, alive, and poultry				Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations of all kinds including patent or proprietary medicines			
Apparatus and appliances used for generating, storing or conducting electricity.				Dyewoods			
Asbestos and tar paper for roofing				Eggs			
Beef, smoked and dried				Fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial			
Beef and pork preserved in cans, not being wet, salted or cured				Fish, fresh or on ice			
Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas or India-rubber				Fishing apparatus of all kinds			
Birds				Flax			
Boats and lighters				Fruits and vegetables, fresh or dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled			
Books bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages				Gas fixtures including pipes and stoves and all apparatus for generating, measuring or storing gas			
Bones and horns				Gold and silver coin and bullion			
Bottles of glass or stoneware				Hand machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool			
Bran, middlings and shorts				Hay and straw for forage			
Bricks (not bath bricks)				Hemp			
Bridges of iron or wood or of both combined				Hides, raw			
Brooms, brushes and whisks of broom straw				Houses of wood complete			
Candles of tallow				Hydraulic Presses			
Carts, waggons, cars and barrows, with or without springs, of all descriptions not being such as are ordinarily used as vehicles of pleasure				Ice			
Clocks and parts thereof				Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, including axes, billhooks, cutlasses, diggers, forks, grass-knives, hatchets, hoes, picks, shovels and spades			
Coals and Coke				India-rubber and gutta-percha goods, including water-proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof			
Cotton-seed and its products, to include meal, mealcake, oil and cottolene				Iron, galvanized			
Cotton-wool				Iron for roofing, doors and shutters—and every kind of iron doors and shutters			
Crucibles and pots of all kinds for melting metals				Lamps and lanterns not exceeding ten shillings each in value as defined in Section 24 of Law 18 of 1877			
Diamonds							
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs							

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY, *contd.*

Leeches	Soda, ash or sub-soda
Lime of all kinds	Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology
Locomotives, railway rolling-stock, rails, railway ties and all material and appliances for railways and tramways	Steam and power engines and machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for any agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or for the communication of motive power thereto
Malt dust	Steam boilers and steam pipes
Marble or alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments	Stillis or any part of a still
Meat, fresh	Sugar, refined
Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer	Sulphur
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power and all parts of the said mills	Tallow and animal grease
Molasses	Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground
Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals	Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus and appliances and all kinds of communication or illumination
Oysters, preserved in cans	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones
Paper of all kinds, whether for printing, writing, wrapping or packing or other purpose, to include envelopes and bags of paper	Tongues, smoked and dried
Patent fuel	Tortoiseshell
Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron	Tow
Photographic apparatus and chemicals	Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation
Pipes for conveying fluids	Turtle
Printers' ink, all colours	Varnish not containing spirits
Printing presses, types, rules, spaces and all accessories for printing	Wall-paper
Pumps for raising water	Watches and parts thereof
Quicksilver	Water-pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions and water-meters
Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine	Wax, bees'
Salt, rock	Wire fencing, iron standard and also tomb railings
Sarsaparilla	Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples, nails and the like appliances for fastening the same
Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof	Wood hoops
Shooks, tierces, puncheon and hogshead, and all descriptions of shooks, also tierces, hogsheads and casks	Wood staves and headings, red or white oak or ash
Slates	Yeast, cake and baking powder
	Zinc, tin and lead, in sheets

## (III.) VALUE OF IMPORTS.

THE value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

1884-85	£1,487,833	1890-91	2,188,937
1885-86	1,325,603	1891-92	1,759,890
1886-87	1,351,394	1892-93	1,941,481
1887-88	1,695,605	1893-94	2,157,794
1888-89	1,597,600	1894-95	2,191,745

The Imports for the last three years were drawn from the several countries in the following proportion, viz :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
United Kingdom	50.5	55.1	51.9
Dominion of Canada	8.5	8.8	9.6
United States	36.6	33.2	34.8
Other Countries	4.4	2.9	3.7

(iv.) VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN 1894-95.

	FOOD STUFFS.			CLOTHING IN- CLUDING BOOTS.			OTHER MACHI- NERY & TOOLS.		
From United Kingdom	£100,642	14	0	529,512	4	2	21,320	17	2
“ British Possessions	185,836	16	3	1,041	16	0	16	15	0
“ U. S. of America	414,844	10	1	66,804	1	3	17,553	4	11
“ Other Countries	4,141	9	6	5,687	16	1	2,899	0	6
Total	705,465	9	10	603,045	17	6	41,789	17	7*
	LIQUORS.			HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.			COALS AND COKE.		
From United Kingdom	70,241	10	7	68,709	16	5	50,618	13	6
“ British Possessions	4,492	6	11	83	2	7	478	0	0
“ U. S. of America	4,353	7	1	24,097	9	6	6,953	15	6
“ Other Countries	2,874	1	9	750	8	4	..		
Total	81,961	6	4	93,640	16	10	58,050	9	0
	TOBACCO INCLU- DING CIGARS.			BUILDING MA- TERIALS.			BOOKS AND OTHER PRIN- TED MATTER.		
From United Kingdom	1,349	3	3	36,099	17	3	15,278	19	4
“ British Possessions	6	19	4	7,441	10	7	161	8	2
“ U. S. America	16,278	13	9	80,981	7	0	3,954	3	10
“ Other Countries	324	10	1	2,981	11	6	192	18	11
Total	17,959	6	5	127,504	6	4	19,587	10	3
	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.			ESTATES' MA- CHINERY AND SUPPLIES.			MISCELLANE- OUS.		
From United Kingdom	27,362	19	6	31,420	15	11	151,696	11	11
“ British Possessions	49	1	5	2,168	9	3	25,970	3	5
“ U. S. of America	10,284	1	11	8,081	13	10	152,039	1	1
“ Other Countries	3,240	2	2	162	9	0	29,232	1	8
Total	40,936	5	0	41,833	8	0	358,937	18	1
Grand Total	..			..			2,190,712	11	2

\* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.

## (s.) EXPORTS.

(i.) VALUE.—The value of [the exports of produce and manufactures in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonies.	Total.
1884-85 .	1,181,203	227,645	1,408,848
1885-86 .	1,078,315	201,803	1,280,118
1886-87 .	1,334,465	174,542	1,509,010
1887-88 .	1,661,601	166,989	1,828,590
1888-89 .	1,501,660	113,164	1,614,824
1890-91 .	1,807,084	95,730	1,902,814
1891-92 .	1,628,777	93,319	1,628,777
1892-93 .	1,690,637	69,169	1,759,806
1893-94 .	1,982,596	93,093	2,075,689
1894-95 .	1,848,877	72,544	1,921,421

(ii.) DISTRIBUTION.—The total amount of the island's Exports was distributed in each of the last three years as under, viz :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
United Kingdom	26.7	26.7	29.1
United States	58.7	57.3	54.2
Dominion of Canada	1.6	1.7	2.6
Other Countries	13.0	14.3	14.1

The following is a comparative statement of the proportion of exports during the the last three years :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Fruit	27.9	26.6	23.1
Sugar	12.9	14.2	14.3
Rum	10.1	7.4	11.3
Coffee	19.3	17.3	20.1
Dyewoods	19.0	24.3	21.1
Pimento	4.5	3.8	3.5
Minor products	6.3	6.4	6.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

As will be seen from the above table, in 1893-94, the products of the fruit plantations (principally bananas) for the first time deposed the products of the sugar estates (sugar and rum) from the premier position which they had ever held in the exports of the island. Of far less than 6 per cent. of the whole export goes to England ; nearly 90 per cent. goes to America ; while of rum, the States take but 1.6 per cent., and the United Kingdom over 90 per cent.



## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, 1894-95.

	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	
	Hhds.	£		£
To United Kingdom	1,208	12,323	..	1,284
" British Possessions	1,161	11,845	..	3,218
" U. S. of America	20,951	213,697	..	511,716
" Other Countries	132	1,345	..	24
Total	23,452	239,210	..	516,242
	RUM.		TOBACCO (including Cigars.)	
	Puns.	£	Lbs.	£
To United Kingdom	16,119	154,480	2,732	1,366
" British Possessions	433	4,153	10,292	5,165
" U. S. of America	309	2,963	191	96
" Other Countries	2,701	25,882	5,411	2,378
Total	19,562	187,478	18,626	9,005
	COFFEE.		MINOR PRODUCTS (including Ginger.)	
	Cwts.	£		£
To United Kingdom	19,053	71,449	..	61,683
" British Possessions	3,006	11,275	..	3,462
" U. S. of America	56,666	212,499	..	37,143
" Other Countries	16,403	61,511	..	4,197
Total	95,128	356,734	..	106,485
	PIMENTO.		HORSEKIND	
	Cwts.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	25,336	25,336	3	85
" British Possessions	509	509	14	585
" U. S. of America	41,661	41,661	..	..
" Other Countries	16,449	16,449	2	75
Total	83,955	83,955	19	745
	DYEWOOD.		MISCELLANEOUS, viz.: Foreign Produce re-exported.	
	Tons.	£		£
To United Kingdom	36,064	160,341	..	24,422
" British Possessions	..	..	..	9,405
" U. S. of America	17,224	77,150	..	31,387
" Other Countries	24,884	111,533	..	7,330
Total	78,172	349,024	..	72,544
	..	..	..	1,921,422

\* At a Standard of 100 liquid gallons,

## (e.) CURRENCY IN JAMAICA.

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations (but not bronze)			
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	—	at	£3 4 0
Colombian	—	—	3 0 0

## Aliquot parts in proportion.

American (United States) Gold			—
“ Double Eagle	—	—	£4 2 0
“ Single	—	—	2 1 0
“ Half	—	—	1 0 6
“ Quarter	—	—	0 10 3
“ Dollar	—	—	0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickle Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follows :—

## RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	½ per cent. premium.
60 Days	—	¾ “ “
30 Days	—	¾ “ “
Sight	—	1¼ “ “

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—

Not exceeding	£10	at	2/6	Not exceeding	£35	at	8/9
“ “	15	“	3/9	“ “	40	“	10/
“ “	20	“	5/	“ “	45	“	11/3
“ “	25	“	6/3	“ “	50	“	12/6
“ “	30	“	7/6	Issued up to £1,000 at same ratio.			

## RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

## (f.) BANKING.

In Kingston, there are branches of the COLONIAL BANK of London (Oscar Marescaux, Manager), and the BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (W. P. Hunt, Manager).

In the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK in Kingston there were on the 31st March, 1895, 27,045 depositors including charities, societies, clubs, &c., with an amount £453,875 on deposit.

There are branches of the Government Savings Bank at the following places :—Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, May Pen, Spanish Town—open daily.

Sub-branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—Buff Bay, Annotto Bay, Brown's Town, Santa Cruz, Porus, (open every day), Alley, Chapelton, Linstead, Old Harbour—all of which are open at least once a week.

Penny Banks have also been established in nearly all the districts of the island by ministers of religion, and other influential gentlemen. There are now 129 in the island, with 21,007 depositors.

## XII. LAW AND POLICE.

- (I.) **LAW COURTS.**—With the Supreme Court of Judicature of the island are consolidated the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1896:—

### EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 6th; April 20th; August 24th.

Spanish Town—January 13th; May 4th; September 7th.

Morant Bay—March 3rd; July 7th; November 3rd.

Port Antonio	}	The sittings of these Courts will follow after the preceding, and will be fixed a month before they are held.
Port Maria		

### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 3rd; June 1st; October 5th.

Mandeville

Black River

Savanna-la-Mar

Lucea

Montego Bay

Falmouth

St. Ann's Bay

}	The sittings of these Courts will follow
	after the preceding and will be fixed a
	month before they are held.

There are 9 Barristers at Law admitted to practice in Jamaica, 7 Advocates and 88 Solicitors.

There are also Resident Magistrates for the parishes of the island, one for each. They preside at the Courts of Petty Sessions, and also hold Courts of their own where they sit alone. They are Coroners for their parishes. (For List see p. iii).

The Custos of each parish is the chief of the Magistracy in it. There are a number of Justices of the Peace in each parish, appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Custos.

- (II.) **CONSTABULARY.**—The police in each parish are under the charge of an Inspector. There are 102 Constabulary stations throughout the island. The Constabulary Force is made up as follows:—

Inspector General	.	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	.	4
Second Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Sub-Inspectors	.	.	5

Sergeants-Major	.	.	15
Sergeants	.	.	38
Corporals	.	.	80
First Class Constables	.	.	100
Second Class Constables	.	.	565—818
The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.			
WATER POLICE.			
Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals	.	.	6
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	.	2
Water Policemen	.	.	26—34
RURAL POLICE.			
Headmen	.	.	218
Policemen	.	.	1,308—1,526
Total	.	.	2,378

(III.) PRISONS.—Besides the General Penitentiary in Kingston, there are prisons at Spanish Town, Falmouth, Lucea and Port Antonio; a Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill, St. Andrew, and a Girls' Reformatory in Kingston.

### XIII. EDUCATION.

#### (a.) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are in the island, under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Schools, with whom is associated an advisory Board of Education, a large number of elementary schools, which are supported by grants, and at which no fees are paid. In 1895 there were 962 schools, (160 first class, 345 second class and 457 third class), with 104,149 scholars on the books, and 62,587 in average attendance. The schools are inspected annually by Inspectors of Schools of whom there are eight in the island. Teachers for these schools are supplied from the various Training Colleges.

#### (b.) TRAINING COLLEGES.

*Bethlehem*, St. Elizabeth. MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, (Principal, H. E. Seiler) 30 students.

*Fairfield*, Manchester. MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, (Principal, Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith), 30 students.

*Kingston*. CALABAR INSTITUTION, or Jamaica Baptist College, (President, Rev. A. James, B.A.) There are 6 theological and 25 normal students, and 500 pupils in the model school.

" MICO TRAINING COLLEGE, (Co-Principals, Rev. Wm. Gillies and L. G. Grichy). Has 60 students supported by Government, and 20 students on the original foundation, in training as schoolmasters. There is a practising school in connection.

*Shortwood*, St. Andrew. GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS, (Lady Principal, Miss A. C. Johnson). Has 30 students, and a practising school in connection. Entrance fee £5. Board and lodging free.



## (c.) HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of some of the principal educational establishments in the island.\*

- Barbican*, St. Andrew. WESLEYAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, (Lady Principal, Miss Bond.)
- Camperdown*, St. Andrew. CAMPERDOWN SCHOOL, (Masters—C. F. Poole, M.A., and E. A. Poole, B.A.) (Private).
- Halfway Tree*, St. Andrew. LADIES' COLLEGE, (Mistress—Miss Ashby.) (Private.)
- Hope*, St. Andrew, JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL, (Headmaster, Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A.) has 22 Foundationers, 7 Endowed School Scholars, 11 terminal boarders, 2 weekly boarders and 3 day boys, Total 45.
- “ “ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, (Principal, Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A.), Founded in 1889, in order to extend University Teaching in the island. Has 4 students.
- Kingston*. THE BOARD SCHOOL, (for Manual Instruction).
- “ CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, (Headmaster, Rev. M. C. Clare). Fees £6 to £10 per annum. (Private.)
- “ COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Principal, Wm. Morrison, M.A.) Fees £1 10s. to £2 10s. per term. Board £8 per term. (Private.)
- “ FRANCISCAN CONVENT, (Roman Catholic) Boarding School and Elementary Schools in connection.
- “ HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION (Day School).
- “ JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, (Warden, Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A.; Tutor, Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.)
- “ HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with Kindergarten, (Mistress—Mrs. M. C. Clare). (Private).
- “ KINGSTON ACADEMY, (Mistress—Mrs. Lewis). (Private.)
- “ ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, (Roman Catholic), Fees, Day Scholars £10. Boarders £36 to £40 per annum.
- “ WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL, (Headmaster, H. Dews, B.A.; Headmistress of the Girls' School, Miss C. Murray).
- Lucea*, Hanover. RUSEA'S FREE SCHOOL, (Headmaster, A. E. Tomlinson, B.A.), has 15 Free Foundationers, and paying pupils at £8 per annum.
- Mandeville*, Manchester. HIGH SCHOOL, BOYS MIDDLE GRADE SCHOOL (Headmaster, M. F. Johns.)
- “ GIRLS MIDDLE GRADE SCHOOL, (Mistress—Miss L. Cartier.)
- Montego Bay*, St. James. SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Headmaster, E. V. Lockett, B.A.)
- Old Harbour*, St. Catherine. LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.
- Port Antonio*, Portland. TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL, (Headmaster, Boys' School, W. H. Plant; mistress, Girls School, Miss Doran.)
- Port Maria*, St. Mary's. RECTORY SCHOOL, (Principal, Rev. J. H. H. Graham), Fees £2 to £3 per term. (Private.)

\* All schools, except those marked Private, are endowed or subsidized by the Government,



*Potsdam*, St. Elizabeth. MUNROE AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL. (Headmaster, Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A.) Has 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Foundationers and 11 term boarders.

*Ropley*, St. Andrew. ROPLEY SCHOOL, (Principal, Rev. M. F. McDermot.) (Private.)

*Savanna-la-Mar*, Westmoreland. MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL, (Headmaster, W. A. Milne).

*Spanish Town*, St. Catherine. GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL (in connection with Beckford and Smith's Trust.) (Principal, Rev. W. Kemp Bussell.) Fee £2 per term.

*York Castle*, St. Ann. YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL, (Wesleyan) (Governor, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D. Headmaster, W. H. Mitchell, M.A.) There is a theological training institution in connection.

(c.) GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

- (I.) *The Jamaica Scholarship*—Once a year a scholarship of £200 per annum, tenable for three years at any one of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland is awarded. It is given to the boy (who must be Jamaica born, or a son of parents domiciled in the island) who passes best in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided that he obtains either a first or second class in honours, or a third class in honours together with distinction in one subject.
- (II.) *£60 Scholarships*.—Two Scholarships of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, are granted each year to the two candidates in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination who—born in Jamaica or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, not less than seventeen or more than nineteen years before the 15th of December in the year of examination (after excluding the winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and any others who cannot or do not take up one of these Scholarships)—stand highest amongst those who pass the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided they obtain Honours or a mark of distinction in one subject, and declare their intention of proceeding within three years to the examinations for some degree of the University of London.
- (III.) *£15 Scholarships*. Four Scholarships of £15 tenable for one year are awarded annually to the four boys, and one to the girl, who stand highest on the list of successful candidates under 19 years in the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students; the winners of the Jamaica Scholarship and the £60 Scholarships being excluded.
- (IV.) *£10 Scholarships*.—Eight Scholarships of £10 tenable for one year are annually granted to the eight boys under the age of sixteen years who stand highest on the list of the successful candidates in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtains mark of distinction in some subject.

Two such Scholarships are annually granted to the two girls under the age of sixteen years who stand highest amongst the girls in the same examination, without the requirement of any further proviso.

- (V.) *£5 Scholarships*.—Twenty-eight Scholarships of the annual value of £5 each, tenable for two years, are annually granted to twenty-eight pupils from the Elementary Schools of the island, who, after examination held by the Superintending Inspector of Schools, de-

clare their intention of continuing their education at any school created or assisted under the Secondary Education Law, or approved by the Board of Education.

- (vi) *Trade Scholarships*—Five Scholarships of the maximum value of £25 per annum each, and lasting for a maximum period of 5 years each, are annually granted to five pupils from the Elementary Schools, who must be not less than fourteen years of age and who shall be willing to enter into articles of apprenticeship with tradesmen to be selected in rotation from the following list:—

Tradesmen.		Period of Training
Carpenter	..	5 years
Blacksmith	..	"
Plummer and Coppersmith	..	"
Cooper	..	3 years
Mason	..	5 years
Wheelwright	..	3 years
House Painter	..	2 years
Saddler	..	3 years
Shoemaker	..	"
Tailor	..	2 years

- (d.) **CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.** These examinations are held every December in Kingston, at the Jamaica High School at Hope, and at such other centres as the Local Committee may appoint. (The Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A., is the Local Secretary.) In 1895 the following was the result:—

Examined.			Passed.
Seniors.	Boys	19	18
"	Girls	4	3
Juniors.	Boys	74	46
"	Girls	23	13
Preliminary	Boys	68	33
"	Girls	26	8
Total			121

- (e.) **COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS EXAMINATIONS.** These Examinations are now held in Kingston yearly.

#### XIV. RELIGION.

The following is a list of the various religious denominations in the island.

- I. **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.** (disestablished in 1870). There are 105 churches and 97 mission-stations. There are a Bishop, an Assistant Bishop, upwards of 100 clergymen, and about 250 catechists and lay readers; and a membership of nearly 44,000. The Church maintains a Theological College, and over 320 elementary day schools are managed by its clergy. Bishop of Jamaica—Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Primate of the West Indies.
- II. **THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA,** has 8 churches, 4 clergymen 1 lay missionary, and 1,500 to 1,600 communicants; 12 day schools. and 10 Sunday schools.

- III. **THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.** Besides the principal church, that of Holy Trinity, Kingston, there are about 200 chapels in various parts of the island, which are periodically visited. In addition to several elementary schools in town and country, there are two industrial schools and an orphanage. Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica—Right Rev. Charles Gordon.
- IV. **THE JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION** has 186 churches, 64 ministers, a membership of 36,308, about 5,000 candidates for membership and over 250 day schools.
- V. **THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA** has 57 congregations, 28 ordained ministers, 19 catechists and 364 ruling elders, over 11,317 members, and 86 day schools. Clerk to Synod—Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D.
- VI. **THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA** has 10 ordained Pastors, 9 Catechists, 3,580 church members, and 33 day schools.
- VII. **THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH** has 140 chapels, a membership of over 24,000 persons, 53 ministers, and 134 day schools, 143 Sunday schools and two high schools, one for boys the other for girls. President elect—Rev. Thomas M. Geddes.
- VIII. **THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH** consists of 9 ministers, 3,527 communicants and 34 day schools.
- IX. **THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH**, or the Church of the Disciples of Christ, numbers 6 ministers, 19 churches, 1,900 members and 10 day schools. It is chiefly supported by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Indianapolis, U.S.A.
- X. **THE MORAVIAN CHURCH** has 20 principal stations, a total membership of over 17,000, with 19 ministers, and 77 day schools. This Church maintains two voluntary Training Colleges. Bishop—Right Rev. G. H. Hanna.
- XI. **JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.** There are in Kingston, the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites (Rev. S. Jacobs, Minister of the Synagogue in Duke street), and a Synagogue in East Street (with a Lay Reader.)
- XII. **CHINESE.** There is a Chinese Temple in Kingston.

#### XV. HISTORY.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage, when, landing on the 14th of May at Dry Harbour, he found it thickly populated by Arawak Indians. During the Spanish occupation, which lasted 161 years, the towns of Sevilla and Mellila (which have long since perished) and Saint Jago de la Vega (the present Spanish Town) were built. Almost the whole of the natives were destroyed; but a large number of horses and cattle were reared.

On the 11th May, 1655, the island was given up by the Spaniards to an expedition under Penn and Venables which had failed in its attempt to capture St. Domingo. After a short period of military command, General D'Oyley in 1661 received a commission as Governor of Jamaica, since which date there have been 41 Governors; besides a number of Lieutenant Governors, and latterly Administrators, during the temporary absence of Governors. The first general representative Assembly of the people met at St. Jago de la Vega



in January, 1664. and that body continued in existence until 1865 when Crown Government was established, with Sir John Peter Grant as Governor, in the form of a simple chamber called the Legislative Council of Jamaica, consisting of public officers and other persons appointed by the Queen. This arrangement continued till 1884, when, under Sir Henry Norman, a new Legislative Council was constituted and the inhabitants thereby received a form of Representative Government for which they had been for a long time agitating. The following is a brief list of a few of the more important events in the history of the island during the British possession.

- 1655 In May the Island was given up to the English.
- 1661 *General D'Oyley* first Governor.
- 1664 *Sir Thomas Modyford* arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him 1000 settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from Cagua (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town).
- “ A census was taken of the population, which amounted to 4,205.
- 1670 Jamaica formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.
- 1675 Under *Lord Vaughan*, 1,200 persons arrived from Surinam, and settled in the island, principally at a place called Surinam in the parish of Westmoreland.
- 1678 During the Governorship of the *Earl of Carlisle*, the Assembly successfully resisted the proposed change in the political constitution of the island.
- 1687 *Sir Hans Sloane*, the naturalist, visited the island in the suite of the *Duke of Albemarle*.
- 1692 On the 7th June, Port Royal, then the finest town of the West Indies and one of the richest places in the world, was destroyed by an earthquake; which event led to the development of the town of Kingston.
- 1694 The island was visited by a French fleet under *Admiral Du Casse*, but the invaders were driven back.
- 1702 Fight off Santa Martha between *Du Casse* and *Benbow*, who died from the effects of a wound; and lies buried in Kingston church.
- 1711 Severe storm in the western part of the island, the parish of Westmoreland alone sustaining damage to the extent of £700,000.
- 1718 Introduction of Coffee into the island.
- 1722 Much damage done at Port Royal by a hurricane.
- 1730, 1732 and 1734. Difficulties with the Maroons; and in 1738, a treaty of peace was entered into with them by which 2,500 acres of land were assigned to them in different parts of the island.
- 1739 [War declared by England against Spain.]
- 1744 A dreadful storm and earthquake. Port Royal, Kingston, Old Harbour, and Passage Fort suffered, and Savanna-la-Mar was totally destroyed.
- 1758 Three Counties—Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey—formed.
- 1760 A formidable rebellion among the slaves in the parish of St. Mary: about 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.
- 1778 An expedition was sent against San Juan de Nicaragua by *Governor Dallin*. *Nelson*, who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The Castle of San Juan was captured, but the besiegers suffered fearfully from malarial fever. *Nelson* only escaped with his life.

- 1782 *Rodney* achieved his great victory over *Count de Grasse*, and thus saved Jamaica from possible capture.
- 1784, 1785 and 1786. The island was visited by very severe storms, and a large number of negroes perished from famine.
- 1789 [Revolution in San Domingo]
- 1795, 1796. Further troubles with the Maroons: 500 of them were sent to Nova Scotia, whence they were afterwards transferred to Sierra Leone.
- 1807 Africa Slave Trade abolished.
- 1824 See of Jamaica constituted: *Dr Lipscomb* was made the first Bishop of Jamaica.
- During the *Duke of Manchester's* administration began the controversy between the Imperial Government and the House of Assembly in connection with the measures proposed by the former for improving the condition of the slave population.
- 1831 Outbreak of the Negro population in Cornwall.
- 1833 In May a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament which declared that from and after August, 1834, all slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be free for ever, subject to an intermediate state or six years' apprenticeship. The amount of £5,853,975 was granted to Jamaica in compensation of the freedom of upwards of 300,000 slaves.
- 1831 On the first of August the total abolition of slavery took place.
- 1841 The Jamaica Silk Company incorporated by a local act.
- 1842 In May arrived the first batch of immigrants from India as agricultural labourers.
- 1845 The Jamaica Railway was opened.
- 1850 Asiatic Cholera visited the island. The deaths were estimated at 32,000.
- 1865 During the Governorship of *Mr. Eyre*, occurred the outbreak at Morant Bay in October, when *Baron Von Ketelholdt*, the Custos of St. Thomas in the East, and eighteen other gentlemen were killed, *George William Gordon* member of the House of Assembly, was tried by Court Martial and hanged. As a result of the Royal Commission which enquired into the circumstances of the case, Governor Eyre was recalled.
- 1866 New Constitution under *Sir John Peter Grant*. The twenty-two parishes reduced to fourteen. A semi-military police, a medical service, and a department of public works were organized.
- 1868 Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
- 1869 By the opening of telegraphic communication between Jamaica and Havanna it first became possible to send telegrams from the island to Europe.
- 1870 The Episcopal Church was disestablished.
- " Removal of the seat of Government from Spanish Town to Kingston.
- 1872 First introduction of the Mongoose direct from India.
- 1877 Jamaica admitted to the Postal Union.
- 1882 11th December. Great Fire in Kingston.
- 1883 1st December, publication of a new form of Government.
- 1889 Sale of the Jamaica Railway to an American Syndicate.
- 1891 27th January. Jamaica International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales.



1894 Jamaica Railway extended to Montego Bay.

1896 First Legislative Council under Extended Representation. A member for each parish.

*Governors.* Amongst the most prominent Governors of Jamaica have been Sir William Trelawny, in whose honour a parish was created and named after him; the Duke of Manchester who was here for no less than nineteen years; the Earl of Mulgrave whose administration of the Government during a critical time in the history of the island was marked by much firmness and discretion; Sir Charles Metcalfe who did much to reconcile the colony with the mother country, and who also had a parish named after him which is now merged into St. Mary; Lord Elgin, who made many endeavours to improve the methods of agriculture practised in the island; Sir John Peter Grant, upon whom devolved the duty of organizing the new form of government; Sir Anthony Musgrave, during whose term of office, many improvement in the island took place, and Sir Henry Norman, under whom a new Legislative Council was constituted, which gave the inhabitants a form of Representative Government.

## XVI. CONSTITUTION.

- (I.) **LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The present Legislative Council consists of the Governor, (President); five ex-officio members (the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General); no more than ten members to be nominated by the Crown, [of which at present only five are so nominated]; and fourteen members elected by the people, one for each parish. [For names of members of Legislative Council, see Official List p. vii.]

Those qualified as voters are British male subjects of twenty-one years of age being occupiers, as tenants or owners, of house property paying taxes to the extent of ten shillings, or owning property and paying taxes to the extent of thirty shillings; or being in receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards.

The Legislative Council lasts for five years, and sits when summoned by the Governor, usually for two or three months in the early months of the year.

No laws involving questions of finance are passed if opposed by nine or more elected members. The President has only a casting vote. Bills passed by the Council and assented to by the Governor, become law; but Her Majesty may disallow any law within two years of its passing.

- (II.) **PRIVY COUNCIL.**—There is also a Privy Council, consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the Island, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and other persons not to exceed eight in number, nominated by the Crown. [At present there are only three nominated members]. [For names see p. vii.]

**XVII. MILITARY AND NAVAL.**

The troops in Jamaica are under the command of a Colonel with local rank of Major-General. There are a detachment of British regiment stationed at Newcastle; a company of Artillery and Royal Engineers at Port Royal and at Apostles Battery; and companies of either the first or second West India Regiment at Up-Park Camp, Kingston; the remainder of these regiments being at St. Lucia, Barbados, or the West Coast of Africa. The Depot of the West India Regiment is at Up-Park Camp, Kingston.

- (a.) **MILITARY.** - The strength of the Military stationed in Jamaica on December 1st, 1895, was as follows :-

Brigade Staff Officers	4
Regimental Field Officers	8
Regimental Captains	7
Regimental Subalterns	23
Regimental Staff Officers	3
Royal Engineer Officers	6
Army Service Corps (Officers)	2
Army Medical Staff (Officers)	7
Army Pay Department (Officers)	2
Ordnance Store Department Officers	2
Warrant Officers	5
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	105
Trumpeters and Drummers	20
Rank and File	1,373

Total	1,567
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- (b.) **NAVAL.** - At Port Royal there are a Depot Ship, the Urgent, (2,801 tons); the Royal Navy Yard with a naval officer in charge, Secretary, Master Attendant, Naval and Victualling Store-keeper and Accountant, Assistant Naval Store-keeper, Engineer, Chief Carpenter, Boatswain and Foreman of Works; and the Royal Naval Hospital. The North American and West Indian Squadron visits the port once a year, in the Spring.
- (c.) **THE JAMAICA MILITIA.** Formed in 1885. - In Kingston there are a corps of Infantry, and a Company of Garrison Artillery; in Trelawny a Company of mounted Infantry; in St. Elizabeth a Company of Infantry; in St. Catherine, a Company of Artillery and a Company of Infantry. The total Volunteer Force at present in Jamaica consists of 32 Officers, 500 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, total 532. Adjutant of Jamaica Volunteer Militia, Captain E. S. C. Kennedy, W.I.R.

**XVIII. INSTITUTIONS.**

Black River, St. Elizabeth Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, C. G. Farquharson).  
 Brown's Town, Brown's Town Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, J. A. Dickenson).  
 Falmouth, Trelawny Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, Henry Levy).

- Kingston, Board of Supervision (for Port Relief), (Secretary, Robert Johnstone).
- " Central Board of Education, (Secretary, J. D. Kerrich, B.A.)
- " Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund, (Secretary, A. H. Miles).
- " Floral and Horticultural Society, (Secretary, G. A. Mould, A.M.I.C.E.)
- " Hebrew Benevolent Society. (President, Herman Stern.)
- " Home Marine Insurance Company, (Manager and Secretary, D. B. Callaghan).
- " Institute of Jamaica : for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art, (Founded 1879). Library, and Art Gallery open free daily, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Museum from 10 a.m. till dusk.
- " Jamaica Agricultural Society, (Secretary, G. A. Douet).
- " Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, (Honorary Secretary, G. V. Lockett, M.B.)
- " Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, (Secretary, A. H. Miles).
- " Jamaica Club (Social), (Secretary, F. A. Steel).
- " Jamaica Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, (Secretary, Henry Ford).
- " Jamaica Marine Insurance Company, (Acting Manager, J. F. Squire.)
- " Jamaica Masonic Benevolence, (Secretary, F. G. Sale.)
- " Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, (Secretary, A. H. Jones).
- " Jamaica Permanent Building Society, (Secretary, T. A. Hogg).
- " Jamaica Schools Commission, (Secretary, Robert Johnstone).
- " Kingston and St. Andrew Rifle Association.
- " Kingston Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, J. M. Polson).
- " Kingston Yacht Club, (Honorary Secretary, L. C. B. Yoeman).
- " Lady Musgrave's Women Self Help Society, (Secretary, Miss Burke).
- " Medical Council of Jamaica, (Secretary, M. Grabham, M.B.)
- " People's Discount and Deposit, (Secretary, G. C. H. Lewis).
- " Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce, (Secretary, G. Levy).
- " Royal Jamaica Yacht Club
- " Sailors' Home. (Secretary, D. M. Leon)
- " Victoria Mutual Building Society (Secretary, W. A. Paine).

Lucea. Hanover Benefit Building Society.

Mandeville, Literary Institute.

Montego Bay, St. James Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, J. S. Coridaldi).  
 Port Antonio, Portland Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, R. W. Clark).  
 St. Ann's Bay, St Ann's Benefit Building Society, (Secretary, Miss P. Cork).  
 Savauna-la-Mar, Self Help Institute.  
 " Westmoreland Building Society, (Manager, Hon and Rev. H Clarke).  
 Many of the British Insurance Companies have agencies in the Island.

### XIX. NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, PRIST LISTS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	Where Issued.	Price per No.
	<i>Daily.</i>		
The Daily News Letter	James Gall	Kingston	1½d.
Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	1½d.
Jamaica Post	J. W. Kerr & Co.	"	1½d.
	<i>Tri-weekly.</i>		
Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	1½d.
Tri-weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	3d.
	<i>Semi-weekly.</i>		
Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	Falmouth	1½d.
Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	Montego Bay	1½d.
Cornwall Times	Brown & Brown	"	
	<i>Weekly.</i>		
The Weekly News Letter	James Gall	Kingston	3d.
Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	3d.
Police Gazette	Government	"	
	<i>Fortnightly</i>		
Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	"	
Methodist Messenger	Rev. John Duff	"	3d.
	<i>Monthly.</i>		
Baptist Reporter	Rev. W. M. Webb	Stewart Town	1½d.
Bulletin of the Botanical Department	Director of Public Gardens and Plantations	Kingston	Free
Bulletin of the Education Department	Superintending Inspector of Schools	"	
Catholic Opinion	A Committee	"	3d.
Christian Helper	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	Brown's Town	
Gardner's Monthly	Aston W. Gardner	Kingston	



NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, PRICE LIST, &C., *continued.*

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	Where Is- sued.	Price per No.
	<i>Monthly.</i>		
Gospeler	Rev. G. W. Downer	"	Free
Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	"	3d.
Jamaica Congregational Magazine	Rev. C. A. Wookey	"	3d.
Journal of Commerce	Charles E. D'Mer- cado	"	Free
Moravian	Rev. Jonathan Reinke	"	1½d.
The Presbyterian	Rev. James Coch- rane	"	2s per annum
St. Michael's Magazine	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	
Winkler's Musical Month- ly	L. Winkler & Co.	"	6d.
	<i>Quarterly.</i>		
Journal of the Institute of Jamaica	The Institute of Ja- maica	"	1/.

**XX. SPORTS AND PASTIMES,**

CRICKET.—There are Cricket Clubs in Kingston, Mandeville, Spanish Town and other towns.

LAWN TENNIS is much played in Kingston and elsewhere.

FOOTBALL is played in Kingston and Spanish Town.

POLO is played at the Camp near Kingston, and in St. Ann.

ROWING can be had in Kingston Harbour, in Lucea Harbour, (which is land locked), and in some of the rivers, but most of them are too rocky.

SHOOTING.—Of Game birds, the principal are the blue pigeon, the bald pate, the white-wing, the pea-dove, the white-belly, the partridge, and the ring-tail pigeon. Close time for white-belly, partridge and ringtail, from April 1st to August 31st, for the others, April 1st, to 25th July. "The blue pigeon and baldpate are strong-winged sporting birds that take a good deal of shooting when in a hurry. The whitewing is a smaller pigeon and flies more in flocks than the others. The pea-dove is generally to be found singly or in pairs along the roads or on commons, or in dry river courses, and he will carry away more shot for his size than any other bird. The white-belly and partridge never fly in the open. They haunt thickets in the woodland where the underwood is not too dense. The ringtail is a denizen of the high mountains, and shooting him is very toilsome work.

In addition to these, we are visited every winter by large flocks of duck and teal, escaping from the rigours of the North American climate.

The best time for shooting is in the grey dawn of the morning, and for a couple of hours after sunrise, for then the birds leave the roost and fly off to the feeding grounds in the case of pigeons, and and the ducks and teal come out of the sedges and disport themselves in the open spaces on the ponds and marshes."

**FISHING.**—The rivers of Jamaica offer attractions to the fisherman. Chief of those found near the mouths are the callipever, the snook and the mullet, which is taken with a cast net. Higher up in the rapids are found the far-famed mountain mullet. Eels, mud-fish, crayfish and prawns, caught in bamboo basket-work pots, also abound in all the rivers.

The sea is full of fish of all kinds of which the chief are the king-fish, junefish, snappers, yellowtails, grunts, mullets, grouper, hind, jack, parrotfish, turbot, whiting and cutlass.

**RACE MEETINGS** are held in Kingston, at Cumberland Pen (near Kingston), at Black River, at Mandeville, at St. Ann's Bay and elsewhere. A Queen's Purse (given by the Government) is raced for once a year in Kingston.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**—"To the tourist interested in animal or vegetable life a visit to Jamaica will yield a wide field for investigation. The absence of all dangerous quadrupeds and snakes such as may be found in lands further south, relieves one of all fear; while the very few unpleasant insects met with but add zest to what otherwise might be considered too tame an experience for a tropical tour.

The island is exceptionally rich in land shells; and insects of varied and beautiful form and colour, attract attention both in the day and night. Some of the rarest forms of moths and butterflies are to be found here.

Of even greater interest is the vegetable life; the stately palms and bamboos, the delicate lilies and orchids, the enormous silk cotton tree with its buttress roots and far spreading branches, the ficus whose seed, dropped by some bird high up on the branch of a great cotton tree, germinates there, sending rope like roots down and around the massive trunk until their tight embrace kills the giant, and in its place stands, as grand, a wild fig tree; the many coloured convolvuli which appear on every hand during the morning hours or shine like great white stars in the dusk of eve and early morn,—and a variety of other plants are to be seen growing wild; the 'Black Eyed Susan,' from purest white to deepest orange, festoon the hedges in the lowlands; begonias, tradescantias and other lovely plants which are cared for with great solicitude in the hot houses of colder climes, are but weeds in the mountain districts of Jamaica. The massive mango, the breadfruit with its handsome large deeply cut leaves and great green fruit; the star-apple called "two faced," because while the upper surface of its leaf is a dark green, the lower is a velvety brown; the cacao-pods, and jack-fruit hanging, not from the twigs, but upon the main branches and even on the trunks of the trees; and the coffee with its masses of snow white blossoms, are all objects of great interest to the traveller.

But the ferns! What shall be said of them? Who does not admire the delicate tracery of their waving fronds? The island boasts of some 500 species, ranging from noble tree ferns—matching many palms in size and second to none in beauty—to tiny filmy



which cling to tree trunks in the moist quiet mountain valleys and other sheltered nooks. No district in Jamaica is without its ferns, from the cliffs dewed by the salt sea spray to the highest mountain peaks, these exquisite plants are found. And usually they are in such abundance, that the tourist can gather in the cool of the morning and late afternoon, specimens sufficient to interestingly occupy the hotter parts of the day in drying, preserving and setting them. There will thus be secured a memento which will for many years prove an object of delight.

To the geologist, also, Jamaica has attractions to offer."

## XXI. DEPENDENCES OF JAMAICA.

### (a.) THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, the most southern of the Bahama Group of Islands, constitute a Dependency of Jamaica. These are noted as salt-producing islands. 1,651,000 bushels were exported in 1893. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Island Group and Cockburn Harbour on the south Caicos are the principal ports. The population of Grand Turk is 2,709; of Salt Cay, 251, and Cockburn Harbour, 555. The seat of Government is at Grand Turk. The value of imports for 1893 was £24,888 4s 6d and of exports £23,224 4s. 7d.

The pita hemp fibre industry is as yet in its infancy, but it is hoped it may develop. There are two fibre companies in operation.

There are seven schools and several chapels in the islands.

### (b.) THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands are attached to the Government of Jamaica. They consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the group, is distant about 130 miles in a north westerly direction from Point Negril in the parish of Westmoreland. The population of these Islands is about 4,000. The inhabitants support themselves by catching turtle, by acting as pilots amongst the Cuban Cays, by ship-building and by cultivating provision grounds and cocoanuts walks. The principal towns are George Town and Boddel Town in the island of Grand Cayman.

### (c.) THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

The Morant Cays and Pedro Cays are annexed to the Island of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are situated about 36 miles to the south-east of Morant Point in the Parish of St. Thomas in Jamaica, and consist of three small Islets. The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 to 50 miles to the southwest of Portland Point in the parish of Clarendon, and consist of four cays or isles. Guano and Boobies' eggs are collected on all these cays.

## XXII. WORKS OF REFERENCE ON JAMAICA.

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Handbook of Jamaica published by Authority, comprising Historical, Statistical and General Information concerning the Island. *Published yearly.* Edward Stanford, London; and Government Printing Office, Jamaica.--Price 6/.

## II. DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT.

The New Jamaica. Describing the Island, explaining its conditions of life and growth, and discussing its mercantile relations and potential importance: adding somewhat in relation to those matters which directly interest the tourist and the health-seeker. By Edgar Mahew Bacon and Eugene Murray Aaron, Ph.D., Illustrated. 1890. Walbridge and Co., New York, and Aston W. Gardner & Co., Jamaica. —Price 2/6

## III. GUIDE.

Gardner's Handy Guide to Jamaica, 1889, containing information useful to tourists and residents, a short sketch of some incidents in the History of the colony, a collection of Local Proverbs, and other interesting matter. 1889. — Aston W. Gardner & Co., Jamaica. —Price 1/6.

## IV. MINERAL SPRINGS.

The Mineral Springs of Jamaica. By the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D. 1891. Institute of Jamaica. —Price 6d.

## V. CLIMATE.

The Climate of Jamaica, by James Cecil Phillippo, M.D., &c. 1876. J. and A. Churchill, London.

## VI. AGRICULTURE.

Institute of Jamaica Lectures. Agriculture. By William Fawcett, B.Sc., J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., M. Grabham, M.B., J. T. Palache, B.S. Gosset, Adam Roxburgh, C. A. T. Fursdon, T. D. A. Cockerell, F.Z.S., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies. Treating of the Soil; Tillage and Manuring; Plant Life; Physiology of Farm Animals: The Horse; Indian Cattle; Cattle in Jamaica; Dairying; and Agricultural Pests: together with a classified list of Books on Agriculture in the Library of the Institute. 1893. Institute of Jamaica. — Price 2/6. By post 2/10.

A Text-Book of Tropical Agriculture. By H. A. Alford Nicholls, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., with Illustrations. 1892. Memlan & Co., London and New York. —Price 6/.

## VII. HISTORY.

A History of Jamaica from its Discovery by Christopher Columbus to the present time; including an account of its Trade and Agriculture; Sketches of the Manners, Habits and Customs of all classes of its inhabitants; and a narrative of the Progress of Religion and Education in the Island. By W. J. Gardner. 1873. Elliott Stock, London.

The Annals of Jamaica. By the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, A.M. 2 vols. 1820. London, John Murray.

The History, Civil and Commercial of the British Colonies in West Indies. By Bryan Edwards, F.R.S.A. 5 vols. 1819. John Stockdale, London.

The History of Jamaica, or General Survey of the ancient and modern state of that Island: with reflections on its situation, settlements, Inhabitants, Climate, Products, Commerce, Laws, and Government. 3 vols. [By Edward Long] 1774. T. Lowndes, London.



## VIII. NATURAL HISTORY.

Economic Plants. An index to the Economic Products of the Vegetable Kingdom in Jamaica. Compiled by William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica. 1891. Kingston.

A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica. By Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., assisted by Richard Hill, Cor. M.Z.S. 1851. Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, London.

The Birds of Jamaica. By Philip Henry Gosse. Assisted by Richard Hill, of Spanish Town. 1847. London. Gurney & Jackson, (Successors to Van Vorst). Price 10/.

The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, containing an accurate description of that Island, its situation and soil; with a brief account of its former and present state, Government Revenues, Produce and Trade. By Patrick Browne, M.D. 1789. B. White & Son, London.

A Voyage to the Islands, Madera, Bardadoes, Nieves, St. Christophers and Jamaica, with the Natural History of the last of those Islands. Illustrated. By Hans Sloane, M.D. 1707. London.

On the Geology of Jamaica and on Mining in Jamaica. By the Rev. H. Scotland. Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, 1889.

Reports on the Geology of Jamaica; Pt. II of the West Indian Survey by James G. Sawkins, F.G.S., with contributions from G. P. Wall, F.G.S., Lucas Barrett, Arthur Lennox, F.G.S., and C. E. Brown, and an appendix by Robert Etheridge, F.G.S., F.R.S.E. 1869. Longmans, Green & Co., London.

Remarks on the Geology of Jamaica. By H. T. De la Beche, F.R.S., F.L.S. Transaction of the Geological Society of London. Second Series, Vol. 2 part 2nd. 1827.

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Stock and Stook-raising in Jamaica ..	"	ARCHIBALD ROXBURGH. <i>out of print.</i>	
Cacao: How to Grow and How to Cure It ..	1882	D. MORRIS.	6d
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On Mining in Jamaica ..	"		
The Mineral Springs of Jamaica ..	1891	HON. J. C. PHILLIPPO.	9d.
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