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AD BOOK

OF



MAICA.

1900



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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR
1900:

113490

Published by Authority,

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS,

BY

T. L. ROXBURGH

AND

JOS. C. FORD

(OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE)

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HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

FOR 1900.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

**His Excellency Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming
K. C. M. G.,**

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS.

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1900.

JANUARY.

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

FEBRUARY.

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

ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

MARCH.

NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
	hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
St. David. New Moon.	6 20	6 5	ADD
	6 19	6 5	12
	6 19	6 5	12
ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 18	6 6	12
	6 17	6 6	12
	6 16	6 6	11
	6 16	6 6	11
Moon's First Quarter.	6 16	6 6	11
	6 15	6 7	11
	6 13	6 7	10
ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 13	6 7	10
	6 12	6 8	10
	6 11	6 8	10
	6 10	6 8	9
	6 10	6 8	9
Full Moon.	6 9	6 9	9
St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	9
RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 7	6 9	8
	6 6	6 10	8
	6 6	6 10	8
	6 5	6 10	7
	6 4	6 10	7
	6 3	6 10	7
Moon's Last Quarter.	6 2	6 10	6
TH SUNDAY IN LENT. Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
	6 1	6 11	6
	6 0	6 11	6
	5 59	6 11	5
	5 59	6 11	5
New Moon.	5 58	6 12	5
	5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 56	6 12	ADD
	5 55	6 12	4
	5 54	6 12	3
	5 53	6 13	3
	5 53	6 13	3
Moon's First Quarter.	5 52	6 13	2
	5 51	6 13	2
PALM SUNDAY.	5 51	6 13	2
	5 50	6 14	2
	5 49	6 14	1
	5 48	6 14	1
	5 47	6 15	1
GOOD FRIDAY.	5 47	6 15	1
Full Moon.	5 46	6 15	0
EASTER DAY.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
Public General Holiday.	5 45	6 15	0
	5 44	6 15	1
	5 43	6 15	1
	5 43	6 15	1
	5 42	6 16	1
	5 41	6 17	1
ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's Last	5 40	6 17	2
St. George. [Quarter.	5 39	6 17	2
	5 39	6 17	2
	5 39	6 17	2
	5 38	6 18	2
	5 37	6 18	2
	5 36	6 18	3
ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. New Moon.	5 35	6 19	3
	5 35	6 19	3

CALENDAR.

5

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equator of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 35	6 19	
3	Th.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	F.		5 34	6 20	3
5	S.		5 33	6 20	3
6	Su.	THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's First	5 32	6 20	4
7	M.	[Quarter.	5 31	6 21	4
8	T.		5 31	6 21	4
9	W.		5 31	6 21	4
10	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
11	F.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	S.		5 30	6 22	4
13	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 30	6 22	4
14	M.	Full Moon.	5 29	6 23	4
15	T.		5 28	6 24	4
16	W.		5 28	6 24	4
17	Th.		5 28	6 24	4
18	F.		5 27	6 25	4
19	S.		5 27	6 25	4
20	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 27	6 25	4
21	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 27	6 25	4
22	T.		5 26	6 26	4
23	W.		5 26	6 26	4
24	Th.	ASCENSION DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819*.	5 26	6 27	3
25	F.		5 26	6 28	3
26	S.		5 26	6 28	3
27	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 26	6 28	3
28	M.	New Moon.	5 26	6 28	3
29	T.		5 25	6 29	3
30	W.		5 25	6 29	3
31	Th.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	F.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 26	6 30	
3	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Duke of York born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 25	6 31	2
5	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 31	2
6	W.		5 25	6 31	2
7	Th.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	F.		5 25	6 33	1
9	S.		5 25	6 33	1
10	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 33	1
11	M.		5 25	6 33	1
12	T.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 34	0
13	W.		5 26	6 34	0
14	Th.		5 26	6 34	ADD
15	F.		5 26	6 34	
16	S.		5 26	6 35	0
17	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
18	M.		5 26	6 36	1
19	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
20	W.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
21	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
22	F.		5 27	6 37	2
23	S.		5 27	6 37	2
24	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	M.		5 27	6 37	2
26	Tu.	New Moon.	5 28	6 37	2
27	W.		5 28	6 37	3
28	Th.	Coronation Day.	5 28	6 37	3
29	F.		5 29	6 37	3
30	S.		5 29	6 37	3

* The Queen's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday on a day to be appointed by the Governor.

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

AUGUST.

		[in Jamaica, 1884.]			
Day of		Notes.	Sunrise, Sunset,		
M.	W.		hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	Public General Holiday. Abolition of Slavery	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	Th.		5 40	6 32	6
3	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 41	6 31	6
4	S.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
6	M.		5 42	6 30	6.
7	T.		5 42	6 29	6.
8	W.		5 42	6 28	5
9	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
10	F.	Full Moon.	5 42	6 28	5.
11	S.		5 43	6 27	5
12	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 27	5
13	M.		5 43	6 26	5
14	T.		5 43	6 25	5
15	W.		5 43	6 25	4
16	Th.		5 44	6 24	4
17	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 44	6 24	4
18	S.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 45	6 22	3
20	M.	Cyclone, 1886.	5 45	6 22	3.
21	Tu.		5 45	6 21	3
22	W.		5 46	6 20	3
23	Th.		5 46	6 19	3
24	F.	New Moon.	5 46	6 18	2
25	S.		5 46	6 18	2
26	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 17	2
27	M.		5 46	6 16	1
28	T.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	W.		5 47	6 15	1
30	Th.		5 47	6 14	1
31	F.		5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

7

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

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

NOVEMBER.

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

DECEMBER.

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

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

9

THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

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

EQUATION OF TIME.

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

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

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

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

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

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is High or Low water.

Now from Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston Harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *Diurnal*, giving High and Low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the Moon's Declination is greater than 9° North or South. The second kind are *Semi-diurnal*, giving High and Low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the Moon's Declination is 9° or less, North or South.

For the Diurnal Tides, when the Moon's Decl. is North, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Lower meridian passage; and when the Moon's Decl. is South, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Upper meridian passage.

For the Semi-diurnal Tides the times of High water do not greatly differ from the times of the Moon's Upper and Lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*					
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon	...	1	1 "	3½ "	16	1 "	3 "
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4 "	17	2 "	4 "
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5 "	18	2½ "	4½ "
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6 "	19	3½ "	5½ "
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7 "	20	4½ "	6½ "
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8 "	21	5½ "	7½ "
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½ "	22	7 "	9 "
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½ "	23	8 "	10 "
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½ "	24	9 "	11 "
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	25	9½ "	11½ "
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "	...	26	10½ "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	27	11 "	1 "
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½ "	28	11½ "	1½ "
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2 "	29	...	2½ "

* When the Moon's Decl. is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semidiur.	Diurnal.		Semidiur.	Diurnal.
January	— 1 hr.	— 1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+ 1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	— 1 "	August	0 "	+ 1 "
March	— ½ "	— 1½ "	September	— ½ "	+ 1 "
April	— ½ "	+ ½ "	October	+ 1 "	0 "
May	— ½ "	+ ½ "	November	+ 1 "	0 "
June	+ 1 "	0 "	December	— ½ "	— ½ "

In Kingston Harbour the range of the Diurnal Tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the Semi-diurnal Tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the Sun or Moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES 1900.

- I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, May 28th, visible in Jamaica as a partial Eclipse. The following are the approximate times for Kingston.

Kingston mean time.

Beginning of Eclipse	...	7 hr. 10 min. a.m.
Middle of Eclipse	...	8 " 14 " "
End of Eclipse	...	9 " 19 " "

The point of contact at the beginning of the Eclipse will be a little to the left of the highest point of the Sun's disc.

At the middle of the Eclipse the Moon's disc will have advanced as far as the centre of the Sun upon the Sun's disc.

- II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, June 12th, visible in Jamaica.

Kingston mean time.

Beginning of Eclipse	...	10 hr. 17 min. p.m.
Middle of Eclipse	...	10 " 20 " "
End of Eclipse	...	10 " 24 " "

This Eclipse will only last a few minutes, and the Moon will only just touch the Earth's shadow.

- III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 22nd, invisible in Jamaica.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

The following table is taken from *Weather Report*, No. 182, where a full explanation will be found.

Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.
	° ' "		° ' "		° ' "		° ' "
1700	6 30	1760	22	1820	6 22	1870	4 10
1710	24	1770	24	1830	6 9	1880	3 23
1720	18	1780	27	1840	5 49	1890	2 29
1730	16	1790	32	1850	5 23	1900	1 24
1740	18	1800	6 30	1860	4 50	1910	0 00
1750	21	1810	6 29				

THE KINGSTON TIME SERVICE.

The Transit-room in the Parade Gardens, Kingston, is in latitude $17^{\circ} 58' 8''.7$ north, and in longitude 5 hrs. 7 min. 10-41 sec. west of Greenwich, according to a survey which connected the Transit-room with Captain Green's station at the lower end of King Street. (See *Report on the telegraphic determination of differences of longitude in the West Indies, &c., U.S. Hydrographic Office, No. 65.*)

The Time Service was established in 1896 to ascertain the errors and rates of marine chronometers sent to the Transit-room for that purpose, and to supply the Public Offices and Institutions in Kingston with Time as may be required.

For the general convenience of the public in Kingston arrangements have been made so that the Parish Church clock may be kept correct to the nearest minute of Kingston Mean Time.

METEOROLOGY.

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

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

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

DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ELEVATION.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low-lying land round the shores of Jamaica; but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely: about 1° F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to give the following table:—

STATION.	Eleva- tion.	Bar. Pressure.	TEMPERATURE.			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
	Ft.	In.	°	°	°	°
Kingston . . .	50	29.95	87.8	78.1	70.7	17.1
Kempshot . . .	1,773	28.20	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl. . .	4,907	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.
Portland Gap . . .	5,477	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.6	14.4
Blue Mt. Peak . . .	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

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

THE ISLAND RAINFALL.

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

THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1889

YEAR.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
First decennial period: Means 1870 to 1879 . . .	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880 . . .	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881 . . .	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882 . . .	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883 . . .	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884 . . .	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885 . . .	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886 . . .	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887 . . .	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888 . . .	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889 . . .	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Second decennial period: Means . . .	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	3.99	4.35	3.10	2.79	17.38	3.58	4.33	5.72	8.05	16.74	12.50	6.90	89.43
1871	2.40	1.60	2.29	3.46	6.43	1.98	3.79	3.46	5.70	8.88	5.88	4.22	5.09
1872	3.00	2.84	3.06	2.06	5.18	2.41	2.89	5.24	4.55	6.09	3.13	4.73	45.18
1873	8.15	1.94	5.47	1.15	5.06	2.58	2.56	7.51	10.73	8.57	3.53	5.81	63.06
1874	3.44	2.20	0.61	4.40	10.65	3.96	2.51	9.65	6.82	11.69	10.52	2.49	68.94
1875	2.57	0.67	2.59	3.05	8.54	3.74	3.87	5.13	7.60	5.58	2.94	6.74	52.42
1876	6.00	0.96	1.63	4.68	8.24	5.40	8.15	5.06	5.19	11.36	8.96	5.72	71.35
1877	5.94	1.18	5.38	2.91	15.03	6.50	4.83	1.76	5.01	4.50	7.63	7.83	68.40
1878	6.35	2.80	2.78	0.70	4.86	6.63	5.85	10.80	7.43	11.29	7.32	9.61	76.42
1879	2.81	5.30	6.49	7.28	9.14	10.64	4.47	12.32	7.38	15.96	5.29	1.76	88.84
Means	4.46	2.38	3.34	3.25	9.05	4.74	4.31	6.66	6.85	10.07	6.71	5.59	67.41
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	2.53	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.95	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.06	6.23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6.37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.64	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	24.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.69	10.35	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54

PART II.

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

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

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

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 18, 1831; died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872, married 1893 Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. George, born June 3, 1865, married 6th July, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. 2. Louise, born February 20, 1867, married 27th July, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 3. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 4. Maud, born November 26, 1869, married in 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark.

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

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874; died February, 1899. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April 26, 1884. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in September, 1893, to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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

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

VII. *Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught*, born May 1, 1850; married March 12, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 12, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

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

IX. *Princess Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Eva, born October 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born 3rd October, 1891. Prince Henry of Battenberg died in 1896.

Cousins of the Queen.

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

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

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

IV. *Princess Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874. Princess Mary of Teck died October, 1897.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

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

LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister		
Foreign Secretary		* Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	* Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	* Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	* Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal	-	* Viscount Cross.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	* Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
Home Secretary	-	* Sir M. W. Ridley.
Colonial Secretary	-	* Mr. J. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	-	* Lord Lansdowne.
Indian Secretary	-	* Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	* Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	* Earl Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	* Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Secretary for Scotland	-	* Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
President of the Board of Trade	-	* Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
President of the Local Government Board	-	* Mr. H. Chaplin.
President Board of Agriculture	-	* Mr. Walter Long.
Postmaster-General	-	Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir John Gorst.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. A. Akers Douglas.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Mr. Anstruther.
		{ Mr. Hayes Fisher
		{ Lord Stanley.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hanbury.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir William Walrond.
Paymaster-General	-	Duke of Marlborough.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir F. Jeune.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		{ Admiral W. T. Kerr
		{ Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas.
		{ Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, V.C.
		{ Rear Admiral A. W. Moore.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. McCartney.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Jesse Collings.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Earl of Selborne.
War Under Secretary	-	Mr. Geo. Wyndham
Indian Under Secretary	-	Earl of Onslow.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Earl of Dudley.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir R. B. Robert Finlay, Q.C.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	-	Mr. A. G. Murray.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Chas. Scott Dickson.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. D. P. Barton.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Earl of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Viscount Curson.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Vicount Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.
		{ Earl of Denbigh
		{ Genl.-Lord Bridport, G.C.B.
		{ Lord Bagot.
		{ Lord Churchill.
		{ Lord Harris, G.C.S.I. & G.C.I.E.
		{ Lord Lawrence.
		{ Earl of Clarendon.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Waldegrave.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Belper.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Lord James of Hereford.

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

B

EARL OF ROSEBERY'S MINISTRY.

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

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

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

Private Secretary.—Lord Amptill.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—G. E. A. Grindle; G. Craig Sellar; Hon. T. H. Cochrane, The Earl of Westmeath.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Selbourne

Private Secretary.—Mr. W. D. Ellis.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir Ed. Wingfield, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—J. F. N. Green.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Fred. Graham; O. P. Lucas; R. L. Antrobus, C.B.; Hugh B. Cox.

Chief Clerk.—Sir W. A. Bailey Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—Mr. A. A. Pearson; W. A. Robinson; Mr. H. E. Dale.

Crown Agents.—Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, B.E., K.C.M.G.; E. E. Blake, Esq; Major M. A. Cameron, B.E.

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

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

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

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	Menelek of Shoa, G.C.M.G.	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan	Amir	1845	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	...	Jan. 22, 1895
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud, G.C.I.E.	Khan	...	1893
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Servero Fernandez Alonzo	President	...	Aug. 20, 1896
Brazil (United States of)	Genl. Campos Sales	President	...	Nov. 15, 1894
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	Frederico Errazuriz	President	...	Sept. 18, 1896
China	Kuang Hsu	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	Quinton Calderon	Vice-President	...	Aug. 7, 1894
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians	Sovereign	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Corea	Li Hsi	Emperor	...	1846
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias	President	...	May 8, 1894
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Ulises Heureaux	President	...	Sept. 1, 1886
Ecuador	Eloy Medar do Alfaro	President	...	1895
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B.	Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Emile Loubet	President	1858	Feb. 15, 1899
Germany	William II.	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King	1859	June 15, 1888
Bavaria	Otto	King	1848	June 10, 1886
Saxony	Prince Luitpold	Regent	...	...
Württemberg	Albert	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Baden	William II.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Hesse	Frederick	Grand Duke	1826	Sept. 6, 1856
Anhalt	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Brunswick	Frederick	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Prince Albrecht	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Francis IV.	Grand Duke	1882	April 10, 1897
Oldenburg	Frederick William	Grand Duke	1819	Sept. 6, 1890
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Peter	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Alfred	Duke	1844	Aug. 23, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	Frederick	Prince	1865	May 12, 1892
Greece	Victoria	Queen	1819	June 20, 1837
Guatemala	George	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Hawaii	Manuel Estrada Calera	President	...	1894
Hayti	Sanford B. Dole	President	...	July 4, 1894
Honduras	Theresias Augustin Simon Sam	President	...	Mar. 31, 1896
India	Polcarpo Bonilla	President	...	Feb. 1, 1895
Italy	Victoria (Viceroy, Lord Curson, of Kedleston)	Empress	1819	Jan. 1, 1877
Japan	Humbert	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Liberia	Mutsuhito	Emperor	1862	Feb. 13, 1867
Luxemburg	William David Colman	President	...	Nov. 13, 1896
Mexico	Adolphus	Grand Duke	1817	Nov. 23, 1890
Montenegro	Porfirio Diaz	President	...	Dec. 1, 1896
Morocco	Nicholas (Nikita)	Prince	1841	Aug. 13, 1860
Nepal	Muley Abdul Aziz	Sultan	1879	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Prithivi Beer Bikram Shum Shere Jung Bahadur	Maharaja	1875	May 17, 1881
Nicaragua	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Orange Free State	Jose Santos Zelaya	President	...	June, 1893
Paraguay	M. T. Steyn	President	...	Feb. 21, 1896
Persia	Emilio Acebal	President	...	Nov. 25, 1894
Peru	Mozaffer-ed-Din	Shah	1863	May 1, 1896
Portugal	Nicholas Pierola	President	...	Sept. 8, 1896
Roumania	Carlos	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Russia	Charles	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Salvador	Nicholas II.	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Sarawak	Genl. Tomas Regalado	President	...	June, 1894
Siam	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Raja	1829	June, 1, 1868
Spain	Alexander (Obrenovitch)	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Sweden and Norway	Khoulalonkorn	King	1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Switzerland	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor)	King	1866	May 17, 1886
Transvaal (S. A. Republic)	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Tripoli	E. Ruffy	President	1831	Dec. 15, 1896
Tunis	Stephen J. Paul Kruger	...	1825	April, 1893
Turkey	Namy K. Pasha	...	...	Nov. 1881
United States (America)	Sidi Ali Pasha	...	1817	Oct. 28, 1882
Uruguay	Abdul Hamid II.	...	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Venezuela	William McKinley	Act. Pres	1843	Mar. 4, 1897
Zanzibar	Juan L. Quesadas	President	...	Sept. 1897
	Genl. Ignatio Andrade	...	...	Mar. 14, 1894
	Hamud bin Mahomet	Sultan	...	Aug. 27, 1896

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.		Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1896.	Debt, 1896.
EUROPE—					£	£
Cyprus	-	Treaty 1878	3,584	209,286	188,658	92,800 a year to Turkey
Gibraltar	-	Capture 1704	17.3	19,100	63,271	-
Malta and Gozo	-	Ditto 1800	119	164,692	313,680	79,168
ASIA—						
Ceylon	-	Capitulation 1796	25,365	3,008,329	1,373,410	3,725,165
Hong Kong	-	Treaty 1843	32½	221,441	326,325	341,799
Straits Settlements	}	Separated from India 1867	1,542	506,577	533,258	-
Labuan		Cession 1846	30½	5,853	6,876	-
AFRICA—						
Cape of Good Hope	-	Capitulation 1806	217,895	1,527,224	6,803,802	27,396,805
Natal	-	Settlement 1838	20,461	543,913	1,457,338	8,019,143
Mauritius, &c.	-	Capitulation 1810	881	258,985	553,074	1,239,301
St. Helena	-	Capture 1651	47	3,877	9,161	-
Sierra Leone	-	Settlement 1787	4,000	74,835	97,109	175,000
Gambia	}	Settlement 1631	69	14,266	26,172	-
		Resettlement 1817				
Gold Coast	-	Settlement 1661	38,665	1,500,000	237,460	-
Lagos	-	Cession 1861	1,071½	85,607	179,745	-
Zululand	-	-	9,000	143,028	66,982	-
Bechuanaland	-	-	-	64,503	55,300	-
AMERICA—						
Bermuda	-	Settlement 1609	19½	15,013	34,256	46,600
British Columbia	-	Ditto	390,344	92,767		
Ontario	}	Capitulation 1759	144,600	2,112,989		
Quebec		& Cession 1763	193,355	1,488,586		
Manitoba	}	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	73,720	154,442		
New Brunswick		Settlement 1623	27,322	521,294		
Nova Scotia	-	Settlement 1623	21,731	450,523	628,873	59,501,368
Prince Edward Island	-	Settlement 1623	2,133	109,088		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871		2,553,337	99,722		
Newfoundland	-	Settled 1583	162,000	202,100	325,951	2,728,530
British Guiana	-	Capitulation 1803	109,000	288,328	555,774	865,235
British Honduras	-	Treaties 1783-1786	6,400	31,471	63,060	35,211
Falkland Islands	-	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,789	12,858	490
WEST INDIES—						
Antigua and Barbuda	-	Settlement 1632	170	36,119	534,981	137,871
Bahamas	-	Ditto 1670	4,466	47,565	65,126	119,626
Barbados	-	Ditto 1605	166	182,322	185,532	405,100
Dominica	-	Cession 1763	291	26,841	24,879	62,988
Grenada	-	Ditto 1763	133	53,203	56,275	127,770
Jamaica, &c.	-	Capitulation 1655	4,193	639,491	814,341	1,625,749
Montserrat	-	Settlement 1632	32½	11,762	7,775	18,000
Nevis	-	Ditto 1628	50	43,963	49,560	86,286
St. Christopher	-	Ditto 1623, 1650	68			
St. Lucia	-	Capitulation 1803	243	42,220	55,331	202,280
St. Vincent	-	Cession 1763	133	41,054	26,487	19,160
Tobago	-	Ditto 1763	115	208,030	9,321	9,500
Trinidad	-	Capitulation 1797	1,754		618,332	556,288
Turks Island	-	Settlement 1629	169	4,744	9,701	-
Virgin Islands	-	Ditto 1665	58	4,639	1,469	2,000

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued*.

Colonies	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1896.	Debt, 1896.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,712	1,134,207	9,073,091	62,263,473
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	1,140,405	6,458,682	47,022,321
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	393,718	3,664,084	31,873,934
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	146,795	797,976	8,251,778
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	315,048	2,609,824	2,337,200
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,471	667,846	4,556,015	43,552,324
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	54,000	2,440,390	4,732,554
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,435	121,180	73,869	217,897

GOVERNORS.

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

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta	General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Valletta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir West Ridgway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements	Sir C. H. B. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	Leicester Paul Beaufort, Esq.	Victoria	380
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope and Brit. Kaffraria	Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Cape Town	*9,000
Natal	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	5,000
Bechuanaland	Major H. J. Gould-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland	Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,700
Zululand	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	—	1,000
Mauritius	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	Robt. Armitage Sterndale	Plantation House	500
Sierra Leone	Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	2,100
Gold Coast	F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	Sir W. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Lagos	2,500
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	General G. D. Barker, C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
Canada	Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	Ottawa	10,900
British Columbia	T. R. McInnes	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	Sir O. Mowatt	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	Louis A. Jette	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. T. C. Patterson	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick	Hon. Abner Reid McLellan	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. M. B. Daly	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. G. W. Howland	Charlotte Town	1,400
N. W. Territories	Hon. Amedée E. Forget	Regina	1,400
Newfoundland	Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Sir Walter Sendall, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Col. David Wilson, C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	W. Grey Wilson, C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

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

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—			£
Jamaica	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	5,000
Turks Islands	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas	Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—			
Grenada	{ Sir A. Malony, K.C.M.G. (Governor- in-Chief of Windward Islands)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent	H. L. Thompson, Esq., C.M.G.	Kingstown	800
Tobago	W. Low, Esq.	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia	C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.	Castries	800
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat	E. Baynes, Esq.	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis	T. R. Griffith	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands	N. G. Cookman	Tortola	250
Dominica	P. A. Templer, Esq., C.M.G.	Roseau	900
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Earl Beauchamp	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, G.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia	Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide	4,000
New Zealand	Earl of Ranfurley, K.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia	Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands	Sir George T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,200
British New Guinea	Geo. Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B.	Paris	Sir H. Drummond Wolf,	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold,	Vienna	G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
Bt., G.C.B.		Sir H. Nevill Dering, Bt.,	Mexico
Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B.	Constantinople	C.B.	
Lord Currie, G.C.B.	Rome	W. M. Beaclerk	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Caven-	Berlin	George Earle Welby,	Bogotá
dish Lascelles, G.C.B.		(Minister).	
Sir Charles S. Scott,	St. Petersburg	A. Cohen, (Con. Gen.)	Port-au-Prince
G.C.B.		C. C. Malet	Panama
Lord Pouncefote, G.C.B.	Washington	George F. B. Jenner	Central Ameri-
		(Minister.)	ca

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSUL.			VICE-CONSUL OR CONSULAR AGENT.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Country he represents.
E. Watts	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	Kingston	France
Celestino Marconel	Spain		A. J. Rigoreau, v.c.	Trinidad	Spain
S. Soutar	Denmark		J. Buigas de Dalman	Kingston	"
J. Duff	Venezuela		C. M. Ogilvie, Hon. v.c.	"	"
Wm. Schiller	Austria-Hungary		S. C. Peynado, v.c.	Black River	Sweden and Norway
"	German Empire		Z. Jones, v.c.	Sav.-la-Mar	
S. E. Pieteras	Belgium		W. G. Price, v.c.	Milk River	United States of America
E. A. H. Haggart	The Netherlands		J. S. Twells, v. & D.C.	Kingston	
G. V. Carvalho	Hayti		C. A. Nunes, C.A.	Falmouth	Venezuela
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A.	Montego Bay	
A. Morrice	Ecuador		R. W. Harris, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	Colombia
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica (C.G.)		C. S. Farquharson, C.A.	Sav.-la-Mar	
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		N. B. Snyder, Com. Agt.	Port Antonio	
W. P. Forwood	Colombia (C.G.)		D. H. Jackson, V. & Dep. Com. Agt., U. S. A.	"	
D. P. Tanco	"		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.	Port Morant	
Arthur George	Greece		B. R. Baker	Port Maria	
M. DeCordova	Honduras		C. M. Farquharson	Black River	
"	Nicaragua		S. Soutar, v.c.	Kingston	
"	San Salvador		S. L. Schloss, v.c.	Kingston	
E. A. H. Haggart	Brazil				

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Mr. G. E. Burke.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

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

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

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

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

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Garcias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

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

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

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

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7%	St. Catherine .	470	St. Elizabeth .	462
St. Andrew .	166	St. Mary .	249	Trelawny .	333
St. Thomas .	274	Clarendon .	474	St. James .	234
Portland .	285	St. Ann .	476	Hanover .	167
		Manchester .	302	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	732%	Total .	1,971	Total .	1,504

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

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

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

COUNTY OF SURREY.

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

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

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

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

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

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

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

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

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

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

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

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

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

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

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

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	3½	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELEVATIONS.

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

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

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAVERNS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINERAL SPRINGS.

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

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

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

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

degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravely 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, dropsy and stomach complaints.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. Whites 14,692, Coloured 121,955, Black 488,624, East Indian 10,116, Chinese 481. Not stated 3,623. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1899, was 730,725.

The births registered in the year 1898-99 numbered 27,648 giving a rate of 38.1 per 1000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual Birth-rates for eight years, 1891-92 to 1898-99 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1891-92	38.3
1892-93	37.3
1893-94	40.9
1894-95	37.2
1895-96	38.8
1896-97	38.5
1897-98	39.8
1898-99	38.1

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1899, numbered 15,290 being in the proportion of 21.0 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for eight years 1891-92 to 1898-99 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1891-92	22.7
1892-93	20.9
1893-94	22.2
1894-95	21.0
1895-96	22.7
1896-97	22.1
1897-98	23.0
1898-99	21.0

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	-
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	-
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	-	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	-
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	-
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	-
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	-	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,625	1,425	-
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	-
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,415	-
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	-
Manchester	27,173	29,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	-
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	-
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	-
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	58,687	-

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

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

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

Whites—			
Men	...	...	4,050
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			<u>17,272 a.</u>

In 1734 the population stood thus—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			<u>871,070</u>

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martins, Colonial Empire.

c. Bryan Edwards West Indies, Vol. I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

PART IV.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

1655 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world. The Island was held by the Spaniards until 11th May, 1655, when it was surrendered to an English expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Cromwell, then in power in England, sent Major General Sedgwick as Commissioner to conduct the Civil Government. He arrived in October, 1655, and established a Council of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley was President.

1656 In June of the following year, Colonel William Brayne arrived as successor to Sedgwick who had fallen a victim to Dysentery. He brought with him 1,000 troops, and was followed shortly afterwards by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England, and by 1,000, girls and as many young men from Ireland.

1657 Brayne died in 1657 and D'Oyley assumed the Government. His administration was marked by an invasion of the Island by Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, who landed on the North coast and built a fort at Rio Nuevo in St. Mary. D'Oyley however advanced against him, and completely defeated him. Don Sasi escaped from a point on the coast now called Run-away Bay in memory of the event.

1660 In 1660, D'Oyley who had been promoted to the rank of General was appointed Governor of Jamaica, being the first to have that title, by Charles II. He was empowered in his Commission to select a Council of twelve persons, and to constitute a Civil Judicature and pass Acts for the "security and prosperity" of the Island.

1662 Lord Windsor succeeded to the Government of the Colony in 1662, the chief act of his administration being the disbandment of the Army the men of which were divided into five Regiments of Militia.

Lord Windsor retired during the same year and Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted lands to the Maroons (as the slaves left by the Spaniards were called) on account of the assistance they had given the English, and gave them by Proclamation the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. Lord Windsor had been instructed to summon Assemblies, and these instructions were carried out by Sir Charles Lyttleton who issued writs for the first General Assembly held in the Island which met at St. Jago de la Vega, on the 20th January, 1664.

1664 In May 1664, Lieutenant Colonel Lynch relieved Sir Charles Lyttleton of the Government, the latter having retired to England owing to ill health, but he was shortly succeeded by Colonel Edward Morgan, as Deputy Governor who was in turn superseded, after a month's Administration, by Sir Thomas Modyford who was appointed Governor and brought with him from Barbados a thousand Settlers. During Sir Thomas Modyford's term began the long series of disputes between the Governors and the Assemblies which are so marked a feature of the early history of the Colony.

Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled for having on his own responsibility commissioned a large number of privateers to act on behalf of the King of England against Spain, and Sir Thomas Lynch was sent out as Lieut. Governor.

Six years later Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant Governor, but after a short administration was relieved by Lord Vaughan, who arrived as Governor. At this time the foundation of Jamaica future history as a sugar producing country was laid by the advent of 1200 of the inhabitants of Surinan which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). These people settled in the district now known as the Parish of Westmoreland, where they vigorously prosecuted planting operations. Their example was followed by others, and soon the Island had become well known as one of the finest and most fertile of British Colonies.

During the next fifteen years the Colony was governed successively by the Earl 1671
of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Lynch (for the second time) Sir Hender Molesworth, the
Duke of Albermarle, Sir Fras. Watson and the Earl of Inchiquin, but there is
little of historical interest to record during the period. Squabbles between the
Governors and the Assemblies were frequent, varied by depredations of free-
booters and French cruisers on the coasts of the Island.

On the 7th June, 1692, occurred the terrible earthquake which destroyed Port 1692
Royal, where of 3,000 houses two hundred only, and Fort Charles, escaped un-
injured. The catastrophe led to the settlement of Kingston; many of the sur-
vivors removed to the plain of Liguanea and settled on land belonging to Colonel
Beeston, where the capital of the Island now stands.

In March 1693 Sir William Beeston arrived and assumed the Government, and 1693
in the following year a French fleet landed detachments on the S.E. coast and
committed terrible havoc. At Carlisle Bay however they were met and gallantly
defeated by the Colonial Militia.

In 1702 occurred a naval battle off Santa Martha between the French Admiral 1702
Du Casse and the British Admiral Benbow who sailed from Port Royal to attack
the French fleet. Benbow was defeated and returned to Kingston where he died
of his wounds.

Sir William Beeston was succeeded in January 1703 by Colonel Thomas 1703
Handesyd, who was followed in 1711 by Admiral Lord Arthur Hamilton, in 1711
by Mr. Peter Heywood, a Planter, in 1718 by Sir Nicholas Lawes, another
Planter, and in 1722 by the Duke of Portland. Of these the most notable was
Sir Nicholas Lawes. Throughout the administration of all however the struggles
between the Executive and the Assembly continued, much delaying the progress
of the Colony.

In 1726 the Duke of Portland died and was succeeded by Major-General Robert 1726
Hunter, who succeeded in propitiating the Assembly, so much so that they raised
his salary to £6,000 per annum. About this time the Maroons began to give
trouble and in 1734 a formidable expedition against their mountain strongholds 1734
was organized, but the Government forces were surrounded and with difficulty
escaped annihilation.

When Governor Trelawney arrived in 1738 he took steps to come to terms with
these hardy mountaineers. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were ceded
to them, and perfect freedom granted them and their posterity in consideration
of their agreeing to aid the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.

The second half of the century was a period of much disturbance from foreign
wars, internal rebellion, and violent storms. In 1739 Jamaica fitted out an Ex- 1739
pedition to attack the Spanish American possessions, and although there were
some unimportant successes, the operations as a whole resulted in failure.

In 1778 war broke out between France and England, and a powerful French 1778
fleet sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica, and
extraordinary efforts were made to resist the enemy. Spain having joined France
the Governor of Jamaica dispatched an Expedition against San Juan de Nica-
ragua. The place was captured, but the number of deaths from disease among
the invading force was awful, and a miserable remnant only, among whom was the
famous Nelson, returned to Port Royal. In 1782 occurred the ever memorable
Victory of Rodney over the French Fleet under de Grasse then on his way to join
the Spanish Fleet. The people of Jamaica who had dreaded the threatened in-
vasion and had made great efforts to resist it, received the news of the victory with
the utmost enthusiasm. The marble statue of Rodney is a lasting testimony of their
gratitude to him. Again, a few years later, the then Governor received orders from
the Imperial Government to send a Military force to St. Domingo "to accept terms
of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as solicited the
protection of the British Government." The Expedition captured several places
on the coast, but disease again proved the most formidable enemy, and notwith-
standing every effort to subdue the Island, a treaty had ultimately to be made (in
1798) with Toussaint l'Ouverture, and the remnant of the force returned to 1798
Jamaica.

- 760 In the meantime the enemies of law and order within the Island itself had not been idle. In 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out among the slaves in St. Mary, which caused much loss of life before it was finally overcome.
- 795 In 1795 the inhabitants of the Island were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by the outbreak of a second Maroon war, of more formidable proportions than that of 1734. The troops sent to quell the insurrection again and again fell into ambushes and lost heavily. The brunt of the operations was borne by the Militia which in all the disturbances of the time proved itself a most valuable force. In the present war they were assisted by the Maroons of Accompong who remained faithful to the Government. The insurrection was quelled in 1796, and in June of that year upwards of 500 men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia, whence they were afterwards sent to Sierra Leone.
- 793 In 1798 another rebellion of slaves occurred the insurgents this time being the run-away slaves who infested the lower region of the Trelawny Mountains. It was however soon put down.
- Notwithstanding these occurrences the Colony continued to grow rich. No less than one million pounds were voluntarily subscribed to help England against revolutionary France in 1798, and when war broke out with Spain and France in 1804, Jamaica made extensive preparation for her own protection. So far as the
- 805 West Indies were concerned the war was made eventful by the manœuvres of the rival fleets in West Indian Waters and by the brilliant victory gained by the British over the French fleet off St. Domingo, the captured prizes being brought to Port Royal.
- 807 In 1807 Sir Eyre Coute brought from England the announcement that the British Parliament had withdrawn the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America and had abolished the slave-trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.
- 808 On the 26th March 1808 the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of the Assembly existing for the full term of seven years. Questions of privilege however frequently arose, and the Executive and Legislature were frequently in opposition. The Colony had to face a period of depression and distress at the time of the war with France and the United States, and storms doing great damage occurred in 1813, 1815, and 1818.
- 823 But the most prominent occurrence in Lord Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the British Parliament and the Jamaica Assembly on the subject of the Slave Code. In 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the adoption of measures to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. The Assembly refused to entertain the recommendations of the resolutions, repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the Island.
- 827 The Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government in 1827, Sir John Keane becoming Lieutenant Governor. He was succeeded in 1829 by the Earl of Belmore, who repeated the demand of the British Parliament for the amendment of the Slave Code. Some acts in this direction were passed, but on the British Government subsequently making proposals for the further amelioration of the Slaves, the Assembly offered a strenuous if not violent resistance, the House ultimately declining to consider any measures not emanating from themselves. So intense indeed was the hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Parliament, that they threatened to "transfer their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their Continental neighbours."
- 831 The excitement produced by these proceedings soon extended to the slave population and on the 28th December, 1831, a serious out-break occurred. The mansion and sugar works of Kensington Estate in St. James were first set on fire by the slaves, and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the property in the neighbourhood. The outbreak was quelled by the Militia but not before property to the value of £666,977 sterling had been destroyed by the insurgents.

The British Government in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to enable them to restore their plantations

The Earl of Mulgrave having succeeded to the Government in 1832 again pressed the Assembly to pass necessary laws to give effect to the resolutions of 1823 of Mr. Canning. But the Assembly resisted as before and declared that while admitting the supremacy of the Sovereign they could not admit "the supremacy of one portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent state over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica."

After this the Emancipation Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and was laid before the Jamaica Assembly on 18th October, 1833. They could not but accept the decree, but they entered strong protests against the Act in their Journals.

On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the Apprenticeship System Established. The number of slaves for whom compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, the amount of compensation awarded being £5,853,975 Sterling.

The apprenticeship system was subsequently abolished by Act of Parliament in May 1838, and on the 1st August of that year absolute freedom was conferred on the whole negro population.

The History of the Colony from this time on to the outbreak of 1865, consists of little else beyond a series of political disputes and disagreements between the Executive and the Legislature accompanied with a bitterness which could not fail to have a disastrous result on the well-being of the country. When Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor, it is true, much was done to reconcile these differences; he succeeded in restoring the affection for the mother-country which in the case of a large number of Colonists had been alienated by recent events, and he left the Colony after passing a number of useful Laws, greatly regretted by all.

He was succeeded by Lord Elgin during whose administration much was done to improve the general condition of the Island. Coolie Immigration was commenced, new breeds of cattle were introduced and the Jamaica Railway was opened.

But in 1846 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act to equalize the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions. The result of this Act would clearly be disastrous to the sugar planters of Jamaica, and the Assembly in November 1846 declared that they would be unable to continue the institutions of the Colony on the present scale or to defray the cost of Coolie Immigration.

Sir Charles Grey arrived as Governor at this time, and throughout his administration of 6 years, the "War of Retrenchment" continued. Bill after Bill embodying a scheme of retrenchment was passed by the Legislature and was rejected as often by the Council. The Treasury became bankrupt owing to the failure of the Legislature to re-enact expiring Revenue Bills, and a complete "deadlock" ensued. But Sir Charles Grey's term of office expired and Sir Henry Barkly was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He had been a planter in Demerara and had been sent to that Colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, a task which he had successfully accomplished. His appointment to Jamaica was therefore hailed with joy, the retrenchment party seeing in him a sympathiser and a deliverer. The Legislature having been called together, an Act for the better government of the Island was passed, and in consideration of this and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 to provide for salaries of Judges and several other Public Officers, the Imperial Government granted a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent to pay off the debts of the Colony. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain General and Governor in Chief under the new Constitution the character of which is described in another part of this work.*

Sir Henry Barkly was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling. His administration is remarkable for the fact that acting on the opinion that it was

*Political Constitution page 52.

the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the principle that in all important questions of a purely domestic nature the Colony should be governed according to the views of the constituencies as expressed by their Representatives in the Legislature, he appointed three gentlemen to office on the principle of Ministerial Responsibility.

1862 In 1862 the political struggles between the Executive Committee and the Assembly revived in all their intensity and in the following year had gone so far that Mr. Edward John Eyre the Lieutenant Governor, and the Assembly came into direct collision a majority of that body declining "to proceed to any further business with His Excellency."

1864 In 1864 Mr. Eyre, who had been Lieutenant Governor during the absence of Sir Charles Darling on leave, was appointed to succeed him as Governor, the Imperial Government approving of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

But meanwhile trouble was brewing in the country. A severe drought had greatly impoverished the people, while the American Civil war and other causes had increased the price of imported bread-stuffs. Agitators availed themselves of the opportunity to unsettle and excite the minds of the ignorant. Public Meetings were got up at which seditious speeches were made calling upon those of African race to assert themselves and to publicly set forth their grievances. The movement had its natural effect. In October, 1865 a rebellion of the black people broke out in the Parish of St. Thomas.

On the 11th of that month a crowd of some hundreds armed with cutlasses, bayonets, sticks and muskets entered the square in front of the Court house at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks, and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." The Custos and Magistrates of the Parish were butchered while holding their meeting for the transaction of business. The Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court house were stoned and although they fired, were overpowered. All the Officers and many members of the force were killed. Martial Law was at once proclaimed, troops were dispatched to the disaffected district, and the outbreak vigorously quelled. The principal agitator, Mr. George William Gordon who was mainly responsible, was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, while a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the affair reaching England, Sir Henry Knight Storks was sent out to assume the Government and act as President of a Commission of Enquiry of which the other Members were Mr. Russell Gurney the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds.

The conclusion at which the Commission arrived was, shortly, that the outbreak had been quelled with unnecessary severity. They reported however that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free of rent."

As a result of this finding, Mr. Eyre was recalled by Her Majesty's Government, and left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

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

* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

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

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

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency

* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

1868 in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed."^{*} Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

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

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

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

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

1876 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were completed

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

at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.

Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

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

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

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H.M. Ship

180 "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

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

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

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

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order

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

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

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

* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.

12 did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important Legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private 1884 meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change 'a moderate step in advance.' With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1885 received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

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

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

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

mercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the 1885 Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report. 1886

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

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

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

17 that "thru any extraordinary assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimate for the cost of the line of fifty-four and three-quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 ss. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, at an average of £13,246 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Ann's Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Port to Montego Bay was estimated at £2,227,011s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 ss. 4d. per mile. The total estimate charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but the amount provided for the interest on loan during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £832s. 6d.; £274,254 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £467 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1887 indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary law to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

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

1888 The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would reconsider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency, "had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1889 W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica, and to his coming the public now began to look forward with keen interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1889 patriation of the destitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1891 Eighteen Ninety-one opened under the happiest auspices. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had kindly consented to be Patron and his son Prince George of Wales had promised to open the Exhibition.

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

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

House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed 1891 for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock; shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager. After several presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the reception room, a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais under the central dome of the building where the opening ceremony was performed. The ceremony was an exceedingly brilliant one and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of Jamaica. Before leaving again for King's House the Prince made a tour of the building, and visited the several Courts on the way, the Commissioners of the several countries being presented to his Royal Highness. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Exhibition, at which the Prince, his Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from King's House were present. All the arrangements, both in the city and at the Exhibition, were carried out without a hitch, while the enthusiasm of the crowds, the admirable behaviour of the people, and the perfect weather, all tended to enhance the success of a day which will long be remembered in the annals of Jamaica.

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

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

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

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

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

1891 W. B. Espeut. On the 21st March the Governor addressed a Message to the Council on the subject, in which the following passage occurred "It has been represented to me and I am advised that a sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration, to be paid into the Treasury, is beyond the power of the Governor without the consent of this Council. I feel that I have no other course open to me than to commend the matter to your consideration that you may, if you see fit, give the necessary authority for carrying the agreement into effect." The debate took place on the following motion of the Director of Public Works:—"That this Council having considered the terms of the agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor of the 24th March is willing to validate and confirm the same in so far as it is an agreement for the sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury." The Council, by the unanimous vote of the elected members (the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members not being taken) rejected the motion and passed the following amendment, moved by Mr. Clark:—"That this Council regrets its inability to validate and confirm the agreement made with the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, dated 20th November, 1890, for the sale of the West Street Premises, and is of opinion that this, or any similar subject, should not be dealt with without the consent of the Legislative Council." The Atlas Company had, however, erected the buildings according to the agreement, and had also purchased certain adjacent premises known as Desnoes' Wharf, and built extensive warehouses thereon for their own use. The contract for the sale being thus annulled by the Legislature, it became necessary to re-imburse the Company the amount they had thus expended. This proved to be £13,725, and in the session of 1892 the Council, having first viewed the premises, passed a vote for that sum.

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

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

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

Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. 1891 The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1894 the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phillippo the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be resumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The outlook of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and satisfactory basis. * * * * * The current year began with a surplus of £62,159 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £575,482, making a total of £637,641.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1894 On 15th November the Government published a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on the subject of Extended Representation. Lord Ripon stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to alter the Constitution as to provide for a member for each Parish, but with the condition that there should be a corresponding increase in the number of nominated members. A further condition was that the Council should first enact a Law securing certain pensions and salaries and a moderate Civil List. The Imperial Government however did not approve that part of the resolutions of the Legislative Council which recommended that the Governor should not be President of the Council.

On 4th December, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Mico Training Institution. The old buildings in Hanover St., were purchased by the Government for a Board School directly under the control of the Board of Education, so far the only school of this character.

1895 The Legislative Council was opened on the 12th May. In his opening address the Governor alluded to the opening of the Railway extension to Montego Bay, and the completion of a large number of the Bridges to be built under Law 20 of 1892. He mentioned that Jamaica 4 o/o Inscribed Stock, stood higher in the market than any other similar Colonial stock except that of Ceylon and Mauritius. The Estimate of Revenue for the year 1894-95 was £625,363, and Expenditure, £632,570. The accumulated surplus of previous years amounted to £59,830 which added revenue left an unexpended balance of £52,623. The forecast for 1895-96 was a Revenue of £631,475, and Expenditure £645,790. The balance in hand covered the deficiency, leaving a balance of £38,308.

Among others the following important measures was passed :—

A Bill to secure a Civil List to Her Majesty and for certain other purposes, in accordance with the conditions of the Secretary of State's Despatch authorising an increase in the number of Elected Members. On the same day the following resolution proposed by the Member for Trelawny and St. James was, after a spirited debate, carried by the casting vote of the President—Major General Hallows :—

“That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty in any future Order to be made by Her Majesty in Council as to the Constitution of the Government of this Island, will graciously be pleased to provide that no person be eligible as an Elected Member of the Legislative Council unless he is resident in the Parish he seeks to represent or is possessed of or interested in real Estate in the said Parish of the annual value or producing an income of £150.”

A Bill also became law enacting the observance of certain days in the year as Public Holidays.

On November 25, an Order of the Queen in Council was published amending the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. The New Order gave effect to the wish of the Legislative Council with regard to extended representation, and provided that each of the 14 parishes of the Island should constitute an Electoral District. As a set off to the increased number of Elected Members, the Order authorized the Governor to nominate ten members, thus placing it in his power to have 15 ex-officio and nominated (5 ex-officio and 10 nominated) against 14 Elected Members in any matter of supreme importance in which it might be necessary to outvote the Elected Members. The other distinguishing feature of the Order was the provision giving effect to the resolution proposed by the member for St. James and Trelawny—Mr. J. E. Kerr—to the effect that a member must have been for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election either a resident of the Parish which he represents, or must have a clear annual income of £150 arising from property in the Parish possessed by him in his own right or in right of his wife. The Order in Council came into operation by proclamation of the Governor on the 8th November and the dissolution of the Legislative Council was proclaimed on the same day.

On the 12th December the Governor issued writs for the election of Members to serve in the new Council.

In January, Major General H. J. Hallowes who succeeded Major General Beningough in command of the Troops arrived in the Island. 1895

On 16th the report of the Commission appointed in October, 1894, to enquire into the disease among the Cattle was published. The Commissioners in substance, reported—

- (1) that they found an abnormal mortality among cattle in the Island caused by disease;
- (2) that the disease was prevalent in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas, while it appeared that it had shewn itself in Hanover in 1892 and in Trelawny in 1888;
- (3) that the disease was of a parasitic nature, and that it was caused by the presence in the intestines of a worm known as "*Strongylus Micrurus*" and "*Strongylus Rufescens*."

The Commission recommended the establishment of a Bacteriological Institution, and the appointment of qualified Veterinary Surgeons to be located in different parts of the Island.

The Line of Railway through to Montego Bay was opened on 19th January.

The year was fairly prosperous, with the exception that a severe drought in St. Elizabeth caused considerable local distress, which was alleviated by Government relief works, and private subscription.

The first Election under the Order in Council of October, 1895 were held in January. All the seats were contested with the exception of Manchester. The Council met on 25th February. The Governor announced an estimated revenue of £646,520 and an expenditure of £670,096. The accumulated surplus of 31st March, added to Revenue enabled the Expenditure to be met, leaving a balance of £51,000. The Member for Manchester brought in a Bill to re-enact that portion of the repealed Franchise Law of 1886, giving the Franchise to illiterates. The motion for the second reading was lost by the casting vote of the President. The Council adjourned *sine die* on 2nd April. Among the more important of the Bills which were discussed and passed were The Spirit License Law, 1896, which provides several changes in the methods of application for, and granting of Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and placed the system more on the lines of the English Law; the Produce Protection Law, passed for the purpose of putting a stop to Prædial Larceny; the Prædial Larceny Law, framed to provide for the more speedy punishment of persons guilty of larceny of growing produce; the Law to provide for the appointment of a Supernumerary Resident Magistrate—giving the Governor power to appoint a Resident Magistrate for the purpose of filling temporary vacancies among the Resident Magistrates, and of acting as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court should the necessity arise; the Leper Asylum Law—providing better means of affording accommodation for these unfortunates; and the Stamp Duty Law Amendment Law—providing for the reduction of several of the Stamp Duties. 1896

The Legislative Council was called together on 16th June specially to consider the question of obtaining the services of Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, Principal of the Veterinary College there, to investigate the existing cattle disease and advise as to quarantine precautions and arrangements. The cattle disease which had broken out in 1894, and had been more or less troublesome ever since, had become so prevalent that the Government felt it necessary to take some steps to check it. It was requisite, however, to obtain the sanction of the Council for the expenditure involved. The Council voted five hundred guineas as the fee to be paid Professor Williams and one hundred guineas for his assistant, and agreed to meet the cost of passages to and from Jamaica, and the expenses of the Professor and his assistant out here. Professor Williams' Report on the Cattle Disease was published in the following September. The finding may be thus summarized:—

"That the disease as witnessed by me is a chronic form of Texan Fever conveyed from place to place and transmitted from one animal to another through the intervention of the Tick."

"The infection is conveyed by the progeny of Ticks which have matured on in-

1895 "fected cattle and is inoculated by them directly into the blood of susceptible cattle."

Remedies for the destruction of the Tick were suggested in the Report and numerous recommendations made for preserving the health of cattle. As a result of the Report the Government shortly afterwards prohibited the importation of animals from the United States of America, South and Central America, Great Britain, the Leeward Islands and Australia.

A scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was published. The principal features of the scheme are as follows:—The land to be purchased in lots of not less than 5 and not more than 50 acres; one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on possession being given, the remaining four-fifths in ten annual instalments; the purchaser to erect a house on the land, the house to be occupied by himself or some person on his behalf; a portion of the land to be planted in Cocoa, Coffee, Oranges or other marketable produce; the Government undertakes to make roads to the lands purchased.

The Governor on January 8, cut the first sod of the first of the Mountain Carriage Roads provided for by the Mountain Roads Law of 1895. The road then commenced starts from the Cooperage at Gordon Town, and runs up by way of New Castle to Hardware Gap. It was intended to open communication by vehicles between Kingston to Buff Bay, crossing the principal mountain ridges at a height of 4,000 feet above the sea. The cost was estimated at £1,000 a mile.

In April the new Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, arrived in the colony. Mr. Pipon Schooles, who had been appointed to succeed Sir H. H. Hocking as Attorney General, reached Jamaica at the end of April.

The Governor paid an official visit to the Dependencies of Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands in May, and left Jamaica on leave of absence in July following and returning in October.

In November His Excellency again left the Island on an official visit to Barbados, returning 10 days later.

The Port Antonio Branch of the Railway extension was opened for public traffic on August 6, thus completing the Scheme of Extension under Law 12 of 1889.

On 23rd December in this year an impressive Military Memorial Service was held at the Parish Church in the morning, the occasion being the unveiling of a Memorial Brass, erected by the Officers of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell in active service or died from the effects of active service in recent campaigns on the West Coast of Africa. The number of troops present, including the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia, was about a thousand, the portion of the Church not reserved for them being occupied by members of the general public who had obtained tickets. The scene inside the Church was both picturesque and impressive, and the ceremony of unveiling the Brass was performed by Lady Blake. The sermon was preached by the Lord Primate of the West Indies.

1897 The Legislative Council was opened by the Governor on 23rd February. The Governor in his speech drew attention to a number of circumstances which seriously affected the prosperity of the Colony. The Revenue, including the balance of the surplus from previous years, would fall considerably short of the estimated expenditure. He placed the deficiency at about £64,000. His Excellency intimated that it would be necessary to restore to the Government some of the sources of public income which had been abandoned during recent years. Allusion was made to the causes of depression in the sugar industry and to the forthcoming visit of a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic condition of the West Indian Colonies. Among the more important Laws passed during this Session were the following:—

A Law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

An Amending Jury Law.

The Kingston General Commissioners Law.

A Prædial Larceny Law.

A Law amending the Spirit License Law.

A Consolidated Marriage Law.

A Law to impose an Excise Duty on Cigars and Cigarettes.

A Law giving power to construct Electric Tramways in Kingston.

A Law authorising a scheme of Irrigation in Vere.

This Session was remarkable for the multitude of questions asked by the Elected Members.

In March the Colony was visited by the U. S. "White Squadron" commanded by Rear Admiral Meade, and a team of English Cricketers captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas played a series of matches against local Clubs.

Sir H. Burford-Hancock, arrived in the Colony as Chief Justice in April. His occupation of the office was however unfortunately short, as he died in the following October.

By the initiative of Sir H. A. Blake, an Agricultural Society was established with a grant from the Legislature of £2,000 per annum. Its Government consisted of a Board of Management of 15 members of the Legislative Council, 15 Nominees of the Governor and 15 elected by subscribing members. Mr. Geo. Douet was appointed Secretary.

In June the Schooner "Pearl" was seized at Morant Bay for having on board arms and ammunition for which she was unable to account. The arms and ammunition were forfeited and the master of the vessel fined £100. The Pearl was strongly suspected of being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which was prevented by the action of the Commander of H.M.S. Tartar, who acting on information received, boarded her when lying off the Coast and thus prevented—it was alleged—a party who were about to go on board of her from embarking.

A vote was passed to enable a contingent of the Jamaica Militia to visit England to take part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

On 28th March the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition of the Sugar Industry in the West Indies arrived in H.M.S. "Talbot," Captain Gamble. The Commission consisted of Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., and Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., with Mr. Sydney Olivier, B.A., as Secretary, and Dr. Daniel Morris, C.M.G., as advising Expert to the Commission. The Commissioners commenced their session at Head Quarter House and concluded their sitting in Kingston on 6th April. They afterwards visited the Northside of the Island and left for England via New York from Port Antonio on 14th April. Their Report was received in Jamaica in the following October. No special recommendations for Imperial relief to Jamaica were made, beyond suggestions of subsidies to fast fruit steamers direct to the United Kingdom and the encouragement of an increased peasant proprietary.

In July the Governor convened a public meeting at the Conversorium in Kingston to consider the question of the celebration in Jamaica of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and a Central Committee was appointed with Major-General Hallows as President.

The Jamaica Contingent to represent the military forces of the Island at the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee consisted of 40 men, under the command of Captain J. Lucie Smith of the Artillery, and Lieut. C. H. Y. Slader of C. Company of Infantry Militia. The contingent left the Island for England by the Royal Mail Steamer on 25th May, and returned on 30th July.

The Jubilee celebrations in Kingston began on Sunday the 20th of June. In almost all the Churches special Services were held. On Monday the city was profusely decorated, and in the evening the Government buildings and many private houses and places of business were brilliantly illuminated. A statue of the Queen was unveiled on Tuesday at the Parade Gardens in the presence of some

1897 thirty thousand people. The ceremony was performed by Her Excellency Lady Blake. There was a demonstration of seven thousand Sunday School children with banners. His Excellency the Governor addressed the people. In the afternoon a levee was held at Head Quarter House by His Excellency, and a review was held on the Race Course, of the Naval, Military and Militia Forces. The celebration everywhere passed off with enthusiasm and without accident. There were local celebrations in all the towns and villages of the Island. His Excellency the Governor received the honour of G.C.M.G., and Lieutenant Colonel J.C. Macglashan was made a C.M.G.

In May a case somewhat similar to that of the "Pearl," previously alluded to, occurred at Port Antonio, when the S. S. "Bermuda," trading between the United States and the West Indies was seized by the Customs Authorities for a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act. There was grave cause to suspect that she was engaged in a filibustering expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents. This vessel was subsequently condemned and forfeited to the Crown.

In December intelligence was received of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake to be Governor of Hong Kong, and that Sir Augustus William Lawrence Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, had been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Governor, in pursuance of an undertaking given to the Elected Members in the Legislative Council, appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Lumb, to enquire into the working of the Education Department and the System of Primary Education in the Island.

The condition of the Island during the year was far from prosperous. Prices of all island produce were exceptionally low, the circulation of money was consequently restricted and the revenue seriously diminished. To add to the causes of depression, the state of public health left much to be desired, the mortality from fever, particularly of a malignant malarial type, being above the average.

1898 Sir Henry Blake terminated his government of the Island and left for England on 18th January and Major-General Hallows, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces was sworn in as Administrator.

Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., arrived on the 11th February, and assumed the Government. One of his first acts was to appoint a Commission to enquire into the condition of Education. The commission consisted of His Honour Judge Lumb as Chairman, the Archbishop of the West Indies, Bishop Gordon, the Rev. Dr. Gillies, the Honbles. Dr. Johnson and D. S. Gideon. After taking evidence in all the parishes, a voluminous report was issued on 14th Dec.

On March 15 the Legislative Council was opened by the Governor. In his opening speech His Excellency said that there would be a net deficit on 31st March of £89,500. He estimated that the Revenue would fall short of Expenditure in the following year by £95,000, making an estimated deficit on 31st March, 1899, of £184,000. The Legislative Council resumed an interrupted session in July to consider ways and means and adjourned *sine die* on 3rd August.

In September His Excellency appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the management of Parochial affairs by Parochial Boards. The Auditor-General and Mr. R. A. Walcott were first appointed and to them was afterwards added Mr. S. Leslie Thornton.

The last items of the Estimates were passed by the Legislative Council on 2nd August. The total estimated expenditure was reduced from £664,000 to £632,000. A new Tariff Measure was passed. A Bill for imposing succession duties became law, and the law placing excise duty on cigars and cigarettes passed in the previous session was brought into operation.

A Committee was appointed to sit during the recess to consider generally the subject of taxation.

Among the more important measures passed were the Obeah Law, facilitating the prosecution of offenders and increasing penalties, and the Jury Law, consolidating previous laws and modifying juror's qualifications; it reduced the Jury List from 1,700 to 400. Special jurors qualifications were also modified. The Law also provides for the separation of juries in felony cases.

The Legacy Duty Law assimilates the duties to those payable in England.

The Succession Duty Law is an adaptation of the English Law.

1898

The Spirit Law removed certain vexatious restrictions in the previous law, but was subsequently disallowed.

The Tariff Law generally increased the rates of duty payable. Some articles were removed from the Free List and the advalorem duties for the most part raised to 20 per cent.

The Gambling Law consolidates previous laws, and increases restrictions and penalties.

The Excise Duty on Rum was reduced to 5s. per proof gallon.

A most important addition was made to the Militia Vote, on the motion of the Commander of the Forces, raising the amount to £7,000. This vote was passed with a rider moved by the Hon. S. C. Burke, "that notwithstanding the very severe depression of the trade and commerce of the island which had necessitated the passing of an increased Tariff Law—yet the colony recognising its duties to join in maintaining the strength and unity of the empire, it is hereby resolved, That the sum of £7,000 be granted for the up-keep of an increased number of Militia in this Island."

The Secretary of State afterwards specially thanked the Jamaica Legislature for their patriotic action.

Sir Augustus Hemming left the Island in October, leaving Major-General Hallows as Administrator. The Major-General made a tour of the northside parishes and addressed the people on the Land question at Annotto Bay. The Governor returned on 18th November.

Mr. John McDonald, who had for so many years been so well known to every visitor to Kingston, died in February.

The Direct West India Cable Co. completed the laying of the cable from Bermuda in January. At a formal opening of the cable, messages of congratulation were exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Administrator of the Government, the Governor General of Canada, and other distinguished persons.

In January too, the City Council of Kingston was dissolved by an Order of the Governor in Privy Council, and Dr. Ogilvie was appointed Commissioner with full powers to act till the election of a new Council. This took place in February and Dr. A. Robinson was elected Mayor.

The Annual Synod of the Church of England was opened in Spanish Town on 15th February.

A West Indian Weather Service in connection with the United States Government Observatories was inaugurated in July and observations exchanged with six Stations in other parts of the West Indies.

News was received on 20th July of a most disastrous hurricane which had devastated Barbados and the Windward Islands. A fund for the relief of the sufferers, resulted in a sum of about £2,000 being collected under the superintendence of the Mayor. A "Mansion House" Fund realized about £45,000 in London.

The year was remarkable for the existence of War between the United States and Spain.

News of the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine in the harbour of Havannah was received in February. A declaration of war by the United States followed in April. In May, Admiral Dewey defeated the Spanish Fleet at Manila, and on 3rd July, Admiral Cervera's Fleet was annihilated by the U. S. Squadron, while attempting to escape from the harbour of Santiago de Cuba. This latter terrible reverse practically concluded the war and was shortly followed by proposals for peace and the cessation of hostilities.

(For events of 1899 see end of volume.)

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £6,000.

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

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

* Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

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

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

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

The qualifications of the electors were:—

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

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

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalf	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	25
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	441,264	1,798	1,582

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

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

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

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

1884 Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the political constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

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

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

† For names of members of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1885-86, page 86.

the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

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

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

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

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4. Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby raised.

above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

1. The parish of Kingston.
2. The parish of St. Andrew.
3. The parish of St. Thomas.
4. The parish of Portland.
5. The parish of St. Mary.
6. The parish of St. Ann.
7. The parish of St. Catherine.
8. The parish of Clarendon.
9. The parish of Manchester.
10. The parish of St. Elizabeth.
11. The parish of Westmoreland.
12. The parish of Hanover.
13. The parish of St. James.
14. The parish of Trelawny.

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

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

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

(a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

(b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—

(1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.

(2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

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

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

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

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

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;

10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;

11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

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

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

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

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

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

- (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
- (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
- (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards:—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

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

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the four General Elections which have taken place, viz., in September, 1884, March, 1889, February, 1894, and January, 1896. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given:—

	1884-85.	1888-89.	1893-94.	1895-96.	Population 1891.
Kingston	1,538	1,398—3,142	1,641—4,662	1,325	48,504
St. Andrew		1,744	3,021	2,755	37,855
St. Thomas		1,305	2,039	1,923	32,176
Portland	891	1,181—2,486	1,923—3,962	1,776	31,998
St. Mary		1,309	2,470	2,061	42,915
St. Ann	999	1,891—3,200	2,896—5,366	4,053	54,127
Trelawny		1,799	2,342	1,985	30,996
St. James	955	1,329—3,128	1,588—3,930	1,435	35,050
Hanover		1,774	2,620	2,234	32,088
Westmoreland	1,209	2,005—3,779	3,878—6,498	3,566	53,450
St. Elizabeth	944	2,410	3,379	2,872	62,256
Manchester	646	1,984	4,167	3,616	53,462
Clarendon	884	1,981	4,088	4,041	57,105
St. Catherine	1,232	2,314	5,614	4,734	65,109
	9,298	22,660	42,266	38,376	639,491

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

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

The last General Election took place in January, 1896, when a Member for each Parish was elected, in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, (see page 87).

The following are the Members of the present Council :—

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

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

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works.

The Hon. the Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools.

“ Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

“ Dr. John Pringle, M.B.

“ Lt.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G.

“ Samuel Paynter Musson, Treasurer.

“ Thomas Bancroft Oughton, Solicitor General.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Hon. John Thomson Palache.

“ Samuel Constantine Burke.

“ David Aurelius Corinaldi.

“ David Sampson Gideon.

“ Robert Butler Braham.

“ Rev. Henry Clarke.

“ Philip Stern.

“ Rev. Carey Bale Berry.

“ James Johnston.

“ Rev. James Macnee.

“ Alexander Dixon.

“ Rev. H. B. Wolcott.

“ Henry Sewell.

“ J. V. Calder.*

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the

* In succession to Mr. C. E. deMercado who resigned 12th November, 1899.

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

APPENDIX A.

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

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

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. In prescribing the proper qualifications for a seat in the Council, I have

of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the

Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, amend, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 52nd and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

Done

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

CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£2,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	1,000
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,000
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	1,000
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	1,000

NOTE.—The foregoing Civil List is not at present fully acted upon.

The salary of the Governor is now £5,000, that of the Auditor General is £200, of the Collector General £800 to £900, and that of the Superintending Medical Officer £1,000. The Assistant Colonial Secretary's salary is now £600 to £700, by £20 a year.

The Offices of Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Prisons are combined in one person, at a salary of £800 a year.

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR A. W. L. HEMMING, K.C.M.G., (1890), C.M.G. (1885). Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, February, 1860; promoted October, 1864, 1st junior class; Private Secretary to Sir F. Rogers, (now Lord Blachford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; Private Secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd Class Clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st Class Clerk, November, 1874; Private Secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a Special Mission to Paris, April, 1879; Principal Clerk, 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on Special Service to Paris, May, 1881; British Delegate to the West African Conference at Berlin, 1884; on Special Service at Paris, 1889-90 and 1894, in connection with the delimitation of French and English Possessions on the West Coast of Africa; Governor British Guiana, March, 1896; Governor Jamaica, February, 1898.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

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

PRIVY COUNCIL.

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

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer.	Hon. Valentine Græme Bell, Director of Public Works.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.	Hon. John Pringle.
The Hon. the Attorney General.	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.
	Hon. L. J. Bertram, Auditor General.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

T. L. Roxburgh.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk	R. A. Walcott	£ s. d. 150 0 0	
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb. '70
Reporting Staff	DeCordova & Co.	375 0 0	...

GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

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

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“15th May, 1894.

“The following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica and amended regulations with regard to admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council:—

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

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

* The rules do not apply to gentlemen appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Schedule A.

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

"Schedule B.

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

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

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

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

"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cates as, in the opinion of the Commission, are of at least equal value to a pass in this Preliminary Examination. With regard to the qualifications of a candidate as to character and general fitness for admission to the Public Service, the Commission will require at least two testimonials, in forms prescribed, either from Magistrates, Ministers of Religion, Heads of Departments or Public Servants of at least the rank of Chief Clerk. In the case of a candidate who has already had employment elsewhere reference will also be made to his employer. Application for permission to attend one of these Examinations must be made to the Secretary of the Commission in the writing of the Candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commission.

"6. The subjects of the Competitive Examination will be as follow:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Arithmetic. | 8. Digesting Returns into Summaries. |
| 2. Orthography. | 9. English History. |
| 3. Handwriting. | 10. Book-keeping. |
| 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy.) | 11. Latin. |
| 5. English Composition. | 12. French. |
| 6. Geography. | 13. Algebra and Euclid. |
| 7. Indexing or Docketing. | |

"The Papers in these subjects will be set and examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. The Papers in subjects 1-10 will be identical with those set on the same days in England to Candidates for Clerkships of the second division. The Latin will include the translation of unseen Latin passages into English (Candidates being allowed the use of Dictionaries), grammatical questions, and the translation of easy English passages into Latin. The French, will include translation from French into English and English into French, with grammatical questions and oral examinations in conversation and writing from dictation. The Algebra will include questions on the ordinary Algebraical operations, on Proportion, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, on Surds, on Permutations and Combinations, on Equations and on the Binomial Theorem. The Euclid will include Books I-IV.; the Definitions of Book V.; Books VI. and XI., 1-21. The Candidate may offer himself for examination in as many subjects as he chooses, but must qualify as specified hereafter.

"MODE OF RECKONING MARKS.

7. The maximum and minimum number of marks in each subject are as follow:—

	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.
Maximum .	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300
Minimum .	80		100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60

"The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject, and the remainder, i.e. the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in

that subject which will be credited to the Candidate. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks.

"QUALIFYING STANDARD."

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

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION."

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

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

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

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

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

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

No competition was held in 1898 and 1899, as there were no vacancies in the public service.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

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

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

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

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

1900. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1900.

New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Whit Monday	-	-	June 4
Ash Wednesday	-	-	Feb. 28	Wednesday	-	-	Aug. 1
Good Friday	-	-	April 13	Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	-	-	April 16	The day after	-	-	Dec. 26
Queen's Birthday	-	-	May 24				

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

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

The following charges will be allowed :—

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

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

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

123A. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he should, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only the half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety of the allowance, being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

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

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

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

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Est of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£ s. d.
E. N. Harrison ...	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	12 0 0
E. G. Harrison ...	"	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell ...	"	"	75 0 0
J. W. Ratty ...	"	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid ...	"	"	75 0 0
			227 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Catherine McGhie ...	...	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
Alma Alberga ...	...	20th Aug., '93	30 0 0
			42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
(1.) Ecclesiastical—			
B. B. Lynch ...	Island Curate ...	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
H. Scotland ...	Island Curate ...	1st June, '91	221 0 0
Hy. Clarke ...	Island Curate ...	12th Sep., '90	223 13 4
(2.) General—			
G. B. Pennell ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon ...	Coroner St. James ...	1st Oct., '68	8 0 0
Edward Kemble ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke ...	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met- calfe	"	80 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson ...	Ditto Clarendon ...	"	194 6 8
E. B. Lynch ...	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
J. Sherbon ...	Accountant Director of Roads' Office	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Gray ...	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	50 12 8
Mary Wilkins ...	Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	6 13 4
Sarah Gray ...	Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	8 1 0
Elizabeth A. Dryden ...	Matron Lock Hospital ...	1st Oct., '87	20 8 4
B. Elworthy ...	Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '88	156 10 7
W. G. McFarlane ...	Clerk Central District Court	1st April, '88	260 0 0
C. F. Douet ...	Principal Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	66 2 2
Carried forward ...			2,389 14 9

* For Law see Handbook of 1897-98, page 218-220.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	2,389 14 9
ox	Tutor Government Train- ing College ...	1st Jan., '91	..	143 2 3
A. Mainwaring	Stipendiary Magistrate, Kingston ...	1st June, '91	...	90 0 0
Hamilton	Warden Girls Reformatory ...	1st April, '99	...	9 4 0
McDougal	Schoolmistress do. ...	1st April, '99	...	28 1 0
Hendriks	Supt. Public Works ...	1st April, '99	...	*50 0 0
Moore	District Medical Officer ...	1st June, '99	...	81 2 2
Morgan	Supervisor of Revenue Offices ...	1st July, '99	...	330 0 0
Howen	Asst. Dresser Public Hos- pital ...	1st April, '99	...	6 1 8
Clarke	Asst. Warden General Penitentiary ...	1st April, '99	...	14 13 8
LAW 26 OF 1892.				
Hifford	Supt. Girls Reformatory ..	1st April, '99	...	14 0 0
P. Sanftleben	District Engineer ...	1st April, '99	...	38 0 0
Valcott	Clerk Legislative Council ...	...	...	111 16 7
Smith	Govt. Inspector Railway ..	...	...	66 13 4
Male Porter	Colonial Secretary ...	18th June, '95	68	130 0 0
	for offices abolished ...	...	...	3,532 10 2
PERSONS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL ROUTINE SINCE 1866, AND WHOSE PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP.				
F. Straton	Auditor-General ...	2nd March, '75	...	230 0 0
Stimore	Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Oct., '77	...	15 12 0
Scholar	Matron General Penitentiary ...	12th March, '78	...	21 2 0
Pini	District Court Judge ...	20th March, '78	...	250 0 0
nson	Botanic Gardener ...	1st Sep., '78	...	163 6 8
ephenson	Chief Clerk Customs King- ston ...	1st Oct., '78	...	104 3 4
San	Superintendent of Roads and Works ...	21st Feb., '79	...	66 13 4
n Wilson	Parochial Medical Officer, St. James ...	1st Nov., '79	...	70 0 0
avage	Inspector of Schools ...	1st Oct., '80	62	326 13 4
Chamberlaine	Collector of Customs Sav- la-Mar ...	1st Sep., '81	48	150 0 0
Reid	Messenger Colonial Secre- tary's Office ...	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
Thompson	Matron Reformatory ...	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
Marquharson	Clerk Petty Sessions Cla- rendon ...	1st Oct., '82	64	52 6 8
Hopkins	Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison ...	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 9
Pensions	(Old Force) ...	...	...	24 3 4
	Carried forward ...	...	...	1,534 7 5

* £75 in abeyance.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual of Pen
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,534
T. McKay	Officer St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison	1st Dec., '83	37	13
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th Mar., '84	62	61
W. Y. Garsia	Inspector of Immigrants	12th Nov., '74	65	133
W. A. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes Man- chester	1st April, '85	70	201
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	43
Samuel Hinds	Head Turnkey St. Cathe- rine District Prison	1st Aug., '85	44	19
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary	20th April, '86	41	56
J. R. Mann	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	430
Lydia Henriques	Matron Lepers' Home	1st April, '87	34	18
H. Jervis	Inspector of Immigrants	1st June, '81	...	30
St. Leger Tivy	Inspector of Constabulary	1st July, '87	41	156
G. G. Little	District Court Judge	12th July, '87	56	531
C. McHardy	Salesman General Peniten- tiary	19th Nov., '87	60	64
William Ernst	District Court Judge	2nd April, '85	58	333
Eliza Hyde	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st March, '88	61	49
Clarissa Kay	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	20th July, '88	61	5
Chas. Williamson	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '88	60	14
Richard Gillard*	Collector General	1st Jan., '89	56	600
W. S. Groves	First Class Superintendent of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	126
A. R. Fitch	Out-Door Officer, Customs	1st Sept. '89	66	66
T. Bravo	Parochial Treasurer of Cla- rendon	15th Sept., '89	53	250
W. B. Mais	Clerk Audit Office	25th July, '89	33	42
G. N. Broderick	Inspector of Police	1st March, '90	44	100
W. Allwood	Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	1st April, '90	43	170
B. L. Rivett†	Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	38	200
O. E. Bodden	Postmistress	16th April, '90	51	20
S. C. Burke	Crown Solicitor	1st May, '90	...	120
J. W. Ramsay	Runner Revenue Depart- ment	9th May, '90	58	8
C. J. Mathie	Runner Revenue Depart- ment	1st June, '90	61	14
Henry Lee	Secretary Water Commis- sioners, Kingston	7th Aug., '90	41	27
G. Dunn	Customs Boatman	7th Sept., '90	63	5
A. E. Robertson	Postmistress	8th Nov. '90	61	36
A. W. Lundie	Customs	1st Jan., '91	44	30
Ann Mercier	Hospital Nurse	25th Jan., '91	60	4
W. S. Spence	Customs Officer	1st Feb., '92	43	62
J. B. Cameron	Revenue Runner	1st April, '92	57	14
Geo. M. Duff	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary	1st Aug., '92	44	114
J. H. Williams	Headman Public Works Department	23rd July, '92	60	12
	Carried forward ...	...	...	5,736

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

† Law 25 of 1890.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	5,736 1 3
es Mason	... Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital	24th April, '92	55	9 16 0
Nix	... First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department	7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
Mosse, C.B.*	... Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Med- ical Officer	24th Feb., '93	62	200 0 0
Barton†	... Messenger Customs, King- ston	1st May, '93	63	5 4 4
McBean	... Headman Public Works Department	1st Feb., '93	60	17 19 11
Jamison	... First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Revenue Department	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Smith	... Warden at Girls Reforma- tory	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
J. McDermion	... Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal	19th Aug., '93	50	8 2 2
Neyland	... District Medical Officer	28th Sept., '93	55	106 17 4
rown	... First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston	23rd Sept., '93	34	87 10 0
A. Mainwaring	... Harbour Master	11th Oct., '93	56	150 0 0
ykens	... Head Sorter General Post Office	4th March, '90	52	22 14 8
T. Morris	... Messenger Audit Office	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
Pringle	... District Medical Officer	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
burke	... Asst. Attorney General	1st Jan., '94	60	193 6 8
Hutchings	... First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
charschmidt	... District Engineer	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Coward	... Inspector of Police	16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 9
Walker	... Headman Cinchona Plan- tation	22nd April, '94	60	9 12 1
Filson	... Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st June, '94	66	15 12 0
Johnson	... Sub-Officer, General Peni- tentiary	5th May, '94	55	26 1 5
as Colliard	... Labourer at Lepers' Home	5th Aug., '94	65	6 0 0
gle	... 1st Class Clerk Customs	3rd Jan., '95	63	96 0 0
idè Williams	... District Court Judge	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
Osborne	... Runner Rev. Department	1st Mar., '95	59	13 16 0
Robertson	... Collector of Taxes	1st April, '95	56	232 10 0
Allen	... Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
oggis	... Watchman Customs Ware- house	28th April, '95	68	6 0 0
Crooks	... Matron Hanover District Prison	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
	Carried forward ...	...	...	8,184 13 4

* In abeyance £320.

† In abeyance £9 18s. 3d. per annum.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual of Pm
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				
	Brought forward ...	...	...	8,121 1
Thomas Ford ...	Labourer Public Hospital	1st Sept., '95	44	4
George E. Cooke ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '95	55	12
Joseph Beckford ...	Letter Carrier General Post Office ...	1st April, '95	63	15 1
Daniel Bailey ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	21st March, '95	42	6
Ann McCalla ...	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital ...	9th Oct., '95	69	5
John Mattiok ...	Warder General Peniten- tiary ...	1st Jan., '96	64	21
Edwd. Hylton ...	Ditto ...	21st Jan., '96	52	29
Allan T. McDougall ...	Ditto ...	12th Feb., '96	52	19
W. M. G. Cooke ...	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22
Sir H. H. Hocking ...	Attorney General	7th March, '96	...	475
Jas. Gray ...	Messenger Treasury	1st April, '96	60	9
Jas. Cooper ...	Messenger Courts Office, Spanish Town	1st May, '96	67	9
Jas. Lawson ...	Boatman Customs	22nd March, '96	59	6
Edwin Butler ...	Medical Storekeeper	25th June, '96	51	131
Maria Williamson ...	Head Nurse Port Maria Public Hospital	1st Dec., '95	60	7
Eliza Wiles ...	Matron Hordley Public Hospital	1st July, '96	56	11
F. P. McD. Dallas ...	Third Class Clerk Audit Office	1st Aug., '96	53	35
H. W. Livingstone ...	Island Treasurer	1st Aug., '96	63	550
J. G. Chisholm ...	Collector Taxes, St. Ann	14th Sept., '96	55	250
J. C. McTaggart ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Dec., '96	70	18
James Allwood ...	Resident Magistrate, Cla- rendon	16th Dec., '96	58	385
G. M. Jopp ...	Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers Home	1st Jan., '97	38	†
Elizabeth Taylor ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '97	47	15
Ann I. Ismay ...	Nurse Montego Bay Public Hospital	1st Feb., '97	65	6
Wilhelmina Martin ...	Matron Mandeville Public Hospital	14th Mar., '97	59	12
E. T. McLean ...	Storekeeper and Assistant Schoolmaster General Pe- nitentiary	1 June, '97	41	36
Nathaniel Rouse ...	Warder General Peniten- tiary	1st July, '97	54	24
Angelina Heath ...	Nurse Lucea Public Hos- pital	6th June, '97	70	5
John Allwood ...	Clerk Parochial Board, Hanover	1st Aug., '97	60	89
M. A. Sanguinetti ...	Matron, St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison	15th Aug., '97	...	11 1
W. B. Walker* ...	Superintendent St. Cathe- rine District Prison	1st Nov., '97	...	92 1
	Carried forward ...	...	...	10,556

*In addition to £44 11s. 4d. per annum paid by the Imperial Government.
† Mr. Jopp's pension in abeyance.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pensions.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	10,556 1 1½
R. C. J. Baquie ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '98	...	320 16 8
W. D. Byles ...	Postmaster Spanish Town ...	1st Feb., '97	...	45 0 0
A. H. Quallo ...	Clerk Courts St. Andrew ...	1st Jan., '98	...	178 0 0
Elizabeth Scott ...	Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital ...	13th Nov., '97	...	4 3 5
C. E. Evans ...	Superintendent District Prison, Port Antonio ...	1st April, '98	...	53 18 10
Jno. Walters ...	Master Mason General Penitentiary ...	1st May, '98	...	26 10 4
F. S. Sanguinetti ...	Chief Clerk Colonial Sec- retary's Office ...	1st Sept., '98	...	311 2 2½
Jas. Neish ...	Health Officer Port Royal ...	1st Aug., '98	...	216 13 4
W. C. Plummer ...	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs ...	1st Aug., '98	...	42 10 0
Jas. Ryley ...	Clerk Courts, St. Catherine ...	1st Sep., '98	...	143 17 4
Elizabeth Messenger ...	Cook Public General Hos- pital, Montego Bay ...	29th May, '98	...	5 9 11
C. A. Pasmore ...	2nd Class Assistant Col- lector Taxes ...	1st Dec., '98	59	101 12 3
F. H. C. Holwell ...	Ditto ...	1st Feb., '99	437-12	95 19 0
Jas. Hart ...	Intendent Boys' Reforma- tory ...	1st April, '99	42	89 8 4
C. W. Tait ...	Chief Clerk Public Works Department ...	2nd Feb., '99	60	246 13 4
Eliza Trench ...	Assistant Warden General Penitentiary ...	21st Jan., '99	65	13 1 4
P. E. Chapman ...	Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy ...	1st March, '99	61	533 6 8
T. E. DePass ...	Inspector of Police ...	4th April, '99	60	150 13 10
Hy. James ...	Collector Taxes and Paro- chial Treasurer ...	1st March, '99	60	262 10 0
Jasper Cargill ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	63	133 6 8
G. E. Cheyne ...	Ditto ...	22nd March, '99	54	103 6 8
E. B. Lynch ...	Deputy Keeper Records ...	1st May, '99	...	208 6 8
J. DeLeon ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	65	116 13 4
E. H. Cooke ...	Ditto ...	1st June, '99	52	133 6 8
Ellen Jones ...	Nurse Lepers' Home ...	9th April, '99	70	13 7 7
O. C. Harvey ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	61	58 6 8
J. C. E. Roberts ...	Ditto ...	1st April, '99	61	76 13 4
T. M. Drummond ...	Ditto ...	1st April, '99	65	83 6 8
S. M. Bennett ...	3rd Class Clerk Schools Office ...	...	45	11 8 4
Eliza MacTavish ...	Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital ...	7th May, '99	60	3 13 11
W. C. Talbot ...	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucea ...	4th May, '99	54	19 3 4
J. Fraser ...	Compassionate Allowance ex Sergeant Constabulary ...	1st Nov., '96	...	27 7 6
M. A. Walton ...	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk ...	11th Sep., '98	56	19 1 4
B. T. Brown ...	Salesman General Peni- tentiary ...	3rd Sep., '99	43	54 0 0
Charles Renwick ...	Engineer P. W. Depart- ment ...	1st Sep., '99	51	277 10 0
J. R. Brown ...	First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House ...	1st Oct., '99	51	44 7 7
	Total ...	...	... £	14,785 14 2

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

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

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

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, when the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, an opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August 1898, owing to the economy the Office of Chief Clerk was abolished.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	1,300	0	0	13th Dec., '86
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Philip C. Cork	620	0	0	15th May, '70
First Class Clerk	T. L. Roxburgh	420	0	0	1st Jan., '83
Ditto	J. B. Lucie Smith	420	0	0	3rd March, '70
Ditto	Alfred Cork	360	0	0	1st May, '76
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	300	0	0	29th Aug., '70
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	285	0	0	1st April, '80
Ditto	F. L. Pearce	195	0	0	19th Aug., '86
Third Class Clerk	A. C. Finlay	150	0	0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	D. H. Hall	140	0	0	22nd April, '91
Ditto	W. S. Evans	100	0	0	Sep., '96
Sorter	C. E. T. Stewart	78	0	0	April, '94
Copyist	F. J. Roxburgh	78	0	0	Sep., '97

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Among the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be sup-

mented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.† Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time the expenditure on the main roads has been entirely defrayed out of the general revenues of the island.

The following are some of the new roads constructed or reconstructed since then :—

Annotto Bay to Port Maria.	Chapelton to Cave Valley.
Annotto Bay Junction Road (completed.)	Montego Bay to Adelphi.
Free Town to Rules Pen.	Port Antonio to Sandy River.
Milk River to Old Toll Gate at St. Jago.	From Hope Bay up the Swift River Valley.
Lucea to Glasgow.	
Loop Road from Linstead Market by the Railway Station to the Rio Magno Bridge	
Barquadder Road at Chapelton.	
Riversdale by Williamsfield, Kendal, Richmond and Highgate to White Hall.	
Richmond to Augualla Vale.	
Barnstable <i>via</i> Ulster Spring, Albert Town, Troy and Oxford to Greenhill and by Balaclava to Lilliput.	
Cabbage Hall to Woodhall.	
From the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay.	

* Phillippo's Past and Present State of Jamaica.

† Sir Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1859.

From the Johnson River Bridge, in St. Thomas, viâ Spring, etc., to the Main la at Potosi near Bath.
 From "The Cooperage" near Gordon Town, via Manheimia Gap, Newcastle Hardware Gap to Cascade in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap.
 The following important Bridges were also erected during this period:—
 Nightingale Grove near Old Harbour.
 Rock near Falmouth.
 Flint River between Montego Bay and Lucea.
 Rio Minho at May Pen.
 Middle River at Annotto Bay.
 Warner's Pond at Port Maria.
 Black River at Linstead.
 Bodles Gully near Old Harbour.
 Horse Savanna in Portland.
 Cane River in St. Ann.
 Church Spring at Yallahs.
 Potosi River near Bath.
 Sulphur River at Bath.
 Caneside River near Port Antonio.
 Orange Hill, Moore Hall, Dunder Gully, Dry Gut, Richmond and Whitehall, in St. Mary.
 Tryall Gully in Hanover.
 Mighty Gully near Old Harbour.
 Orange River at Sutherlands Fording.
 Dry Gut Gully in St. Mary.
 Pear Tree Bottom in St. Ann.
 Duppy River, Leith Hall River, Hog River, (three crossings) and Pompey River, in St. Thomas.
 Annotto River in Portland.
 Mahogany Vale Bridge in St. Andrew.
 Lloyds Gully Bridge in St. Catherine.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

The main roads have also in many parts been widened and otherwise improved. The average annual cost of maintenance per mile during the financial year ended 31st March, 1899, was £23 8s. 7d.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Law, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public on the dates set against them in the following list:—

Harbour Head River, August, 1890	Devil's River, December, 1890
Roach's Gully, August, 1890	Pencar River, January, 1891
Priestman's River, October, 1890	Dry River, January, 1891
White River, November, 1890	Spanish River, February, 1891
Buff Bay River November, 1890	Swift River, August, 1891

Rio Grande, May, 1892.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour

Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous beaches on an inhospitable coast, formed another formidable difficulty which had to be overcome.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these Bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was hailed with great rejoicing by the inhabitants of the Parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

The following Bridges on the new interior main road in the Parish of St. Thomas have also been erected:—

Easington Bridge	Negro River Bridge	Palmetto Gully Bridge	Sandy Gully Bridge
Ramble do.	Allan Spring do.	York River do.	Johnson River do.

In addition to the foregoing, the following bridges have been built from funds provided by Law 20 of 1892:—

St. Andrew—Falls River (2), Cassava River.

St. Thomas—Plantain Garden River at Hordley, White River, Island River and Plantain Garden River at Bath, Mundicot River, Negro River.

Portland—Banana River, Low Layton Swamp, Breastworks River, Downs River, Negro River at Seaman's Valley, Muirton River, Mulatto River, Christmas River, Little Spanish River, Caenwood River, Mabess River, Black River, Tranquillity Spring, Bellas Spring, Silver Hill Spring, Silver Mount Spring, East Town River, Port Antonio.

St. Mary—Oracabessa River, Rio Novo, Forked River, Tryall River, Pond Mouth River, Rio Sambre (2), Jack's River, May Hill Fording, Tiber River, Pagee River, Bray's River, Dry River, Wagg Water River.

St. Ann—Pedro River, Langlands River, Cove River, Cave Valley Gully, Cave River, Trelawny—Hecor's River.

St. James—Boggy Gut River, Running Gut River, Worcester River, Split Hill River, Tangle River (2), John's Hall River (2), Eden Gully, Seven Rivers (2), Chesterfield River (2).

Hanover—Bamboo Bottom River, Big River, Grange River, Kendal River, Haughton Tower River, Ginger Gut Gully.

Westmoreland—Dunbar's River, Gooden's River, Bartlett's River.

St. Elizabeth—Orange River, Ginger Hill Gully.

Manchester—One Eye River.

Clarendon—Rio Minho at Hermitage, Springfield Gully, Milk River, Sandy River, Green River, Congo Gully, Rock River, Thomas River, Garden River, Catcheel Gully, Rio Minho at Savoy, Roaring River, Ballard's River, Dawkin's River, Cave River, Rio Minho at Frankfield.

St. Catherine—Rio D'Oro, Dover Gully (2), Pedro River at Harker's Hall.

By Law 17 of 1890 revenues were appropriated for the maintenance of additional main roads, sufficient for a length of nearly 1,000 miles, and a loan was raised for the reconstruction of the parochial roads to be taken over under that Law.

The aggregate length of the main roads of the island is now 1,912 miles, 41½ chains.

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Thomas and Portland, a new driving road has been made between the Cooperage, via New Castle and over Hardware Gap to Cascade in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap, and the continuation of this road down to Buff Bay is in course of construction. Surveys have also been made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forest and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out during the period of 27 years with 1897 :—

Lepers Home at Spanish Town
 Lazaretto at Green Bay
 Fourteen new Court Houses
 Twenty-five new Police Stations
 Eight Public Hospitals
 Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston
 " " " Lunatic Asylum and erection of a new female Lunatic Asylum
 " " " General Penitentiary
 " " " St. Catherine's District Prison
 Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew
 " " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill
 Girls' Reformatory at Admiral's Pen
 Boys' Industrial School at Hope
 Girls' " " " Shortwood
 Government Printing Establishment.
 Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the finishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre, the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Ground, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either in quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montserrat Bay.

Surveys, plans and estimates have been prepared for the irrigation of the district of Vere by water from the Milk River near St. Jago.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of Appointment Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Hon. V. G. Bell, M.I.C.E.*	1,200 0 0	1st Aug.,
Assistant ditto	J. Richmond, M.I.C.E.*	800 0 0	22nd Mar
Engineer Eastern District	John D'Aeth, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	17th Jan.
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	270 0 0	1st Oct.,
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works and the District Engineer are allowed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.		£ s. d.	
*First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan	300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	G. A. Mould, A.M.I.C.E.	300 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Ditto	R. J. deCordova	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado	270 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith†	300 0 0	1st Oct., '79
*Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. E. Streadwick	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	E. M. Morales	250 0 0	2nd March, '94
Ditto	H. Hollis	250 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	A. H. N. Jones	240 0 0	1st Oct., '94
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh	230 0 0	1st April, '96
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	280 0 0	27th April, '74
Ditto	George R. Taylor	200 0 0	17th Jan., '81
Second Class Clerk	H. M. Pearson	180 0 0	10th Jan., '85
Ditto	T. R. Mould	200 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	G. A. Henriques	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. Hendrick	95 0 0	9th March, '96
Ditto	F. L. Abraham	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Chief Draughtsman	R. K. Williams	350 0 0	6th April, '75
PUBLIC WORKS STORES, Superintendent	E. L. DuQuesnay	250 0 0	1st Aug., '87

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 26,766½ acres have been recovered from 1,539 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and

* The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

† Mr. Smith receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £1,469 11s. 11½d. for the Financial Year 1898-99.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of Quit rents. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 893,799 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 174,561 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the Parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres or more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in 10 years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in Kola, Coffee, Oranges or other permanent crop producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1899, 623 applications, with deposits amounting to £1,453 7s. 9d., have been received, covering 6,624½ acres; and 511 lots, covering 5,984½ acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers.

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	1,209	—	1,225½
St. Andrew	1,708	57	—	1,765
St. Thomas	1,834½	877½	—	2,712
Portland	28,389½	776	1,190	30,355½
St. Mary	1,407½	10½	—	1,418½
St. Ann	24,116½	1½	4,660	28,778½
Trelawny	16,279	—	13,817	30,096
St. James	1,796	—	1,700	3,496
Hanover	90	—	—	90
Westmoreland	302	11½	—	313½
St. Elizabeth	11,944	300	10,570	22,814
Manchester	—	—	—	—
Clarendon	5,674	240	7,300	13,214
St. Catherine	6,057	15,269	6,200	27,526
Grand Totals	99,615	18,752½	45,437	163,804½

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 72,500 acres have been actually surveyed and 432 leases have been effected, covering 92,762 acres.

The Government have realized £25,491 4s. 11d., from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £1,552.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; archives in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

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

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch, which was formerly attached to the Public Works' Department, was organised into a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

In 1889 the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk. The Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and have cost, to 31st March, 1899, £82,062 12s. 5d.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway are entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 73,395½ acres, or 114½ square miles of land have been conveyed to them, leaving 3,406½ acres, or 5½ square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Surveyor General	W. C. Liddell*	500 0 0	1st May, '81
Accountant	W. M. Fraser	200 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	100 0 0	1st March, '93

RAILWAY.

UNDER Section 88 of the Jamaica Railway Company's Law 12 of 1889, the Government appoints a "Government Director" to the Board of Directors of the Company. He has the right to see and examine all books, papers, accounts and invoices of the Company, and no contract for goods or stores in excess of one hundred pounds is binding on the Company, except with his concurrence. Nor may the Company grant any salary in excess of that amount without his concurrence.

By Section 125 of the Law, the Governor is empowered to appoint an "Inspector of the Railway and assistant Inspectors," for the purpose of inspecting the Railway as well during construction as afterwards, and of making any enquiry with respect to the Railway and generally "of enabling the Governor to carry the provisions of the Agreement for the sale of the Railway and the Law based upon it into execution.

Pending the settlement of the legal questions relating to the taking over of the Jamaica Railway by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Law, Mr. James Richmond, M.I.C.E., is discharging the functions of Government Director and Inspector of Railways.

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

AUDIT OFFICE.

THE Audit Office is situated in Harbour Street and occupies the upper floor of the Treasury building.

An Auditor General was first appointed in 1851.

The expenditure in the various Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	- Louis J. Bertram	£ 800 0 0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	- W. C. G. Arrowsmith	*400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	- G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '66
First Class Clerk	- William Duff	300 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	- H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '71
Ditto	- E. DuMont	250 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Second Class Clerk	- G. W. Taylor	200 0 0	6th Oct., '75
Ditto	- J. L. Pietersz	160 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Ditto	- C. C. Kelly	140 0 0	1st June, '86
Ditto	- C. B. Taylor	110 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Ditto	- Ellis Wolfe	200 0 0	1 Aug., '87
Third Class Clerk	- S. W. Royes	100 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	- P. L. Arscott	100 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	- W. E. A. Pigou	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	- S. C. McCutchin	100 0 0	23 Oct., '92
Copyist	- T. A. Bicknell	5s. a day	1 Feb., '99

TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £50 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was by a law passed in 1733 prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver Ge-

* Also receives £50 a year for parochial inspections.

neral with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent. is payable by the Bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of	£5	and under	£6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	"	7	8d.	
" of £2	4d.	" of 7	"	8	9d.	
" of 3	5d.	" of 8	"	9	10d.	
" of 4	6d.	" of 9	"	10	11d.	
For sums of £10		1s.				

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James "	1838	St. Mary "	1856
Trelawny "	1842	Westmoreland "	1865
St. Ann "	1845	Vere "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Govern-

ment Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent., and in December, 1897, to 2½ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or any multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 4 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1898-99 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	...	...	£248 3 5
„ Letters Testamentary	...	...	717 12 0
„ Revenue Commissioner's authority	...	...	145 14 8
„ Power of Attorney	...	...	47 8 0
			<hr/> £1,158 18 1 <hr/>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1889 to 1899:—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1889-90	4,200	4,000	32,000	33,000	£214,000 0 0	£213,800 0 0
1890-91	4,112	2,972	31,729	30,997	215,440 12 1	220,703 9 8
1891-92	3,703	2,647	27,321	33,785	211,175 7 3	225,729 15 3
1892-93	3,416	2,354	26,037	29,481	197,613 2 2	219,686 2 9
1893-94	3,734	2,098	26,670	30,239	235,941 9 1	208,192 1 7
1894-95	3,801	2,343	31,009	32,466	220,983 9 6	237,645 15 6
1895-96	4,027	2,709	34,528	34,037	240,542 12 6½	242,251 5 4½
1896-97	3,970	2,519	30,697	36,583	227,562 3 4	234,462 5 5½
1897-98	3,869	5,947	30,660	35,607	216,308 15 10½	229,773 11 3½
1898-99	4,068	2,978	33,718	34,368	225,431 8 1¼	212,689 5 6½

There were on the 31st March, 1899, 31,870 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1899 :—

Administrator-General's Account	.	.	£15,290	10	0
Bankrupt Estates	.	.	10,893	13	0
Charities	.	.	1,037	8	11
Chancery Accounts	.	.	25,186	19	10
Government Accounts	.	.	15,753	14	5
Old Savings Bank Balances	.	.	1,720	13	9
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	.	416,320	9	0½
Government Trusts	{	{			
Other Trusts	.	.	6,149	5	11
Turks Islands	.	.	1,442	7	0
Total	.	.	£493,795	1	10½

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £264,161 6s. 2d. During the year 1898-99 the amount was £11,174 5s. 5d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 31st March, 1899, they stood thus :—

Consols	.	.	£20,404	17	3
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	.	.	431,528	15	5
Treasury Debt	.	.	41,817	10	2½
Cash in hand	.	.	43	19	0
Total	.	.	£493,795	1	10½

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar.	Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay.		

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Port Royal, open every day.	Ulster Spring, open every day.
Bath, open every day.	Santa Cruz, open on every Monday.
Buff Bay, open every Friday.	Porus, open every day.
Manchioneal, every Saturday.	Alley, open on each Friday.
Annotto Bay, open on every Friday.	Chapelton, open each Saturday.
Brown's Town, open on Mondays,	Linstead, open each Wednesday.
Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Old Harbour open each Thursday.
Halfway Tree, every Thursday.	Stony Hill, open every day.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1897, (the close of the financial year) there were 43 Penny Banks in existence with 11,703 depositors. The

TREASURY BRANCH.		
Treasurer	.	S. P. Musson*
Chief Clerk	.	E. J. Andrews
Bookkeeper	.	C. W. Chapman
Cashier	.	D. P. Fouché
First Class Clerk	.	T. B. Hendriks
Ditto	.	E. W. Astwood
Ditto	.	E. F. Wilson
Second Class Clerk	.	H. Priest
Ditto	.	H. C. Livingston
Ditto	.	A. L. Harris
Ditto	.	F. H. McDermott
Ditto	.	J. C. Royes
Third Class Clerk	.	A. J. Durant
Ditto	.	C. G. Arrowsmith
Ditto	.	A. E. Shirley
SAVINGS BANK.		
Manager	.	S. P. Musson
Accountant	.	James Sinclair
Cashier	.	J. M. Tuckett
First Class Clerk	.	A. L. Savage
Second Class Clerk	.	A. H. dePass
Ditto	.	C. A. Logan
Third Class Clerk	.	C. B. Dignum
Ditto	.	W. W. Kelly
Ditto	.	F. H. Smith
Ditto	.	A. G. Richards

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony, extended over a wide area, and, following the English law transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, police ments of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to collect these duties; they were succeeded by two others, and finally the office was conferred on the

one half ; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months, for which embossed or impressed stamps of the one penny denomination stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now by Law 27 of 1886 made liable thereto, according to the rates laid down in the schedule attached to Law 27 of 1896, with the exception of mortgages, which are not taxable till they exceed £500. (See schedule).

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for twelve months to 31st March, 1899, £24 9s. 0d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law No. 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity ; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty received for the financial year ending 31st March, 1899, was £2,648 5s. 9d. Legacy duty for the same period, was £948 19s. 11d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1898-99, was £17,313 4s. 5½d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amendment Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping, of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1886—Amending Law 33 of 1868, in respect of agreements, &c.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

18 of 1887—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law.

27 of 1896—Stamp Duty Law, 1868, Amendment Law, 1896.

11 of 1898—Stamp Duty Law, 1868, Amendment Law, 1898.

14 of 1898—A Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898.

22 of 1899—The Stamp Duty Laws Amendment Law, 1899.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impression upon dies in self recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

The use of counterstamps has been abolished by the repeal of Sections 1, 2 of Law 38 of 1872.

The time limited in the proviso in Section 26 of the Principal Act (33 of 1889) within which instruments should be stamped, has been altered from three months to one month, and by striking out the words "lapse of fourteen days from date."

The penalties imposed under the Principal Law (33 of 1868) are suspended to any deeds now unstamped, provided they be stamped before the 30th day of June, 1900, after which date the said penalty will be enforced.

Stamped forms and papers will be obtainable on and after the 1st day of August, 1899, at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

An Agreement for a Lease or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease.

A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable

Other Agreements (under hand)	£0 0
Articles of Clerkship	50 0
Award	0 10
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0
Exceeding 20 " 30	0 0
" 30 " 50	0 0
" 50 " 100	0 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part

The duties imposed by the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, (Law 33 of 1868) on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed, or negotiated.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 0
" 10 " 50	0 0
" 50 " 100	0 0

For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—

The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

Coastwise receipt

Bonds—

Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 0
" 50 " 100	0 0
" 100 " 200	0 0
" 200 " 300	0 10
" 300 " 500	0 10
" 500 " 1,000	1 0

And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part

Certificates—

On the admission of a Barrister	15 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0
Charter-party	0 10

Cheques—

On any Banker	0 0
On any person or firm other than a Banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	0 0
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Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	.	.	.	£0 1 0
" 10	"	15	.	0 1 6
" 15	"	20	.	0 2 0
" 20	"	25	.	0 2 6
" 25	"	50	.	0 5 0
" 50	"	75	.	0 7 6
" 75	"	100	.	0 10 0
" 100	"	125	.	0 12 6
" 125	"	150	.	0 15 0
" 150	"	175	.	0 17 6
" 175	"	200	.	1 0 0
" 200	"	225	.	1 2 6
" 225	"	250	.	1 5 0
" 250	"	275	.	1 7 6
" 275	"	300	.	1 10 0
Exceeding £300. For every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value 5s.				
The above scale does not apply to transfers of shares in any duly registered Building Society within this Island, but on all such transfers in all other duly registered Companies the following stamp duty is imposed:—				
For every sum not exceeding £10	.	.	.	£0 0 6
" " " 30	.	.	.	0 1 0
" " " 50	.	.	.	0 1 6
" " " 100	.	.	.	0 2 6
and for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof				0 2 6
Copartnership Articles	.	.	.	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	.	.	.	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	.	.	.	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—				
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.				
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.				
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of				3 10 0
But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.				
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty				0 15 0
Exchange—				
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange				2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.				
Leases—				
If annual rent less than £1				0 0 6
Of or above £1 and less than £5				0 2 6
" 5	"	10	.	0 5 0
" 10	"	15	.	0 7 6
" 15	"	20	.	0 10 0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	.	.	.	0 15 0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200				1 0 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part				0 10 0
Powers of Attorney—				
Ordinary Power				1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property				0 10 0
To manage an estate				4 0 0
Passports	.	.	.	0 5 0
Licenses—				
To retail firearms				4 0 0
To sell gunpowder				4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes				65 0 0
Marriage License				5 0 0
Mortgages—				
Not exceeding £25				0 0 8

Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	£0 1
" 50 " 100	0 2
" 100 " 150	0 3
" 150 " 200	0 4
" 200 " 250	0 6
" 250 " 300	0 7
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	0 2
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0 3
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed	0 4
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 6
Plat or Diagram	0 2
Policies of Insurance. Fire—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 1
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 1
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 3
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 1
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £5,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 0
And where it shall exceed £5,000	0 10
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—	
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one half thereof.	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10	0 0
And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200	0 0
And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof	0 0
And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 1
Marine, Coastwise (Under Law 5 of 1882)—	
For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500	0 0
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 2
Policies of Insurance. Life.	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10	0 0
Exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25	0 0
Exceeds £25, but does not exceed £50	0 0
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured	0 0
Exceeds £50, but does not exceed £1,000	0 0
For every full sum of £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured	0 1
Exceeds £1,000	0 10
For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured	0 10
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0
Private Bills—	
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0
Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personalty above £100.	

Protests—			
On every Protest or other notarial act	.	£0	4 0
Receipts—			
Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50	.	0	0 1
Above £50	.	0	0 3
In full of all demands or of that nature	.	0	1 6
Settlements—			
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bonâ fide</i> pecuniary consideration—			
Not exceeding £500	.	0	15 0
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	.	1	10 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	.	1	10 0
Paper Stamps—			
All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—			
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	.	0	1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	.	0	1 6
Stamp Distributors are authorised to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—			
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/6, 2/6 or 3/	.	0	0 1½
Above 3/	.	0	0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	.	0	0 1½
Medium Paper	.	0	0 3
Royal ditto	.	0	0 2
Imperial ditto	.	0	1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	.	0	0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	.	0	0 6
On each Coastwise Receipt	.	0	0 1½
On each Form of Title	.	0	1 0
On each Surveyor's Notice	.	0	0 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Acting Comr. of Stamps	E. J. Andrews*	£100 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Cashier	George S. Thomson	300 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	100 0 0	1st March, '93
do.	George Desnoes	100 0 0	June, '96

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—Parochial as well as General—are collected and accounted for by a well organized Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Chief Clerk and thirteen other Clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties is performed by the Collector of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; four First Class Clerks; five Second Class Clerks; four Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, an Assistant Surveyor who is also Chief Tide Surveyor, eight Landing Waiters; a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-two Outdoor Officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk; a First Class

* Chief Clerk Treasury, £400.

Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk; and two Second Class Lockers and Gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Waiters, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers, electors, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of the officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers as proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, and counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the sum of money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for money, and during the past twenty-six years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of three collecting officers, which amounted to £307 10s. 0d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
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.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.

Quit Rent—S Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.

Upon every acre of land patented as such . . . 1d.

PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868, AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890.

Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables, bananas, cocoanuts or ground provisions . . . 3d.

Upon ditto in Guinea grass . . . 1½d.

Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento . . . ½d.

Upon ditto in ruinate or wood . . . ½d.

TAX ON HOLDINGS—LAW 17 OF 1890, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1891.

Holding not exceeding 5 acres	£0 2 0
" " " 10 "	0 3 4
" " " 20 "	0 4 8
" " " 50 "	0 5 4
" " " 100 "	0 6 8
" " " 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

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAW 17 OF 1890 AND 17 OF 1899.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads . . .	0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads . . .	0 11 0
Each ass . . .	0 3 6
Each wheel of a carriage . . .	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart . . .	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire . . .	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage . . .	1 0 0
Each firearm . . .	0 8 0

POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869, AMENDED BY LAW 28 OF 1890.

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 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.

DOG TAX—LAW 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Montserrat Bay and Port Royal . . . 4s.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £4 and upwards, 4½d. in the pound.	£0 1 6
Each house below £4 . . .	
Each head of horsekind used in the city . . .	0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city . . .	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city . . .	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city . . .	0 6 8
Unoccupied lands each lot . . .	0 1 6

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872

AND LAW 11 OF 1887.

Such rate as may from year to year be fixed by the Mayor and Council, but not to exceed 5d. in the £ of assessed annual value. The rate for 1899-1900 is 3½d. in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes where imposed, section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for the year from 1st August, 1899, to 31st July, 1900, is 6d. in the pound.

SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

GENERAL PURPOSES RATE—LAW 10 OF 1886.

The rate is fixed according to the requirements of each parish.

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.

For each personal license . . .	£2 0 0
For each transferable license . . .	2 10 0
<i>Metal</i> —19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.	
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals . . .	5 0 0
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms . . .	5 10 0
(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)	
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899 . . .	2 0 0

* See Schedule of Stamp Duties, page 126.

Spirits—Law 28 of 1896.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston . . .	£10 0 0
In any other parish . . .	5 0 0
For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal . . .	25 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Chapelton, May Pen, Milk River, Mandeville, Porus, Black, River, Santa Cruz, Balacava, Shaws, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, High Gate, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Manchioneal, Morant Bay, and Bath . . .	20 0 0
In any other part of the island . . .	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston . . .	10 0 0
In any other parish . . .	5 0 0

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still . . .	5 0 0
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Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.

Merchants . . .	12 10 0
Storekeepers . . .	7 10 0
Auctioneers in Kingston . . .	7 10 0

Auctioneers in other parishes	£2 10 0
Retail Storekeepers—Class 1.	5 0 0
Ditto—Class 2.	2 10 0
Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston	1 0 0
Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere	0 10 0
Wharfinger . . .	2 10 0
Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes	5 0 0
Proprietors of Newspapers	1 10 0

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Law 30 of 1898.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, kola or bissie, annatto . . .	1 0 0
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Class II.

Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and coconuts . . .	0 4 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof . . .	5 0 0
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SCHOOL TAX, LAW 31 OF 1892, AS AMENDED BY LAW 34 OF 1893.

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

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons	
Do. from 50 to 100	1 10 0	register tonnage	£26 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	2 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	3 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	4 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 15 of 1895.

All goods, after having been stored for fourteen days are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every succeeding month or part thereof.

The cost of drayage to the Warehouse is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 20 OF 1899.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	9	Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Animals alive—Horned Stock, per head	2	0	0	Milk, condensed, (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty), per lb.	0	0	0½
—Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head	3	0	0	Naphtha and gasoline, per gallon	0	0	7½
—Asses, per head	1	0	0	Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
—Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0	10	0	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0	0	9
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0	0	0½	—Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2	—Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0	0	7½
Barley, (not pearl Barley), per bushel	0	0	4	—Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential, and perfumed oils, per gall.	0	0	9
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel	0	1	0	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	1	0	0
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0	Pork, wet salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
—smoked, or dried, per lb.	0	0	2	Potatoes, per barrel of 180 lbs.	0	1	6
Bread and biscuits, viz.:—Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb.	0	0	0½	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Butter and Buttersubstitutes, per lb.	0	0	2	—undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Candles, composition, per lb.	0	0	2	Salt, not rock salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
—wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0	0	2	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0	0	2
—tallow, per lb.	0	0	0½	Shot, per 100lbs.	0	8	0
Cards, playing, per pack of 52	0	0	3	Soap, common, brown, yellow, or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100lbs.	0	5	6
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100	0	1	6	Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes (or Sikes)	0	16	0
Cement, per barrel of 400 lbs.	0	1	0	Hydrometer: provided that in no case shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	0	16	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2	Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened and mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0	16	0
Chicory per lb.	0	0	6	Spirituous compounds, not being perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0	16	0
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Sugar, refined or unrefined, per lb.	0	0	1
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Ten, per lb.	0	1	0
—British Colonial, roasted, per 100lbs.	2	0	0	Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0	5	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4	—Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb.	0	1	6
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	(The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)			
—smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0	0	0½	—Leaf, per lb.	0	1	0
—Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0	0	0½	—manufactured, including Cavendish	0	2	0
—Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0	0	2				
—Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	10	6				
—Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	0				
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	8	0				
—Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	8	0				
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb.	0	1	0				
(not to include cartridges for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse).							
Glucose, per lb.	0	0	1				
Hams, per lb.	0	0	2				
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	3				
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1				
Lard substitutes, including Cotton-lene, per lb.	0	0	1				
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	3	0				
Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	2	0				

IMPORT DUTIES—Law 20 of 1899, *continued*.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, groved or tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch	0	14	0
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0	0	2	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6	— Wallaba, per thousand	0	6	0
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0	3	6	— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6	And after these rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.			
Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0	On all goods not enumerated in this Schedule or in the Free List are ad valorem duty at the rate of 16½ per cent.			

FREE LIST.

- Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, hoes, cutlasses, agricultural forks, axes, bill-hooks, clod crushers, dibbles, sewing machines, stump extractors
- Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.
- Articles the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.
- Apparatus and appliances of all kinds for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity
- Apparatus and appliances for generating, measuring, conducting and storing gas
- Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp or jute for exporting Island produce.
- Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiaries.
- Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers
- Brass, old scrap.
- Bullion and coins
- Britania metal in pigs and bars.
- Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
- Copper in pigs.
- Fire engines and fire extinguishers.
- Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
- Iron, viz., pig.
- Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction, equipment and operation of railways and tramways.
- Lymph for vaccination
- Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
- Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer
- Magic lanterns and slides therefor.
- Printing paper.
- Parts of articles free under the Tariff.—The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
- Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Photographic apparatus and appliances necessary for the production of photographs.
- Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the cer-

FREE LIST, *continued*.

- tificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army as aforesaid.
- Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.
- Poultry and other birds.
- Articles for Naval, Military and Civil Uniforms imported by members of those services for their personal use.
- School slates and slate pencils.
- Sewing machines.
- Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
- Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.
- Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pigment, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
- Steel, viz., Ingots.
- Still and parts thereof.
- Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
- Telephones and telephone switch boards.
- Tow.
- Trees, plants, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
- Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
- Turtle.
- Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.
- Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.
- Wood hoops and truss hoops.
- Wood staves and headings.
- Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation; subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants to Her Majesty's Naval or Military Authorities in this Island, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers or Naval Messes, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

Subject to the regulations and provisions of Law 18 of 1877, relating to drawbacks, or of any Law amending the same, there shall be payable to any person who shall export from this Island, preserved fruit or ginger in quantities of not less than 20lbs. in weight, a drawback at the following rates:—for every pound of preserved fruit, one penny, and for every pound of preserved ginger threepence, on the person exporting the same producing a certificate from the manufacturer thereof duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, or a Chief Officer of Customs, setting forth that the said preserved ginger or fruit has been manufactured solely with sugar imported into this Island, and on which duty has been paid.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable or which have been in actual and *bona fide* use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this Island, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials used: provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported material, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

The following are the Rules made by the Governor under Section 11 of Law 20 of 1877 regulating drawback of duty on the exportation of goods.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least four working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Collector of Customs.

Jamaica

Port of

18

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*
on the for

on which Drawbacks of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take account of the goods at

I am, &c., &c.

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original Invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ s. d. upon which Drawback of duty is claimed was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods, each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned were weighed† in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

The notice of the particulars of the goods required to be delivered by the Exporter as provided by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877 shall include the name of the Import ship and the number and date of the Import warrant relating to each separate item of goods also the like particulars in respect of the Export ship and warrant, such notice being accompanied by Declaration of the Exporter, etc., in the form as hereinafter provided.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed, when the quantity exported is less than one whole package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 46, 47, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the Rated Schedule to the Tariff Law, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package; and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, casks, or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin, and such like, so examined, must be ascertained

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

by means of the Hydrometer and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback, samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each casks or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Oils (other than petroleum).	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...at least 2 ounces from each package	
Matches	...at least 12 boxes from each package	
Soap	...at least pound in weight of each shipment	
Candles	...do. do. do.	

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

Declaration when the original Importer is also the Exporter:

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were duly imported by and that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

And I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
18 J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were imported by and the Import Duties duly paid thereon and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
18 J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported, as set forth on the back hereof, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods, I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me,
this day of
18 J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

Non-enumerated Goods.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of to the said were sold by that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values set forth in the back hereof are the true values of the goods upon which Import Duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me,
this day of
18 J.P.

I
do hereby declare, that the goods remaining
were sold by
and that the said goods were duly imported
and the Import Duties duly paid: and I further
do hereby declare that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.
Declared to before me ()
this day of 18

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of rum
strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter
when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention
ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary
arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under
toms supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1880
and Regulations published in Gazette of 15th April, 1897.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and
3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter any
port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and
vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the waters
shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar
months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period
of three calendar months.

Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform
of 4d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the oc-
sion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the
charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfage in accordance with the rates
specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and
half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfage at the rates spec-
ified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered
for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the
Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding gauging, securing
and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods
landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those
landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for ship-
ment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the ship
in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfage rate
for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the
Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated
from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing,
while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three
months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the
period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled
to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month
or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged, column
1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber
the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of
coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall
be given 3 clear days notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to
wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates
fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding
two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, bar- rels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 3	0 4½
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 6

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 4½
For every cubic feet above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0 ½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
per half box	0 1½	0 3
" red herrings, per small box	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
" half barrel	3 0	3 0
" keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss per set	0 6	0 9
wood per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	6 0	9 0
per butt	3 0	4 6
per hogs head	1 0	1 6
per barrel	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 4
Oars and handspikes, per doz.	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosine, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel	1 6	2 3
Oil, other than kerosine, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0 2½

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs	0 4	0 1
" per barrel	0 4	0 1
" hogshead	2 0	1 1
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 1
Shooks for hogshead	0 3	0 1
" puncheons	0 6	0 1
" barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 1
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 1
" hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	0 1
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 1
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 1
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 1
Ditto above two tons by agreement.		
paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1	0 1
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 1
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 1
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 1
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 1
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 1
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 1
Turtle each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the exports of this Island.

	Kingston.	Other Ports.
	s. d.	
Annotto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 1
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 1
Cocanuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	1 1
Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 1
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs	0 3	0 1
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 1
per barrel	0 4	0 1
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 1
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 1
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 1
Hides, wet, each	0 1	0 1
dry, each	0 1	0 1
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 1
per keg	0 3	0 1
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 1
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 1
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 1
per hogshead	1 0	1 1
per quarter cask	0 8	1 1
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 1
per tierce	1 4	2 1
per barrel	0 4	0 1
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 1
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 1
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 1
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	2 1
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 1
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 1
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 4	0 1
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 1
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 1
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston	—	—	—	—
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.	—	—	—	—
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.		£ s. d.	
Collector-General	James Allwood	825 0 0	July, 1862
Chief Clerk	A. H. Miles	400 0 0	Feb., 1874
First Class Clerk	H. E. Ramson	300 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	W. B. Isaacs	280 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. C. Bonitto	240 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	200 0 0	Mar., 1885
Second Class Clerk	T. S. Chapman	170 0 0	Mar., 1880
Ditto	A. W. L. Laing	140 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	D. N. Norman	130 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	120 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	C. M. Arscott	100 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	100 0 0	Mar., 1895
Third Class Clerk	J. W. Gayner	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	G. M. Baines	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	Charles Goldie	600 0 0	Nov., 1863
Shipping Master	"	150 0 0	...
First Class Clerk	B. de S. Bell	300 0 0	Oct., 1879
Ditto	R. O'C. J. Livingston	260 0 0	Jan., 1880
Ditto	B. Daniel	275 0 0	Jan., 1874
Ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	240 0 0	May, 1880
Second Class Clerk	W. Douglas	170 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	140 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	E. B. Levy	130 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	110 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	100 0 0	Mar., 1893
Third Class Clerk	A. P. Williams	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	K. W. Hart	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	C. Hendrick	95 0 0	Mar., 1896
Surveyor	A. W. Hitchins	450 0 0	Nov., 1868
Assistant Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	300 0 0	Oct., 1872
Senior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	240 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	240 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	240 0 0	May, 1883

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	G. D. Garsia	£ 180 s. 0 d. 0	Nov., 1878
Ditto	G. E. R. Pearce	170 0 0	Sept., 1884
Ditto	G. P. McGrath	170 0 0	June, 1888
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	166 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. A. O'Meally	160 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. K. McDermott	170 0 0	Feb., 1890
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	C. W. K. Bovell	120 0 0	June, 1895
First Class Out-Door Officer	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	S. H. Bynge	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	100 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	O. L. DePass	100 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Out-Door Officer	T. P. Walton	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	F. Luke	85 0 0	Apr., 1885
Ditto	A. E. Leeson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	A. B. McCatty	85 0 0	Jan., 1894
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	85 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	J. Roberts	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	85 0 0	June, 1891
Third Class Out-Door Officer	E. V. W. Mellad	70 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	P. St. L. Bacquie	70 0 0	Aug., 1894
Ditto	R. R. Stuart	70 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	70 0 0	June, 1895
Ditto	A. E. Hart	70 0 0	Aug., 1895
Ditto	E. B. Depass	70 0 0	June, 1895
Ditto	J. H. Smith	70 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	70 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	70 0 0	April, 1897
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	T. F. Clarke	550 0 0	April, 1865
First Class Assistant Collector	J. M. Thomson	250 0 0	June, 1881
First Class Clerk	A. H. Packer	124 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Locker and Gauger	W. M. Lewin	160 0 0	May, 1885
Junior Locker and Gauger	W. T. Huggard	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	E. T. Reed	100 0 0	Sep., 1892
Second Class Clerk	Vacant	...	...
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. Marshall	350 0 0	Sept., 1865
Second Class Assistant Collector	E. P. Mudie	220 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. M. Robertson	180 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	H. T. Simmons	100 0 0	Mar., 1894
Second Class Clerk	O. M. Seaton	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Landing Waiter	J. E. Davis	120 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. P. Pullar	430 0 0	Jan., 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector.	C. L. Scarlett	190 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	C. M. Muir	220 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	D. A. Hudson	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Out-Door Officer	A. C. Murray	100 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	E. E. Gray	100 0 0	March, 1895
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	100 0 0	Sept. 1895
Ditto	D. O. Ramson	95 0 0	March, 1895
Ditto	J. S. Bennett	100 0 0	Feb., 1891

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Out-Door Officer	J. A. Marshall, jr.	95 0 0	July, 1896
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	140 0 0	Feb., 1890
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
First Class Collector	E. H. E. Maclaverty	475 0 0	June, 1865
Second Class Assistant Collector.	H. G. B. Murray	220 0 0	Sep., 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	J. P. K. King	220 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. E. Sherlock	140 0 0	Aug., 1879
Second Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	100 0 0	March, 1894
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	120 0 0	June, 1886
Ditto	J. E. Kennedy	120 0 0	Dec., 1880
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Baines	430 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector.	C. M. Gifford	220 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Ditto	J. Addison	220 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	P. J. Browne	180 0 0	July, 1883
First Class Clerk	A. Taylor	140 0 0	Nov., 1871
Second Class Clerk	D. G. Archer	100 0 0	Jan., 1893
Junior Landing Waiter	H. F. Read	120 0 0	July, 1882
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. A. Savage	390 0 0	Jan., 1874
Second Class Assistant Collector.	M. H. Bogle	220 0 0	Dec., 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	J. L. Lord	220 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. J. Orgill	140 0 0	Aug., 1876
Second Class Clerk	W. F. Jacobs	95 0 0	March, 1896
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	Vacant	...	...
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector	J. W. Gruber	550 0 0	Feb. 1868
First Class Assistant Collector.	S. Binns	250 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. H. Davidson	220 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. K. Collymore	160 0 0	Dec., 1883
First Class Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1875
Second Class Clerk	A. P. Sutherland	100 0 0	May, 1895
Ditto	S. G. V. Thompson	100 0 0	March, 1895
Out-Door Officer	F. M. Turner	95 0 0	Dec., 1895
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	L. A. Rattigan	430 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. L. Gifford	220 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	H. F. Isaacs	132 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	100 0 0	March, 1895
Junior Landing Waiter	F. A. D. Eves	120 0 0	Feb., 1890
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. J. Pearson	370 0 0	Oct., 1871
First Class Assistant Collector.	S. E. Payne	250 0 0	Aug. 1873
Second Class Assistant Collector.	T. E. R. Gordon	200 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1891.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland, continued.</i>		£ s. d.	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. Smythe	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	124 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	J. S. Collymore	100 0 0	March, 1895
Out-door Officer	M. A. Sullivan	90 0 0	Sept. 1897
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. G. Facey	430 0 0	May, 1869
First Class Assistant Collector	J. A. S. Monaghan	270 0 0	April, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. H. W. Allwood	220 0 0	June, 1894
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	D. M. Robertson	170 0 0	May, 1885
First Class Clerk	A. J. DePass	116 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	C. C. Manton	90 0 0	March, 1897
Ditto	T. A. Ashman	100 0 0	March, 1894
Out-Door Officer	R. F. Cooper	95 0 0	March, 1895
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector	T. J. Breakspear	430 0 0	Mar., 1868
First Class Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	270 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. Barned	220 0 0	March, 1875
First Class Clerk	E. A. Millingen	132 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	M. L. Ford	95 0 0	March, 1896
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. S. Trench	450 0 0	Mar., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	180 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	L. J. Lee	220 0 0	July, 1878
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Rogers	110 0 0	Dec., 1891
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	F. L. Nicholas	140 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	R. Z. Johnston	95 0 0	March, 1896
Ditto	S. Cross	100 0 0	Mar., 1894
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector	W. Cork	550 0 0	Aug., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. S. Foote	220 0 0	May, 1873
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	R. H. Brice	210 0 0	March, 1877
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. E. Brown	100 0 0	Mar., 1894
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	100 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Clerk	G. L. Facey	95 0 0	March, 1896
Ditto	J. C. White	95 0 0	March, 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
First Class Assistant Collector	E. Wilson	290 0 0	Jan., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	I. L. Elliott	132 0 0	Feb., 1891

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1.—POSTAL.

Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in previous issues of the Handbook.

The following are the days of departure and arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers conveying mails, *fortnightly*, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Jacmel:—

To Jamaica.—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 8 a.m.

From Jamaica.—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m. Arrive Plymouth every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The return Packet Express Mails leave the Terminal Post Offices for Kingston every alternate Monday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Tuesday, the day of the departure of the Steamer.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours:—

Registered letters, 9 a.m.; newspapers and Book packets, 10 a.m.; ordinary letters 11.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 12.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

With the United States of America the most frequent and regular exchange of mails is by the Atlas Steamship Coy.'s vessels which at present leave on each alternate Wednesday. 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 Islands, by means of the Steamers of Messrs. Pickford & Black which arrive here about the 25th of each month and leave three days after. The steamers are subsidized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

On 24th May, 1899 (the Queen's Birthday) Penny Postage was generally introduced throughout the British Empire. The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, in addition to the United Kingdom, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of one penny per half ounce:—

Aden	Hong Kong	Mauritius
Ascension	India	Natal
Bahamas	Johore	Newfoundland
Barbados	Labuan	Niger Coast Protectorate
Bermudas	Lagos	Niger Territory
British Central Africa	Leeward Islands, namely:	St. Helena
British East Africa	Antigua	Sarawak
British Guiana	St. Kitts	Seychelles
British Honduras	Nevis	Sierra Leone
British North Borneo	Dominica	Straits Settlements
Canada	Montserrat and the Virgin	Tobago
Cape of Good Hope	Islands	Trinidad
Ceylon	Malay States (protected),	Turks Islands
Cyprus	namely:	Uganda
Falkland Islands	Perak	Windward Islands, namely:
Fiji	Selangor	Grenada
Gambia	Negri-Sembilan and	St. Lucia
Gibraltar	Pahang	St. Vincent
Gold Coast	Malta	Zanzibar

POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

K

For a Letter per ½ ounce.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	*Regis- tration Fe.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
2½d.	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewels or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscripts annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or photographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the type writer.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name of

*The sender of a registered article addressed to any Country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.

Ascension.

Australia.

Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Bosnia.

Brazil.

British Bechuanaland.

British Borneo.

Bulgaria, Principality of.

Cameroons.

Canada, Dominion of, viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.

Cape Colony, (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East and West, Namaqua and (Little), St. John's River Territory, Tanskei, Tembuland, Walwich Bay).

Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.

Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla, Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.

Costa Rica.

Cyprus.

Denmark, including Iceland and the Farøe Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.

French Colonies, viz.:—

Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam and Half Jack, (also Sette Cama and Assinee), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies, French establishments in Madagascar, viz. Amboetstra, Andevovante, Antananarivo, Diego-Suarez, Fenerive, Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Majunga, Mananjary, Morandava, Morotangana, Nossi-Vé. St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomandry, Vohemar, New Caledonia and

Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India (Pondichery, Chander-nagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon) Annam, Cambodge Tonkin, and in Cochinchina. French Establishments in Morocco, viz.:—Casablanca. El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi and Tangier.

Germany:—

German Colonies, viz.: Marshall Islands New Guinea (portion of) Samoa (*Apia*), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo, Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga, in East Africa,

Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez. Larache; Rabat; Casablanca Safi; Mazagan and Mogado.) Great Britain and Ireland.

British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, Labuan Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.

British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.

British East Africa.

Greece, including Ionian Islands.

Grey Town.

Hawaii.

Hayti.

Guatemala. Herzegovina

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, viz.:—

Bagdad, Basrah, Bahrain, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Surga, Mahommerah, Guadur, Muscat.

Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia.

Luxemburg.

Madeira.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, continued.

Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.
 Marquesas Islands.
 Mexico.
 Montenegro.
 Natal including Zulu Land.
 Netherlands.
 Netherlands Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherlands portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba).
 Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca and Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).
 New Zealand.
 Nicaragua.
 Norway.
 Orange Free State
 Paraguay.
 Patagonia.
 Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf.
 Peru.
 Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
 Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd Islands and Dependencies Zanzibar.

(Bissau and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Island of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), via the Establishment of Ajuda, Anga Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
 Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
 Russia, including Finland.
 Salvador.
 St. Helena.
 St. Pierre et Miquelon.
 Seychelles.
 Siam.
 South African Republic (Transvaal).
 Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
 Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies
 Phillipine Islands and Marian Islands
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
 Tahiti.
 Turkey, European and Asiatic.
 United States of America.
 Uruguay.
 Venezuela.
 Zanzibar.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, per 4 oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
c. Abyssinia	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
c. Afghanistan							
c. a. Africa (West Coast Native Possessions)					in. 4		
c. Arabia							
Bechuanaland							
" Protectorate							
Including Kanye, Lake Ngami, Maccloutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, (Khamas Town), Rhodesia (comprising Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Northern Zambesi) Shoshong and Tati River	5	1	10	1	4		
British Central Africa							
Including—British Nyassaland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganyika, and Upper Zambesi					none		
China							
Friendly Islands							
c. a. Madagascar via Marseilles (except French Establishments							
" via Mauritius					in. 4		
a. Morocco (except places given in note)					none		

Prepayment to Morocco is compulsory, with the exception of Casablanca, Fes, Larache, Massagan, Mogador Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only registra-

tion extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

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

(c) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (a) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS TO AND FROM UNITED KINGDOM, &c.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places:—

Algeria.
Annam.
Argentine Republic.
Austria-Hungary.
Azores.
Belgium.
British Guiana.
Bulgaria.
Cameroons (Cameroon and Victoria only).
Canary Islands.
Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only).
Ceylon.
Chili (Chilian, Concepcion, Santiago, Talca, and Valparaiso only).
Cochin China.
Crete (Candia, Canea and Retimo).
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savaleu, Whydah and Zagnanado only).
Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix).
Denmark (including the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland).
Egypt.
Falkland Islands.
France.
French Congo (Libreville & Loango only).
French Guiana.
French Guinea.
Gaboon.
Gambia.
Germany.
Guadeloupe.
Holland.
Hong King
India.
Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only).
Italy.
Ivory Coast.

Jibouti.
Lagos.
Luxemburg.
Madagascar (Antananarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamative only).
Madeira.
Martinique.
Mayotte.
New Caledonia.
Newfoundland.
Norway.
Nossi Bé.
Portugal.
Portuguese East Africa (Lorenzo Marquez, Mozambique and Quilimane only).
Portuguese West Africa (Benguela, Congo, Loanda and Mossamedes in Angola, Bolama in Guinea, and St. Thomé only).
Réunion.
Roumania.
Russia.
St. Helena.
Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyès, and Tivaouane only).
Servia.
Spain, including the Balearic Islands.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Tonquin.
Trinidad.
Tripoli (Italian Post Office).
Tunis.
Turkey (Beyrout, Caifa or Haifa Cavalla, Chios (Scio), Constantinople, Dardanelles, Dedeagatch, (Dedeagh), Durazzo, Jaffa, Karassonde (Keresun), Mytilene, Prevezza, Rhodes, Salonica, Samoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Smyrna, Trebizond, Valona, Vathy only).

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee.		Limit of Compensation.	Fee.		Limit of Compensation.
s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
0	8	...	12	3	2
1	2	...	24	3	8
1	8	...	36	4	2
2	2	...	48	4	8
2	8	...	60	5	2
					108
					120

The fee, which includes the Registration fee, must be prepaid in addition to the full postage by Postage Stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the cover of the letter.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing Coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

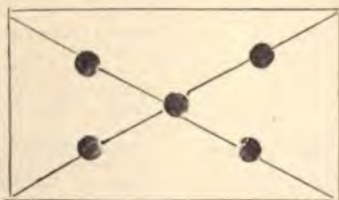
The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, &c.

A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil, and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus :—

"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be. Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below :—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, *i.e.* on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid, will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by the direct Fortnightly Mail Steamer.

INLAND POSTAGES.

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, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be *insufficiently prepaid*, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—

They must be of ordinary card-board not thicker than the material used for the Official Inland Post-card. The maximum size must correspond as nearly as possible with the size of the Inland Official Card, and the minimum size must not be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The rules and regulations relating to the Official *Inland Post Card*, and to the *Official Foreign and Private Post-cards*, apply equally to *Inland-Private-Post-cards*.

A Private Post-card which does not conform to the above conditions will be treated as a letter and charged accordingly.

The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. The mere clip corners or of the sides of an

envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post :—

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

COPIES OF LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original letters*.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS, *i.e.* which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewelry or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, *viz.*, eight-pence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any Letter which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, has been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must* be made prior to the arrival of the Mail.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box*, but must be handed to the Postmaster.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at.	Depart		Due at.	Depart.
Windward	6.45 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside } Southside }	By Train. } 8.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m. 3 p.m.

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passenger Train between Kingston, Gregory Park, Spanish Town, Bog Walk, Linstead, Ewarton, Hartlands, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Williamsfield, Mandeville, Shooter's Hill, Mile Gully, Balaclava, Siloah, Ipswich, Catadupa, Cambridge, Montpelier, Anchovy and Montego Bay; and to Riversdale, Troja, Albany, Richmond, Annotto Bay, Buff Bay, Orange Bay, Hope Bay, St. Margaret's Bay and Port Antonio. There are also daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp, between Kingston and Port Royal; and by Train and Coach, between Kingston and Chapelton; Kingston and Mandeville; Kingston and Black River, *via* Middle Quarters; Kingston and Santa Cruz, *via* Praes River; Kingston and Sav.-la-Mar, *via* Ramble, &c.; Kingston and Port Maria, *via* Highgate.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz :—8.0 a.m., 11.0 a.m., and 3.0 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours :—

	Newspaper, Books, &c.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Late Letters.	
				1d. Extra.	2d. Extra.
Southside Mails	P.M. 12.45	P.M. 1.00	P.M. 1.40	P.M. 1.50	P.M. 2.00
Northside " "					
Windward " via Bath	2.00	2.15	2.50	3.00	3.10
Daily Mails to Stony Hill, Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c.	2.00	2.15	3.00	...	...
Daily Mails by Train and Coach :—					
Chapelton, Mandeville	...	...	A.M. 6.30	...	...
Santa Cruz, Black River, and Sav-la-Mar	...	...	10.00	...	...
Port Maria and Highgate	...	...	P.M. 12.30	...	...

There are 19 Street Letter Boxes at the following places, which are cleared as under :

LOCALITY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Fortnightly Packet Mail.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
1. North-st. and King-st.	5.50	9.20	11.50	1.20	2.20	9.20
2. Parade	6.00	9.30	12 M.	1.30	2.30	9.30
3. Harbour & Princess-sts.	6.10	9.40	12.10	1.40	2.40	9.40
4. Port Royal-st. & Luke-lane	6.15	9.50	12.20	1.50	2.50	9.50
5. Victoria Market	6.25	9.55	12.25	1.55	2.55	9.55
6. Cross Roads	5.30	9.00	11.30	1.0	2.00	8.00
7. Torrington Bridge	5.45	9.15	11.45	1.15	2.15	9.05
8. Race Course	5.55	9.25	11.55	1.25	2.25	9.25
			P.M.			
9. Constabulary Station (South Camp Road)	6.5	9.35	12.5	1.35	2.35	9.35
10. Kingston Gardens	6.5	9.45	12.15	1.45	2.45	9.45
11. Fire Brigade Station	6.25	9.55	12.25	1.55	2.55	9.55
			A.M.			
12. Rae Town	5.40	9.15	11.40	1.10	2.10	9.10
13. Brown's Town Constabulary Station	5.50	9.20	11.50	1.20	2.20	9.20
			P.M.			
14. Park Lodge	6.5	9.35	12.5	1.35	2.35	9.35
15. Highholborn & Laws Sts.	6.10	9.40	12.10	1.40	2.40	9.40
16. Myrtle Bank Hotel	6.20	9.50	12.20	1.50	2.50	9.50
17. Regent Street and Spanish Town Road	6.10	9.40	12.10	1.40	2.40	9.40
18. Marine Gardens	6.25	9.55	12.25	1.55	2.55	9.55
19. Queen's Hotel	6.20	9.50	12.20	1.50	2.50	9.50

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON EXCLUSIVE OF MAILS BY TRAIN AND COACH, FOR WHICH SEE PAGE 161.

Names.	Arrival from Kingston.			Distance in miles from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston	
	Hour.				Hour.	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Up-Park Camp . . .	9.40	12.40	& 3.40	2	10.00	12.55 & 2.25
Halfway-Tree . . .	9.40	12.40	1.40 & 4.07	4	8.15, 10.00, 1.00 & 2.00	
Gordon Town . . .		5.10		10	6.55	
Cold Spring . . .		7.15		16	5.00	
Port Royal . . .		4.45		5	9.00	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.†

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.				P.M.	
*Ewarton (by Train)	31	Tu. Th. Sat.	5 35	Tu. Th. Sat.	6
Moneague	41	"	8 15	"	4
Claremont	49	"	9 30	"	3
Lime Hall	55	"	10 35	"	1
Saint Ann's Bay	79	"	11 20	"	A.
Laughlands	63	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 12 35	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.
Runaway Bay	69	"	1 35	"	11
Dry Harbour	73	"	2 10	"	10
Rio Bueno	78	"	3 15	"	10
Duncans	84	"	4 20	"	9
Falmouth	94	"	5 55	"	8
Little River	105	"	7 45	"	6
*Montego Bay	116	"	9 25	"	4
Flint River	128	"	11 45	"	3
Lucea	141	"	P.M. 1 30	"	12
Green Island	153	"	4 35	"	A.
BRANCH OFFICES.				A.M.	P.
Lluidas Vale	39	"	7 20	"	3
Point Hill	45	"	9 15	"	1
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	1
Walkers' Wood viâ Moneague	49	"	7 0	"	4
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5
Benson-ton	61	"	8 15	"	3
Ocho Rios	67	"	1 34	"	9
Retreat	76	"	3 27	"	7
Oracabessa	84	"	4 44	"	6
Port Maria	91	"	6 13	"	4
Bamboo viâ St. Ann's Bay	67	"	7 40	"	3
Gayle	88	"	6 0	"	5
Guy's Hill	96	"	8 45	"	3
Pear Tree Grove viâ Troja	40	"	P.M. 6 0	"	A.
Brown's Town	81	"	3 51	"	5
Stewart Town	87	"	5 26	"	7
Alexandria	90	"	6 50	"	6
Cave Valley	102	"	8 35	"	4
Boroughbridge viâ Cave Valley	92	"	10 40	"	3
Watt Town viâ Stewart Town	96	"	8 55	"	12
Clark's Town	89	"	5 10	"	2
Jackson Town	92	"	5 55	"	5
Ulster Spring	103	"	8 00	"	4
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	2
Adelphi	110	"	10 10	"	4
Deeside	110	"	10 15	"	1

* See also page 160.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1898.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
BRANCH OFFICES, continued.					
Mount Moriah via Lucea .	148	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 8 0
Point via Montego Bay .	129	"	7 30	"	5 0
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Mandeville .	59	Tu. Th. Sat.	7 00	Tu. Th. Sat.	3 45
Spur Tree .	66	"	8 40	"	2 05
Pepper .	72	"	9 45	"	12.25
Santa Cruz .	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 11 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 0
Lacovia .	86	"	12 05	"	9 55
Middle Quarters .	90	"	12 45	"	9 10
Black River .	99	"	2 10	"	7 45
Whitehouse .	111	"	4 40	"	5 20
Bluefields .	119	"	6 15	"	3 45
Savanna-la-Mar .	129	"	8 00	"	2 0
Grange Hill .	138	"	P.M. 2 30	"	A.M. 7 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Guanaboa Vale via Spanish Town .	22	"	A.M. 8 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Bartons via Old Harbour .	32	"	7 40	"	3 20
Hayes .	41	"	6 10	"	6 8
Alley { via May Pen	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Salt River .	57	"	10 5	"	2 10
Frankfield { via May Pen and	58	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 30	"	A.M. 8 00
Rock River { Chapelton	52	"	2 0	"	P.M. 4 00
Milk River { via Four Paths	49	"	8 45	"	2 45
Mochó .	44	"	7 20	"	4 00
Newport .	65	"	7 0	"	4 40
Cross Keys { via Mandeville	70	"	8 30	"	3 0
Old England {	64	"	6 25	"	4 35
Devon via Mile Gully .	71	"	9 50	"	2 40
Christiana { via Shooters Hill	65	"	9 15	"	4 0
Walderston {	59	"	7 10	"	5 50
Balaclava via Mile Gully .	72	"	A.M. 8 0	"	3 0
Troy via Balaclava .	91	"	P.M. 1 40	"	A.M. 7 00
Pratville via Newport .	75	"	9 45	"	P.M. 2 0
Watson's Hill { via Spur Tree	73	"	A.M. 7 0	"	5 25
Southfield {	83	"	9 55	"	2 30
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	80	"	8 50	"	3 0
Malvern via Santa Cruz .	90	"	7 40	"	4 0
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	100	"	8 40	"	3 0
Springfield via Newmarket .	107	"	10 45	"	M. 12 00
Braes River via Santa Cruz .	88	Daily "	7 45	Daily "	4 05

* Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1898.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

TABLE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.*

	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NK, Id.	88	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 7.15	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3.45
"	111	"	P.M. 7.5	"	5.20
"	114	"	6.00	"	6.30
"	117	"	6.10	"	A.M. 6.30
river	107	"	A.M. 7.40	"	3.20
	138	"	P.M. 1.45	"	8.0
a-Mar	135	"	1.30	"	8.30
	144	"	4.10	"	5.30
	139	"	4.40	"	5.00
NK, LINE.	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	5.40	Tu. Th. Sat.	5.05
"	19	"	7.15	"	3.30
"	31	"	9.20	"	1.25
"	38	"	10.35	"	12.10
"	45	"	11.50	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10.55
"	53	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1.05	"	9.40
"	57	"	2.05	"	8.40

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Ewarton, by Train	Tuesday	9 41 a.m.
Moneague	"	4 30 "
Claremont	"	3 15 "
Lime Hall	"	1 50 "
Saint Ann's Bay	"	1 05 "
Laughlands	Monday	11 50 p.m.
Runaway Bay	"	10 55 "
Dry Harbour	"	10 15 "
Rio Bueno	"	9 10 "
Duncans	"	8 5 "
Falmouth	"	6 30 "
Little River	"	4 40 "
Montego Bay	"	3 0 "
Flint River	"	12 15 p.m.
Lucea	"	10 30 a.m.
Green Island	"	6 00 "
BRANCH OFFICES.		
Lluidas Vale	"	4 55 p.m.
Crofts Hill	"	3 0 "
Point Hill	"	3 0 "
Walker's Wood via Moneague	"	5 0 "
Pedro	"	5 0 "
Bensonton	"	3 25 "
Ocho Rios	"	9 46 "
Retreat	"	7 53 "
Oracabessa	"	6 05 "
Bamboo	"	3 20 "
Gayle	"	5 25 "
Guy's Hill	"	3 00 "
Pear Tree Grove via Troja	Tuesday	5 50 a.m.
Brown's Town	Monday	7 45 p.m.
Stewart Town	"	6 00 "
Alexandria	"	4 45 "
Cave Valley	"	3 00 "
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	"	12 50 "
Watt Town	"	2 30 "
Clark's Town	"	5 15 "
Jackson Town	"	4 30 "
Ulster Spring	"	2 45 "
Hampden	"	4 00 "
Adelphi	"	1 45 "
Deeside via Hampden	"	1 45 "
Mount Moriah, via Lucea	"	8 00 a.m.
Point via Montego Bay	"	5 0 "
SOUTH WEST TRUNK. POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Mandeville	Tuesday	3 45 "
Spur Tree	"	2 05 "
Pepper	"	12 25 "
Santa Cruz	Monday	11 00 p.m.
Lacovia	"	9 55 "

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
SOUTH-WEST TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, continued.		
Middle Quarters	Monday	9 10 p.m.
Black River	"	7 45 "
Whitehouse	"	5 20 "
Bluefields	"	3 45 "
Savanna-la-Mar	"	2 00 "
Grange Hill	"	11 00 a.m.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
Guanaboa Vale via Spanish Town	"	2 40 p.m.
Bartons, via Old Harbour	"	3 20 "
Hayes	"	6 15 "
Alley } via May Pen	"	5 0 "
Salt River	"	2 0 "
Milk River via Four Paths	"	2 45 "
Mochó, via Four Paths	"	4 00 "
Frankfield	"	8 0 a.m.
Rock River	"	4 0 p.m.
Balaclava via Mile Gully	"	3 0 "
Troy via Balaclava	"	7 0 a.m.
Newport } via Mandeville	"	6 10 p.m.
Cross Keys	"	4 30 "
Devon via Mile Gully	"	3 30 "
Christiana via Shooter's Hill	"	5 0 "
Walderston, via Shooter's Hill	"	6 50 "
Pratville via Newport	"	3 30 "
Watson's Hill } via Spur Tree	"	5 55 "
Southfield	"	3 0 "
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	"	3 30 "
Malvern via Santa Cruz	"	4 0 "
Myersville via Santa Cruz	"	3 45 "
Siloah via Lacovia	"	2 0 "
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	"	3 0 "
Old England via Mandeville	"	4 35 "
Springfield via Newmarket	"	4 00 "
Little London	"	8 0 a.m.
Petersfield } via Savanna-la-Mar	"	12 00 noon
Darliston	"	9 00 a.m.
Negril via Little London	"	5 00 "
Mountainside via Black River	"	3 20 p.m.
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Bull Bay	Tuesday	1 5 "
Saint David	Monday	11 30 "
Morant Bay	"	9 25 "
Port Morant	"	8 10 "
Bath	"	6 55 "
Plantain Garden River	"	5 40 "
Hectors River	"	4 40 "
Manchioneal	"	3 45 "
Priestman's River	"	2 05 "
Port Antonio	"	12 0 noon

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE
FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
B. M. Valley } viâ Morant Bay	Monday	5 18 p.m.
Trinityville } "	"	3 30 "
Bowden via Port Morant .	"	5 15 "
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
Belvedere viâ Halfway-Tree	Tuesday	5 40 a.m.
Glengoffe } viâ Stony Hill	Monday	4 0 p.m.
Lawrence Tavern } "	"	5 31 "
Enfield viâ Annotto Bay	"	3 20 "
Castleton "	"	3 00 "
Hampstead viâ Port Maria	"	2 00 "
Mavis Bank	"	6 10 "
Hagley Gap	"	5 5 "
Cedar Valley	"	3 45 "
Spring Hill	"	3 0 "
Cold Spring	Tuesday	5 0 a.m.
Gordon Town	"	6 55 "
Halfway-Tree	"	8 55 "
Up-Park Camp	"	9 10 "
Port Royal	"	9 0 "
Moore Town, viâ Port Antonio	Monday	12 30 p.m.
Fellowship viâ Port Antonio	"	2 35 "
Clonmel viâ Richmond	Tuesday	6 15 a.m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH
INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE.

Offices.	Despatch of Train.				Arrival of Train.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
DOWN :								
<i>Kingston to Montego Bay—</i>	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	7.30	11.00	3.00	4.15	...	...	...	...
Gregory Park	7.45	11.15	3.16	...	7.45	11.15	3.16	...
Spanish Town	8.00	11.30	3.32	4.48	8.00	11.30	3.32	4.48
Hartlands	8.09	...	...	...	8.09	...	...	...
Old Harbour	8.29	11.58	4.00	...	8.29	11.58	4.00	5.15
		P.M.				P.M.		
May Pen	8.53	12.22	4.24	...	8.53	12.22	4.24	...
Four Paths	9.04	12.33	4.35	...	9.04	12.33	4.35	...
Porus	9.31	1.00	5.01	...	9.31	1.00	5.01	...
Williamsfield	9.55	1.24	5.25	...	9.55	1.24	5.25	...
Shooter's Hill	...	1.30	5.31	...	10.00	1.30	5.31	...
Mill Gully	...	1.51	...	...	...	1.51	5.50	...
Balsclava	...	2.32	...	...	...	2.32	...	...
Siloah	...	2.53	...	...	...	2.53	...	...
Ipswich	...	3.24	...	...	...	3.24	...	...
Catadupa	...	3.53	...	...	...	3.53	...	...
				A.M.				A.M.
Cambridge	...	4.08	...	8.00	...	4.08	...	...
Montpelier	...	4.28	...	8.22	...	4.28	...	8.22
Anchovy	...	4.36	...	8.31	...	4.36	...	8.31
Montego Bay	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	9.00

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE, *contd.*

Offices.	Despatch of Train.				Arrival of Train.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
DOWN.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
<i>Kingston to Ewarton—</i>								
Kingston	7.30	1.30	4.15	...	...	...	...	...
Gregory Park	7.45	1.45	4.31	...	7.45	1.45	4.31	...
Spanish Town	8.00	2.00	4.48	...	8.00	2.00	4.48	...
Bog Walk	8.29	2.25	5.11	...	8.29	2.25	5.11	...
Linstead	8.40	2.35	5.21	...	8.40	2.35	5.21	...
Ewarton	...	...	...	...	8.55	2.49	5.35	...
UP.								
<i>Montego Bay to Kingston—</i>			A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	
Montego Bay	...	...	7.45	4.05	...	...	...	...
Anchovy	...	...	8.12	4.37	...	...	8.12	4.37
Montpelier	...	...	8.21	4.46	...	...	8.21	4.46
Cambridge	...	...	8.40	...	...	...	8.40	...
Catadupa	...	...	8.55	...	...	...	8.55	...
Ipswich	...	...	9.27	...	...	...	9.27	...
Siloah	...	...	9.58	...	...	...	9.58	...
Balaclava	...	...	10.20	...	...	...	10.20	...
Mile Gully	...	A.M.	6.20	10.58	...	...	10.58	...
Shooter's Hill	...	6.41	11.21	2.20	...	6.41	11.21	...
Williamsfield	...	6.48	11.29	2.28	...	6.48	11.29	2.35
Porus	...	7.15	11.58	2.55	...	7.15	11.58	2.55
Four Paths	...	7.41	12.32	3.22	...	7.41	12.32	3.32
May Pen	...	7.53	12.43	3.34	...	7.53	12.43	3.34
Old Harbour	7.15	8.17	1.06	4.02	...	8.17	1.06	4.02
Hartlands	7.35	8.37	1.24	4.20	7.35	8.37	1.24	4.20
Spanish Town	7.45	8.47	1.33	4.30	7.45	8.47	1.33	4.30
Gregory Park	8.00	9.01	1.46	4.44	8.00	9.01	1.46	4.44
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.15	9.15	2.00	5.00
<i>Ewarton to Kingston—</i>		A.M.				A.M.		
Ewarton	6.55	8.25	3.40	...	...	...	...	...
Linstead	7.11	8.41	3.55	...	7.11	8.41	3.55	...
Bog Walk	7.22	9.08	4.07	...	7.22	9.08	4.07	...
Spanish Town	7.45	9.30	4.30	...	7.45	9.30	4.30	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.15	10.00	5.00	...
DOWN.								
<i>Kingston to Port Antonio—</i>		P.M.				P.M.		
Kingston	7.30	1.30	4.15	...	...	...	...	...
Gregory Park	7.45	1.45	4.31	...	7.45	1.45	4.31	...
Spanish Town	8.00	2.00	4.48	...	8.00	2.00	4.48	...
Bog Walk	8.27	2.22	...	...	8.27	2.22	5.11	...
Riversdale	8.47	2.43	...	...	8.47	2.43	...	...
Troja	9.01	2.57	...	...	9.01	2.57	...	...
Richmond	9.20	3.16	...	...	9.20	3.16	...	...
Albany	9.48	3.44	...	...	9.48	3.44	...	...
Annotto Bay	10.15	4.11	...	...	10.15	4.11	...	...
Buff Bay	10.41	4.36	...	...	10.41	4.36	...	...
Hope Bay	11.04	4.58	...	...	11.04	4.58	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	11.14	5.08	...	...	11.14	5.08	...	...
Port Antonio	...	...	...	...	11.30	5.25	...	...
UP.								
<i>Port Antonio to Kingston—</i>		A.M.						
Port Antonio	...	6.05	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	6.22	1.16	...	...	6.22	1.16	...
Hope Bay	...	6.32	1.26	...	...	6.32	1.26	...
Buff Bay	...	6.57	1.49	...	...	6.57	1.49	...
Annotto Bay	...	7.23	2.15	...	...	7.23	2.15	...
Albany	...	7.50	2.44	...	...	7.50	2.44	...

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE, *contd.*

Offices.	Despatch of Train.				Arrival of Train.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
UP.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
<i>Port Antonio to Kingston.</i>								
Richmond	...	8.17	3.14	...	...	8.17	3.14	
Troja	...	8.34	3.32	...	...	8.34	3.32	
Riversdale	...	8.48	3.48	...	...	8.48	3.48	
Bogwalk	7.22	9.03	4.07	...	...	9.08	4.07	
Spanish Town	7.45	9.30	4.30	...	7.45	9.30	4.30	
Gregory Park	8.00	9.45	4.44	...	8.00	9.45	4.44	
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.15	10.00	5.00	

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Office as under:—

Offices.	Due at G. P. O.		Depart from G. P. O.	
Up-Park Camp	9 a.m., 10.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9 a.m. 12 m.	3.15 p.m.
Halfway-Tree	9 a.m., 10.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9 a.m. 12 m.	3.38 p.m.,
Gordon Town and Cold Spring	9 a.m.	.	.	3.38 p.m.
Port Royal	10.30 a.m.	.	.	3.15 p.m.

The Mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6.30 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train; and mails are closed *daily* at 6.30 a. m. for transmission by the Mail Coaches between Williamsfield and Mandeville, and at 10 a.m. between Balaclava and Santa Cruz, Ipswich and Black River, and Montpelier and Sav-la-Mar; and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office by the 2 p.m. train. The Mails by Coach between Richmond and Port Maria are closed *daily* at 12.30 p.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office *daily* at 10 a.m. Mails for transmission by the Coach between Montego Bay and Lucea are closed at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 a.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office on the *same days* by 2 p.m. Train. Mails are also exchanged with Green Island via Lucea on these days. The Mails by Coach between May Pen and Chapelton are closed *daily* at the General Post Office at 6.30 a.m., and the Return Mails are due *daily* at the General Post Office by 9.15 a.m. Train.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 9d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 3d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 6d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 0d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States, Canada and Panama are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1 6
" 5 " "	7	-	2 3
" 7 " "	10	-	3 0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Windward, Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 0d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

INLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

The following are the Regulations relating to the issue and payment of Postal Orders within Jamaica—

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid :—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	- Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	- Half-penny
One Shilling	- Half-penny	Five Shillings	- One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	- Half-penny	Ten Shillings	- Two-pence

2. Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable *only* at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the *name of the Treasury* at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus: "_____ & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order; but such cancellation must *only* be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District

Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must not be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collector of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public dues.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada and the United States of America is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundel Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Tuesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 4 p.m. the previous day.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canada and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each direct opportunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to all places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and general conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important special regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c.:—

The postage must in all cases be paid in advance, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be not ad-

dressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-

* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada:—

A parcel may not exceed seven pounds in weight, two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *single* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels, or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be redirected to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government and conveying mails directly between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.
TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Aden (including Berbers, Perim and Zaila)	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/7	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5/4	8/8	11 lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Accra, Lagos).
*Adrianople (see Turkey)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Africa, West Coast of (see British and German East Africa.)	
*Algeria	3/	4/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6/4	11	
*Annam	5/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7/1	8/10	11	
*Antigua	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Argentine Republic	.	.	3/4	.	.	5/7	7/10	11	
*Ascension	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Australia (see respective Colonies)—	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/2	6/1	11	
*Austria (Hungary (not including Bosnia and Herzegovina))	5/	6/10	11	
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5/2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandretta, Calta, Candia, Canes, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedragh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jafa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tencodos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria) Valona Vathi).
*Azores via Lisbon	3/9	.	.	.	
Baghdad (see India)	
Bahamas via United Kingdom	.	.	1/	.	.	.	3/	11	
*Bank Islands	1/10	.	1/	1/4	.	2/	3/	11	
Barbados	
Basutoland (see Cape O Iony)	
Batavia (see Dutch East Indies)	
Bechuanaland (same as Cape Colony)	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/10	5/11	11	
Bechuanaland Protectorate (same as Rhodesia)	2/	3/	11	
*Belgium	2/	3/	11	
British Honduras via United Kingdom	.	.	1/	.	.	3/10	5/11	11	
Belize (direct)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Bermuda (same as Bahamas)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Beyrout	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/11	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	3/10	6/8	11
Bohemia (see Austria)	

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

11	7/2	5/	3/4	1/11	3/4	5/	7/2	11
7	3/	2/	.	1/	.	2/	3/	11
11	8/	2/	3/9	1/	.	5/2	8/	11
7	7
11	11
7	7/	5/1	3/7	.	3/7	5/1	7/	11
11	.	.	.	10d.	.	.	.	7
11	6/3	4/10	.	1/2	.	4/10	6/3	11
11	7/8	5/	4/4	.	4/4	5/	7/8	11
11	8/	2/	.	.	.	2/	8/	11
11	7/7	6/8	5/2	.	5/2	6/8	7/7	11
11	8/5	6/8	5/2	1/3	5/2	6/8	8/5	11
11	7/	5/	.	.	.	5/	7/	11
11	6/11	5/6	.	.	.	5/6	6/11	11

St. Vincent and Santiago.

ed • refer to List o Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Congo Free State	1/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/11	3/7	.	.	5/9	6/5	11 lbs.	Including Candia, Canes and Retino.
*Constantinople	.	.	2/4 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	3/	3/10	6/8	11
*Corsica	3/4	4/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6/4	11	
*Costa Rica	6/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	9/2	11	
*Crete (see Turkey)	C. Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)
*Curacao (see Dutch West Indies)	
*Cyprus	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Dahomey (same as French Congo)	
*Damaraland (see German South West Africa)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	Paramaribo and Nieuw Nickerie. Curacao, St. Eustatius and St. Martin.
*Danish West Indies	2/8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/	3/	11	
*Demerara	.	1/	.	.	.	4/2	6/2	11	
*Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	11	
*Diego Suarez (see Madagascar)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	Libreville, Loango, &c.
*Dominica (W.I.)	.	.	4/11	.	.	6/4	7/9	11	
*Dutch East Indies	.	.	4/6	.	.	6/	7/6	11	
*Dutch Guiana	11	
*Dutch West Indies	11	Libreville, Loango, &c.
*Egypt	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Eritrea Red Sea	.	.	3/	.	.	5/3	7/	11	
*France	.	.	3/10	.	.	5/3	6/8	11	
*Falkland Island	2/	3/	11	Libreville, Loango, &c.
*Fiji	1/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	1/	1/4	.	.	3/	11
*Finland	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
*Formosa (same as Japan)	11	
*France	4/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5/11	11	Libreville, Loango, &c.
*French Congo	.	.	4/1	.	2/7	5/6	6/11	11	
*French Guiana (see Cayenne)	4/4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5/10	7/9	11	
*French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	3/6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5/	6/10	11	

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

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

[illegible]

us * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lb. 2	lbs. 3						
Labuan	1/4½	.	1/	1/1½	.	2/	3/	11	G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
Lagos	11	
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	
Liberia	.	.	2/10	.	.	5/6	8/2	11	
*Little Popo (West Africa) and Lome (same as Cameroons.)	
*Luxemburg	2/4½	3/10	5/9	11	
Madagascar	4/4½	5/10	7/8	11	
*Madeira	3/4	4/9½	3/	7	
*Malta via Gibraltar	.	.	1/	.	4/4½	5/10	7/8	11	
*Martinique	2/	3/	11	
Mashonaland (see Rhodesia)	.	.	1/	.	.	4/6	6/6	11	
*Mauritius and Dependencies	4/8	6/	11	
*Mayotte (see Comoro Islands.)	.	.	2/	.	.	.	.	.
Mexico	.	.	3/3	.	.	.	.	.
Mignelon	
Moluccas (same as Dutch East Indies)	
Mombasa (see Br. East Africa)	
Monaco (see France)	3/4	4/9½	6/9	11	
Montenegro	2/	3/	11	
Montserrat	.	.	1/	.	.	4/3	5/8	11	
Morocco (Casablanca, Mazajan Mogador)	.	.	2/10	.	.	.	.	.
Muscat (see India)	
Mytiline (see Turkey)	
*Natal	1/2½	.	.	1/2½	.	.	.	11	The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
Netherland (see Holland)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Nevis	

No ¼.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially published.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 2 lbs., not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs., not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Newfoundland	.	.	1/	.	5/24	2/	3/	11 lbs.	
*New Caledonia	.	.	.	.	.	6/8	8/5	11	
New Guinea (Br.) (same as Queensland)	.	.	4/10	.	.	6/5	7/10	.	
New Guinea (German)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*New Hebrides	1/64	.	.	1/4	.	.	.	11	
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)	1/54	.	.	11d.	.	.	.	11	
*New Zealand	1/54	.	.	11d.	.	.	.	11	
Niger Coast Protectorate and Nigeria	.	.	1/	.	2/04	2/	3/	11	
*Norway	.	.	.	.	.	3/9	5/10	11	
North Borneo	1/44	.	.	1/14	.	.	.	11	
*Nossi-Bé (see Madagascar)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nova Scotia (see Canada)	.	.	.	.	3/4	5/	7/2	11	
*Novi Bazar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nyasaland (see British Central Africa)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obock (East Africa)	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/8	6/1	11	
Oil River (see Niger Coast Protectorate)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Orange Free State	2/	.	.	2/	.	.	.	11	
Panama (same as Colombia)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paraguay	.	.	3/8	.	.	6/	.	7	
Persia (not including Indian P.O. Agencies of Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga)	.	.	.	.	.	8/10	8/5	7	
*Peru via France and Germany	5/4	6/	6/8	.	.	7/	.	11	
*Philippopolis (see Bulgaria)	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	.	11	
*Portugal (by sea)	.	.	2/7	.	.	4/8	6/1	11	
Portugal, via France	.	.	.	.	.	4/9	.	11	
Portuguese West Africa	.	.	3/5	.	.	4/10	6/8	64	
Queensland	1/54	.	.	1/14	.	.	.	11	Ambria, Benguela, Belians in Guinea, Gabon, Landa, Mossamedes and St. Thomas.
Rarotonga (Cook Island) (same as Samoa)	.	.	.	.	4/44	5/10	7/8	11	
*Reunion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*Postage in each case marked "prohibe" for lack of adequate postage provisions.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 2 lbs., Not exceeding 7 lbs.		Over 7 lbs., Not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3			Over 2 lbs., Not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs., Not exceeding 11 lbs.			
Rhodes (see Turkey)	3/24	.	.	3/24	3/4	.	.	lbs. 7		
Rhodesia	4/9½	6/9	11		
* Roumania	.	.	3/	.	.	4/7	6/	11		
Russia via Hamburg	.	.	3/	.	.	4/7	6/	11		
Russia via Belgium and Holland } In Europe.		
Salonica (see Turkey)		
Salvador (Central America)	.	.	4/6	1/10	.	7/	10/	11		
* Samoa (Apia) via New Zealand	2/2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
Sandwich Islands (see Hawaii)	11		
Sarawak	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11		
Sardinia	11		
Sicily	11		
* Senegal	11		
* Servia	.	.	1/	.	.	5/	6/10	11		
Seychelles	4/8½	6/7	11		
Siam (Bangkok, Chiengmai, Paknamphob, Nakhon, Sawan and Raheng only)	2/	.	.	1/6	.	2/	3/	11		
Sierra Leone	.	.	1/	.	.	.	.	11		
* Smyrna	.	.	2/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
South African Republic (see Transvaal)	4/	6/	11		
* South Australia	1/5½	.	.	11½d.	3/4	4/4½	.	11		
* Spain	7		
St. Croix (see St. Thomas)		
St. Eustatius (see Dutch West Indies)		
* St. Helena	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
St. John (same as St. Thomas)		
St. Kitts	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
St. Lucia	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
St. Martin (see Dutch West Indies)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
* Straits Settlements (H)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11		
(If for H. M. Ships on China Station charge rate as to Hong Kong)	2/	3/	11		

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

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

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

6	2/4 2/8	4/7 7/11	6/2 9/4	7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
10	10 1/2 d. 11 1/2 d.	2/ 2/	3/ 3/	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
15	1 5/8	5/7 1/2	8/10	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
20	3/8 3 5/8	2/ 5/ 6/5	3/ 6/5	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
25	6 d.	4/11 1/2 2/ 5/ 6/5	6/10 3/ 6/10 7/10	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
30	11 1/2 d. 11 1/2 d.	6/1 2/ 2/	7/6 7/6 3/ 3/	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
35		4/	6/	11

Venezuela includes Caracas, Comapano, Ciudad Bolivar, Cumana, La Guaira, La Vela de Oro, Maracabo, Puerto Cabello.

The Windward Islands include :
 Grenada.
 Grenadines.
 St. Lucia.
 St. Vincent.

Articles (*) refer to List of Articles specially prohibited

PARCEL POST, *continued.*

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.
For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.
For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.
French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.
Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Maderia via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN.

(Including Berbera and Zaila.)

Opium

ADRIANOPLE.

(See Turkey.)

(Parcels must be claimed at the Custom House, Constantinople.)

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

Nil.

ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, bulbs, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

ANNAN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Letters, articles of gold or silver or of exceptional value, vine plants.

ASCENSION.

Gold (unless manufactured), Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandretto, Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeağaç, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adria-nople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

BAGHDAD.

(See India.)

BAHAMAS.

Nil.

BARBADOS.

Nil.

BASUTOLAND.

(See Cape Colony.)

BATAVIA.

(See Dutch East Indies.)

BECHUANALAND.

Same as Cape Colony.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Same as Rhodesia.

BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, shoddy, airguns, poignards, bayonets, swordsticks, pistols and revolvers of small calibre, foreign bronze, copper, or nickel coins.

BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

BERMUDA.

Nil.

BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, except cigars and snuff, salt and plants

BOHEMIA.

(See Austria.)

BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

BOSNIA.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Letters.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(See Canada.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Poisonous drugs.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

BULGARIA.

Letters, worn-out clothes and boots intended for sale, plants, vegetables, flowers, grapes, parts of the vine, copper and silver coins, arms and ammunition, lottery tickets, cotton and geranium oil, wax candles, dyes and poisonous drugs can only be imported under special conditions to be ascertained in Bulgaria.

BURMAH.

(See India.)

CAMBODIA.

Same as Cochin China.

CAMEROONS.

Letters and plants.

CANADA.

Oleomargerine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

CANDIA.

(See Turkey.)

CAPE COLONY.

(Including British Buchuanaland.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Letters.

CAYENNE (Conakry).

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

CHILI.

Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health, and, via France, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

CHINA.

(Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Opium.

COCHIN CHINA.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Letters.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Fire-arms, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), salt. Medicine must be accompanied by the prescription.

CORSICA.

Same as to France with the addition of articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

COSTA RICA.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

CRETE.

(Candia, Canea and Retimor.)

(See Turkey.)

CURACOA.

(See Dutch West Indies.)

CYPRUS.

Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins.

DAHOMY.

Same as French Congo.

DAMARALAND.

(See German South-west Africa.)

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

cluding St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters

DEMERARA.

(See British Guiana.)

DENMARK.

tery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or
acks.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

(See Madagascar.)

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

ns and salt (except fine table salt), coffee, plants or seeds.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Letters.

DUTCH WEST INDIES

Letters.

EGYPT.

ms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), ma-
tion of gunpowder, salt, poisons (unless addressed to chemists
silver and copper coins, books of the Mussulman religion,
Italy) tobacco, plants, pork, bacon, sausages, &c.

ERITHREA, RED SEA.

Same as Italy.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Nil.

FAROE ISLANDS.

(See Denmark.)

FIJI.

Letters.

FINLAND.

ans, swordsticks, &c., playing cards, Finnish and Russian
Church effects, ether, skin and fur of sea otters.

GRAND BASSAM.

Same as French Congo.

GERMANY.

Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant (except grapes), books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.

Arms, ammunition.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard; indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks; clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British-assay mark or stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel; but they will be admitted, provided they are *bonâ fide* for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufacturers, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or Foreign country.

GREECE.

Letters, tobacco, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, gold, silver, jewellery, &c. (See Italy for articles which cannot be sent through that country.)

GRENADA.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

GUADELOUPE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

HAWAII.

Letters, opium.

HELIGOLAND.

Same as Germany.

HERZEGOVINA.

Same as Bosnia.

HOLLAND.

Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, sausages, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.

HONG KONG.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.

Opium.

ICELAND.

Same as Denmark.

INDIA.

(Including the Andaman Islands and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, Muscat and Mohammerah.)

Opium.

To Burma—fire-arms and ammunition (except for the Government), preparation of hemp.

To Baghdad or Busrah—worn clothes, arms, ammunition poison, and caricatures of royal or other notable persons.

ITALY.

(Including Assab and Massawah.)

Letters, tobacco, salt, pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit

from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharine and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system, medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.

JANINA.
(See Turkey.)

JAPAN.
Letters, opium (not including laudanum).

JAVA.
Letters, opium, arms, salt (except fine table salt), coffee plants or seeds.

JEDDAH.
Letters, arms, salt, tobacco, plants and parts of plants, hachich.

JERUSALEM.
(See Turkey.)

LABUAN.
Nil.

LAGOS, AFRICA.
Nil.

LAGOS, TURKEY.
(See Turkey.)

LEEWARD ISLANDS.
Nil.

LIBERIA.
Letters.

LITTLE POPO AND LOME.
(See Cameroons.)

LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)
Letters.

MADAGASCAR.
Letters, arms, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

MADEIRA.
(See Portugal.)

MALTA.
Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c., tobacco, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh-cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.

MARTINIQUE.
Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

MASHONALAND.
(See Rhodesia.)

MAURITIUS.
Letters, worn clothes, &c., if intended for sale, and (via France only) articles of gold or silver jewellery, &c.

MAYOTTE.
Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

MEXICO.
Letters, liquids and substances which easily liquify, fruit, vegetables, money in any form, precious stones, poisons, tickets, circulars or advertisements of lotteries

MIQUELAN.
Letters.

MOLUCCAS.
(See Dutch East Indies.)

MOMBASA.
(See British East Africa.)

MONACO.
Same as France.

MONTENEGRO.

Letters, very fragile articles, tobacco, salt.

MONTSERRAT.

(See Leeward Islands.)

MOROCCO.

Letters, &c., and, via France, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

MUSCAT.

(See India.)

MYTILENE.

(See Turkey.)

NATAL.

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fire-arms except by permission of the Governor.

NETHERLANDS.

(See Holland.)

NEVIS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NEW CALEDONIA.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nil.

NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

Same as Queensland.

NEW GUINEA, GERMAN.

Letters.

NEW HEBRIDES.

Letters, tobacco in any form, opium.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

(Including Norfolk Island).

Letters, tobacco in any form (except samples addressed to a manufacturer or dealer), opium.

NEW ZEALAND.

Letters, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

Breech loading guns.

NORWAY.

Letters.

NORTH BORNEO.

(The territory of the British North Borneo Company, not including Sarawak.)

Tobacco and opium.

NOSSIBE.

See Madagascar.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(See Canada.)

NOVI BAZAR.

Same as Bosnia.

NYASSALAND.

(See British Central Africa.)

OBOCK (EAST AFRICA).

Letters, arms, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

OIL RIVERS.

(See Niger Coast Protectorate.)

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(See Cape Colony.)

PANAMA.

Same as Columbia.

PARAGUAY.

Letters, articles of gold and silver, jewellery, &c., corrosive fluids.

PERSIA.

Letters.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS.
Same as Bulgaria.

PORTUGAL.
Any, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves),
or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper
er; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and
er, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.
Letters.

QUEENSLAND.
any form (unless for the personal use of the addressee)
ed or medicinal spirits), opium, grapes, vine-cuttings, coffee

RARATONGA (COOK ISLANDS).
Same as Samoa, via New Zealand.

REUNION.
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

RHODES.
(See Turkey.)

RHODESIA.
Same as Cape Colony.

ROUMANIA.
any form, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried
on, playing cards, salt, Roumanian bronze money, rags, cot-
medicines, special pharmaceutical preparations.

ST. CROIX.
Same as St. Helena.

ST. EUSTATIUS.
(See Dutch West Indies.)

ST. HELENA.
pe brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless

SERVIA.

Letters, parts of the Vine.

SEYCHELLES.

Letters, worn clothes, &c., if intended for sale.

SIAM.

Letters, arms, opium.

SICILY.

(See Italy.)

SIERRA LEONE.

Nil.

SMYRNA.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), salt, plants, sword-sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

(See Transvaal.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters, Vine cuttings.

SPAIN.

Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, reproductions of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.

Letters, Opium, spirits,

SUMATRA (DUTCH).

(See Dutch East Indies.)

SWEDEN.

Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, unless addressed to a Post Office, plants with roots, alcohol, spirits of wine, meat (unless dried, smoked or tinned) bacon, sausages, also grapes to the cantons of Valais and Vaud.

TAHITI.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

TANGIER.

Letters, arms, ammunition, opium, sulphur, saltpetre, lead.

TASMANIA.

Letters, tobacco (except in quantities not exceeding 5lb. for the personal use of the addressee, or as bonâ fide samples).

TOBAGO.

Nil.

TOGO.

Same as Cameroons.

TONQUIN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

TORTOLA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

TRANSVAAL.

Letters, money, in addition to the articles inadmissible to the Cape Colony or Natal.

TREBIZOND.

(See Turkey.)

TRINIDAD.

Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.

TRESTAN (D'ACUNHA).

Same as St. Helena.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI (AFRICA).

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco plants, parts of the vine, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewellery, lace, kif, chira, nachid.

TRIPOLI (SYRIA).

(See Turkey.)

TURKS ISLAND.

Letters.

TURKEY.

(Fench and Austrian Agencies in Turkey.)

Letters, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), plants, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, (except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids;) fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

URUGUAY.

Letters, liquids or semi-liquids, lottery tickets, orchilla or litinus and its derivatives, plants or living parts of plants, grapes, game; and via France, gold, silver jewellery, &c.

VENEZUELA.

Letters, cocoanut oil, brandy, cotton, starch, indigo, sugar, honey, salt meat, match-sticks, salt, sarsaparilla, coins, dies for coining, cus, lead, saltpetre; and (via France) gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Letters, coin, opium, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal spirits or bonâ fide samples), vines or vine cuttings.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters, coin, gold or silver bullion, apples, pears, quinces.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

ZANZIBAR.

Opium.

ZULULAND.

Same as Natal.

3.—TELEGRAPHS.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration

as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of the late Mr. Frederic Sullivan, then Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:

Spanish Town	Falmouth	Balaclava	Priestman's River
Bog Walk	Montego Bay	Porus	St. Margaret's Bay
Linstead	Ramble	May Pen	Cold Spring
Gayle	Lucea	Chapelton	Hope Bay
Retreat	Green Island	Alley	Buff Bay
Ewarton	Whitehouse	Milk River	Annotto Bay
Moneague	Savanna-la-Mar	Salt River	Port Maria
Claremont	Grange Hill	Old Harbour	Oracabessa
St. Ann's Bay	Black River	Yallahs	Highgate
Runaway Bay	Middle Quarters	Morant Bay	Ocho Rios
Dry Harbour	Santa Cruz	Blue Mt. Valley	Port Royal
Brown's Town	Malvern	Trinity Ville	Halfway-Tree
Cave Valley	Mandeville	Port Morant	Stony Hill
Rio Bueno	Newport	Bowden	Castleton
Stewart Town	Shooter's Hill	Bath	Gordon Town
Ulster Spring	Christiana	Plantain Garden River	Port Antonio
Duncans	Mile Gully	Manchioneal	Up-Park Camp.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, i.e., for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid :—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies of the message can be retained.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions :—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.
3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in *all* parts of the City, including "Smith Village," "Hannah Town," "Campbell Town," "Franklin Town," "Brown's Town," "Passmore Town," and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin's Land. The hours of delivery from the General Post Office are stated at page 153.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES, (151 UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899).

Kingston—Port Royal (2)	St. Ann, <i>continued</i> —	St. Elizabeth, <i>continued</i> —
St. Andrew— (9)	Claremont	Malvern
Belvedere	Dry Harbour	Middle Quarters
Bull Bay	Laughlands	Mountainside
Cold Spring	Lime Hall	Myersville
Gordon Town	Moneague	Newmarket
Mavis Bank	Ocho Rios	Pepper
Halfway-Tree	Pedro	Santa Cruz
Lawrence Tavern	Runaway Bay	Siloah
Stony Hill	St. Ann's Bay	Southfield
Up-Park Camp	Walker's Wood	Springfield
St. Thomas— (10)	Watt Town	Manchester— (15)
Bath	Trelawny— (10)	Alligator Pond
Blue Mtn. Valley	Clark's Town	Christiana
Bowden	Deeside	Cross Keys
Cedar Valley	Duncans	Devon
Hagley Gap	Falmouth	Mandeville
Morant Bay	Hampden	Mile Gully
Plan. Gar. River	Jackson Town	Newport
Port Morant	Rio Buena	Old England
St. David	Stewart Town	Porus
Trinity Ville	Troy	Pratville
Portland— (11)	Ulster Spring	Shooter's Hill
Buff Bay	St. James— (8)	Spur Tree
Fellowship	Adelphi	Walderton
Hector's River	Anchovy	Watson's Hill
Hope Bay	Cambridge	Williamsfield
Manchioneal	Catadupa	Clarendon— (11)
Moore Town	Little River	Alley
Orange Bay	Montego Bay	Chapelton
Port Antonio	Montpelier	Croft's Hill
Priestman's River	Point	Four Paths
Spring Hill	Hanover— (6)	Frankfield
St. Margaret's Bay	Chester Castle	Hayes
St. Mary— (13)	Flint River	May Pen
Albany	Green Island	Milk River
Annotto Bay	Lucea	Mocho
Castleton	Mount Moriah	Rock River
Clonmel	Ramble	Salt River
Enfield	Westmoreland— (9)	St. Catherine— (15)
Gayle	Bethel Town	Bartons
Guy's Hill	Bluefields	Bog Walk
Hampstead	Darliston	Ewarton
Highgate	Grange Hill	Glengoffe
Oracabessa	Little London	Gregory Park
Port Maria	Negril	Guanabon Vale
Retreat	Petersfield	Linstead
Richmond	Savanna-la-Mar	Lluidas Vale
St. Ann— (17)	Whitehouse	Old Harbour
Alexandria	St. Elizabeth— (15)	Pear Tree Grove
Bamboo	Balaclava	Point Hill
Bensonton	Black River	Riversdale
Boroughbridge	Braes River	Spanish Town
Brown's Town	Ipswich	Troja & Hartlands
Cave Valley	Lacovia	

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	G. H. Pearce	£700 0 0	1st Feb., '60
Chief Clerk	T. H. McBayne	400 0 0	1st May, '69
	W. MacKinnon	300 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	F. G. M. Lynch	290 0 0	19th July, '74
First Class Clerks	D. G. Parsons	280 0 0	30th Dec., '74
	P. C. Cunha	260 0 0	14th March, '75

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Clerks	C. W. Magnan .	£200 0 0	1st June, '77
	W. J. Heath .	180 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	W. R. Thomas .	170 0 0	1st June, '88
	R. H. Fletcher .	170 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	C. G. Kerr .	150 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Third Class Clerks	J. E. Fletcher .	100 0 0	1st March, '94
	K. O. DePass .	100 0 0	1st March, '95
	G. Cox .	90 0 0	1st March, '97
	T. Donaldson .	90 0 0	1st March, '97
	D. R. May .	85 0 0	1st April, '98
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall .	300 0 0	15th April, '72
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson .	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Assistants to Supt.	C. F. Duff .	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart .	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks; a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers; and an auxiliary staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the newspapers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and

to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health ; and for such public duties (vaccination excepted) no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £200 to £100 per annum and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.

7. The District Medical Officer are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service: it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (16th November, 1885), and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law 26 of 1892, (23rd May, 1892) or who may subsequently be appointed will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund under the provisions of the last mentioned Law.]

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legislative Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows :—

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.
 - For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.
 2. For each visit in Town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town—6s.
 3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.
 4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile.
 5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile.
 6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile.
- The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

Mileage to be charged only one way.
For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.
If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement.
Consultation as Physician or Surgeon 21s. with mileage at the above rates.
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.
A medical certificate—21s.
Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.
MIDWIFERY.
Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£12s. and mileage.
Instrumental cases: Extra according to circumstances.

Minor operations—10s. 6d.

Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra.

Capital operations according to agreement.

This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

any arrangements made between the Medical Officer and their patients and is intended to apply to all payments only, that is, at the termination of dental or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to thirty-six, the whole being under the charge of 36 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

The accommodation that can be afforded in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	60 beds	Sav. la-Mar Hospital	100 beds
Hordley	150 "	Black River	55 "
Port Antonio	70 "	Mandeville	30 "
Buff Bay	50 "	Chapelton	40 "
Annotto Bay	100 "	Dry River	82 "
Port Maria	50 "	Lionel Town	100 "
St. Ann's Bay	30 "	Spanish Town	77 "
Falmouth	47 "	Linstead	54 "
Montego Bay	45 "	Cave Valley	6 "
Lucea	25 "		
		Total	1,171 "

But the number of beds fully equipped in the several Public General Hospitals depends on the demand, and for the year ended 31st March, 1899, did not exceed a daily average of 657 beds occupied, though the equipment had necessarily to be kept somewhat in excess of this.

A Government Dispensary is established in the district of Glengoffe where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, as they now stand with subsequent amendments, are given below. The system has now been in operation for sixteen years and is believed to work satisfactorily:—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston, and any appointments so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 1s. will if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.*

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.*

6. The fees represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for support of, and medical attendance on the poor.*

* The payment of mileage from poor rates has been discontinued as it has been held to be under Law 6 of 1886, an improper appropriation of the money derived from those rates, and the attendance of Medical Officers at the houses of patients is no longer required.

7. In the case of prescription prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-third to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 17 students undergoing a course of instruction.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 168 beds, and during the year 1897-98, 145 cases of leprosy were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department during the past ten years.

1889-90	229,890	5	10	1894-95	234,087	8	11
1890-91 (half-year.)	14,269	11	7	1895-96	33,760	16	11
1891-92	33,284	9	7	1896-97	34,167	17	0
1892-93	33,868	9	1	1897-98	35,202	1	2
1893-94	33,645	2	6	1898-99	31,390	2	2

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit herto pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same. The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.
11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.
12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.
13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.
15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.
16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

- For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.
- For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.
- For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

- 8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.
- 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.
- Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888 :—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	18 days
Diphtheria	4 "	Whooping Cough	14 "

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S. S. "Californian" were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c. An apparatus for disinfecting passengers clothing and other articles has been erected at the Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident Superintendent, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893, for the Ports opposite their names:—

Dr. J. F. Donovan (Health Officer).	Port Royal
C. W. K. Bovell	Port Royal
	Morant Bay
J. Smythe	Port Morant
J. S. Trench	Port Antonio
C. L. Scarlett	do. (Deputy)
H. G. B. Murray	Annotto Bay
E. J. Kennedy	do. (Deputy)
M. H. Bogle	Port Maria
J. Addison.	St. Ann's Bay
F. A. D. Eves	do. (Deputy)
T. C. R. Gordon	Dry Harbour
E. A. Savage	Falmouth
S. Binns	Montego Bay
J. J. Orgill	do. (Deputy)
L. A. Rattigan	Lucea
S. E. Payne	Savanna-la-Mar
J. A. S. Monaghan	Black River
H. Barned	Alligator Pond
A. J. Rogers	Milk River
W. C. Gauntlett (Acting)	Salt River
J. E. Davis	Old Harbour.

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse,	F. B. Lyons, Esq., Merchant
C.B., C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.	E. A. H. Haggart, Esq., Merchant
Dr. Frank Saunders	Dr. A. A. Robinson
	T. Pearson, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nui-

sances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, M.D., St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Joynt, Army Medical Staff.

Deputy Inspector General Coppinger, R.N.

Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.

Dr. H. L. Clare, D.M.O., Kingston.

Mr. Turner Pearson, Secretary.

E. F. Wright, Inspector General of Police.

Mr. Pearson receives a salary of £72 per annum (in addition to his salary as

Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For rules made under this Law see p. 127 of Book for 1891-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	*1,000 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	T. Pearson	360 0 0	Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	290 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	190 0 0	6th Oct., '88
Third ditto	A. F. Strachan	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Medical Storekeeper	J. R. Johnson	200 0 0	22nd Feb., '99
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	...	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S. { Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. {	600 0 0	...
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. V. Lockett, M.B.C.M., { F.R.C.S. Eng. {	†400 0 0	1st Dec., '90
Junior ditto	J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M.	340 0 0	1st Feb., '94
Clerk and Purveyor	A. A. Samuel	300 0 0	5th April, '75
Warden and Issuer	E. Patterson	†100 0 0	June, '96
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	†100 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	†800 0 0	July, '78
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	D. J. Williams, M.B.C.S., { L.R.C.P. {	†365 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Junior ditto	Vacant	...	...
Chief Clerk	J. M. Simpson	300 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	J. W. A. Van Cuylenberg	†250 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	A. E. Blake	†187 6 0	18th Oct., '88
Assistant Clerk	H. E. A. Romney	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Dispenser	J. M. Jopp§	100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	W. D. Neish, M.D.	420 0 0	18th Apl., '88
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy	135 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron	G. Burnside	60 0 0	...
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

† And residence.

‡ And furnished residence.

§ Receives an allowance of £12 per annum for Quarters.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	H. L. Clare, M.B., B.S., Irl.
St. Andrew	Stony Hill	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Lond., M.R.C.P., Eng.
	Gordon Town	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R. C.P.
St. Thomas	St. David	J. P. Rerrie, L.S.A.
	Morant Bay	G. J. Neish.
	Bath	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Plantain Garden River	V. ff. Mullen.
Portland	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.D.
	Buff Bay	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S.
	Belfield	P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Port Maria	J. Hobbs, L.R.C.S., L.M., L.R.Q. C.P., Irl.
	Gayle	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	J. L. Cox, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.
	Moneague	J. J. Rogers, L.M., L.R.C.S., Irel.
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., Edin. L.R.C.S.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M. E.
	Swanswick	C. T. Dewar, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Falmouth	A. W. Thomson, M.B., M.S.
St. James	Montego Bay (Leeward and Windward Districts)	H. D. B. Castle, L.S.A.
	Adelphi	I. Costa, M.B., Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Hanover	Lucea	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., C.M.
	Western	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	J. A. L. Calder, M.B. & M.S. Edin.
	Santa Cruz	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
	Siloah	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irl. L.R.C.P.
	Newport	D. Alexander, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.
	Mile Gully	E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.
Clarendon	Chapelton	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Dry River or Four Paths	R. G. S. Bell, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	Jas. Neish, M.D.
	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R. C.P.
	Linstead	D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S.
	Supernumerary Medical Officer	W. O. Lofthouse, L.R.P. & S., Glas., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

- J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.
 A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
 J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.
 J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.
 E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
 G. F. A. DaCosta, B.M., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon., Kingston.
 B. C. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Vere.
 James Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.
 Alex. J. McCatty, Montego Bay.
 Aug. Nicoll, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston.
 F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
 L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Halfway-Tree.
 A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
 H. B. Knox, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
 H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Irid., Kingston.
 W. H. Miller, M.B., Brown's Town.
 H. F. Malabre, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
 H. Robins, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Sav-la-Mar.
 A. Harry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 C. H. B. Armstrong, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 J. J. Edwards, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. Spanish Town.
 F. W. Guiselin, M.R.C.S., Kingston.
 S. A. Isaacs, Savanna-la-Mar.
 P. W. D. Lyon, M.B., M.S.
 A. C. Neyland.
 C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., St. Ann's Bay.
 J. Pringle, M.B., M.S., Annotto Bay.
 J. Stewart, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., East River.
 G. W. Thomson., Montego Bay.
 S. T. Vine, M.B., M.S., Falmouth.
 L. O. Crosswell, M.B., M.S.
 E. E. Murray, M.B., Lon., Kingston.
 P. M. Ragg, M.B., M.S., Ed., Kingston.
 F. G. R. Grossett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., Port Antonio.
 E. P. Isaacs, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mandeville.
 A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Black River.
 F. R. Evans, Plantain Garden River.
 H. G. Berry, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
 A. L. J. Branday, M.B., M.S., Edin.
 H. A. Huntington, L.S.A., Lon.
 V. E. Sorapure, M.B., Edin.
 G. E. A. Thomas, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
 A. A. Vernon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.

BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

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VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from General Revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her Majesty has done so much, and of which she continues to be so ennobling and illustrious an example of all that is humane and good.

The Hospital was taken over from the Public Works Department in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Director of Public Works and the Acting Superintending Medical Officer, at the close of the year 1891, and is well adapted to its purpose.

It is a substantial brick building in the Tropical style (with open verandahs along the sides) lighted by electricity and has accommodation for 20 patients and 8 Pupil Nurses besides the Matron and Assistant Matron, both of whom are residents.

The rules for the Pupil Nurses and the admission of Patients can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham	...	3rd Nov., '91
Matron	Jessy Davis	£140 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Clerk	A. A. Samuel	25 0 0	5th April, '75
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
Assistant Matron	L. J. McGahan	50 0 0	April, '94

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. The allowed strength of the force in 1900 is as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.

Inspector General	1
First Class Inspectors	4
Second Class Inspectors	5
Third Class Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	5
Sergeants-Major	15
Sergeants	38
Corporals	78
First Class Constables	99
Second Class Constables	494

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals	6
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constable)	2
Water Policemen	26
	<u>775</u>

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Black River, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Old Harbour Bay are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The Rural Police Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves

periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policemen by a baton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police for 1900 is:—

District Constables	863
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The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony for 1900 may thus be stated:—

Constabulary	741*
Water Police	34
Rural Police	863
Total	1,638,

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

† Inspector General, salary	£850 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 2s. 6d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	409 10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 10 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	198 8 9
Sergeants Major from the Royal Irish Constabulary at £140 per annum and forage of 30s. per month when they keep a horse	140 0 0
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Depôt Sergeant-Major	140 0 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82 2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 4 0
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 0 0

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 13 4
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 12 6

A District Constable receives pay at the rate of 2/ for each day he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a District Constable on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of Constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for Police purposes, receive 6s. 3d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at fire or

* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

‡ For both offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons.

§ Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The new Rural Police Law (8 of 1889) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the Rural Police.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "Rural Police Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the Rural Police alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow:—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895 and Law 5 of 1899.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island:—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE, contd.	MANCHESTER, contd.
Sutton Street	Point Hill	Alligator Pond
Harbour Street	Linstead	Kendal.
Water Police Station	Lluidas Vale	ST. ELIZABETH.
Smith's Village	Riversdale	Black River
Rae Town	Ewarton.	" Water Police
Brown's Town	Water Police Old Har-	New Port
Fletcher's Land	bour Bay.	Lacovia
Allman Town	ST. MARY.	Malvern
Rock Fort	Port Maria	Santa Cruz
Port Royal	Richmond	Balaclava
Hannah's Town	Annotto Bay	Siloah
South Camp Road,	Retreat	Lacovia Bridge.
ST. ANDREW.	Lucky Hill	Pedro.
Halfway-Tree	Oracabessa.	TRELAWNY.
Cross Roads	Castleton.	Falmouth
Gordon Town	CLARENDON.	Rio Bueno
Lawrence's Tavern	Chapelton	Stewart Town
Stony Hill	Milk River	Ulster Spring
Matilda's Corner	Four Paths	Duncans
Guava Ridge	Rock River	Deeside and
Bull Bay.	May Pen	Clark's Town.
ST. THOMAS.	Salt River	ST. JAMES.
Morant Bay	Alley	Montego Bay
Hagley Gap	Frankfield.	Spring Mount
Bath	Hayes.	Adelphi
Port Morant	ST. ANN.	Maroon Town
Golden Grove	St. Ann's Bay	Mountpelier.
Yallahs	Dry Harbour	HANOVER.
Trinity Ville	Brown's Town	Lucea
Llandewy	Moneague	Miles Town
Cedar Valley.	Ocho Rios	Sandy Bay
PORTLAND.	Bethany	King's Value
Port Antonio	Claremont.	Green Island.
Hope Bay	Cave Valley.	WESTMORELAND.
Buff Bay	Runaway Bay.	Savanna-la-Mar
Castle	MANCHESTER.	Bluefields
St. Margaret's Bay	Mandeville	Morgan's Bridge
Manchioneal.	Christiana	Whithorn
ST. CATHERINE.	Porus	Negril
Spanish Town	Cottage	Bethel Town
Guy's Hill	New Port	Little London
Old Harbour	Asia	Water Police Station

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	E. F. Wright	800 0 0	19th Jan., '80
First Class Inspectors	Westmoreland	Wm. McLeod	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
Ditto	Depôt	G. E. C. Field	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
Ditto	St. Ann	T. Alexander*	409 10 0	21st Jan., '72
Ditto	Kingston	A. A. Wedderburn†	359 10 0	6th May, '75
Second Class Inspectors	St. Mary	H. T. Thomas	359 10 0	17th April, '78
Ditto	Manchester	M. H. Shee	359 10 0	30th Nov., '79
Ditto	St. Catherine	F. S. Church	359 10 0	29th Jan., '82
Ditto	Clarendon	J. H. McCrea	309 10 0	25th April, '87
Third Class Inspectors	Westmoreland	H. C. G. Purchas	309 10 0	2nd Jan., '83
Ditto	St. Andrew	W. E. Clark	309 10 0	1st Dec., '79
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	G. E. Maunsell	309 10 0	17th Aug., '82
Ditto	St. James { Hanover {	W. J. Calder	309 10 0	9th Sept., '92
Sub-Inspector	Kingston	A. W. H. Pratt	239 10 0	9th Oct., '93
Ditto	St. Thomas	Melville D. Harrel	198 8 9	29th Jan., '96
Ditto	St. Ann	G. H. P. Colley	198 8 9	11th March, '97
Ditto	Trelawny	Bernard Toole	198 8 9	...
Ditto	Kingston	A. F. Strachan	171 1 3	1st Feb., '91
Chief Clerk	Insp. General's Office	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	"	J. E. Owen	300 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	"	L. H. Facey	270 0 0	6th June, '79
Second Class Clerk	"	J. W. Fonseca	200 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Ditto	"	H. P. C. Cox	130 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	"	W. A. Logan	100 0 0	1st March, '96
Copyist	"	F. C. Jackson	78 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	Habtl. Criminal Registry	H. Laidlaw	100 0 0	7th May, '83

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. †

I. PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate brickwork, 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 580 convicts, male and females, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing limestone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have

* On Foreign Leave.

† Receives £100 a year additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

‡ For previous history see pages 143 to 147 of Handbook 1891-92.

therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There is one Gaol at Spanish Town, and one District Prison in the same Town.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiaries for the twelve months ended

31st March, 1899, has been £12,975 14 1

The gross expenditure for the local Prisons has been 5,804 18 3

£18,780 12 4

Value of material supplied Kingston General

Commissioners in payment of advance for

erection of Hoffman Kiln at General Peni-

tentiary

£238 8 0

The value of articles manufactured in the Gene-

ral Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was

2,798 4 10

The gross earnings in cash of the General Peni-

tentiary have been

3,048 13 2

Of the local Prisons

189 16 1

6,275 2 1

£12,505 10 3

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £12,505 10s. 2½d. or £11 6s. 11½d. per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £6,401 19s. 8d.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. Arrangements have also been made for securing regular religious ministrations to the prisoners in the St. Catherine, District Prison and the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

	Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
31st Mar.,	1892	613	151	185	17	966
"	1893	585	146	200	14	945
"	1894	561	134	210	15	920
"	1895	540	134	241	17	932
"	1896	680	157	228	17	1,082
"	1897	744	141	223	17	1,125
"	1898	696	119	210	15	1,040
"	1899	631	110	215	10	966

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiaries, District Prisons and County Gaols on 31st March in the past five years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
General Penitentiaries	544	563	608	613	625
<i>District Prisons.</i>					
St. Catherine	223	315	286	285	311
Falmouth and Cornwall Gaol	75	109	116	98	—
Hanover District Prison	48	54	54	—	—
Black River S. T. Prison	17	—	—	—	—
Port Antonio S. T. Prison	18	22	37	—	—
<i>County Gaol.</i>					
Middlesex and Surrey	32	31	48	53	48
	957	1,094	1,149	1,049	984

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1899, was 1,102.

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of Prison discipline. The mark system in the General Penitentiary works satisfactorily.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORIES.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Gordon of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls under Bishop Nuttall at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Plantation with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This is the commencement of a movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, Mr. Capper being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tinsmiths, bakers, &c. 15 to 20 of them were employed during the year 1898-99 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £208 14s. 11d. 12 to 16 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £150 2s. 3d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 14 to 18 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 30 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 1 acre in vegetables, 10 acres in provisions, 3 acres in Guinea grass and 6 acres in bananas.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under two resident schoolmasters. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by Assistant Schoolmaster.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 187 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1899, was 11d. 99, and the average earnings per child for that period, £7 1s. 11d.

On the 31st March, 1899, the Government Reformatory and Industrial School for girls at Admiral's Pen was closed. A Reformatory for girls has been opened at Stony Hill, in which there are at present only two inmates.

The Board of Visitors is as follows :—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	The Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
The Director of Public Works.	The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon.
The Superintending Medical Officer.	His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.
The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	Mr. W. Fawcett.
Mr. Edward Vickers	Mr. Aubrey Robinson.

Mr. F. L. Pearce, Secretary.

CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
31st Mch., '92	147	68	215
" " '93	140	74	214
" " '94	120	80	200
" " '95	115	85	200
" " '96	120	87	207
" " '97	124	89	213
" " '98	120	77	197
" " '99	110	66	176

The respective ages of the boys in the Institution on the 31st March, 1899, were :

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	11	99	110
Paupers	2	19	45	66
Total	2	30	144	176

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	E. F. Wright*	800 0 0	19th Jan., '80
Clerk	L. H. Facey	260 0 0	6th June, '77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas†	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	D. Reynolds†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	M. Grabham	250 0 0	1st April, '92
Overseer of Works	C. A. Seronvillet	150 0 0	27th Oct., '96
Chief Clerk	Vacant	.	.
Assistant Clerk	R. R. Wynter	100 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Schoolmaster	G. F. A. Foster	150 0 0	14th May, '86
Chief Warder (Storekeeper)	J. W. Sheridan†	190 0 0	8th July, '92
Principal Warder (Salesman)	J. Rippin†	130 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Ditto	Chas. Andrews†	180 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Ditto	J. Dalton†	180 0 0	18th Mar., '91
Dispenser	F. L. Isaacs	110 0 0	27th Dec., '96
Matron	Miss Gordon	76 14 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	P. Kelly†	120 0 0	18th Dec., '98
Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison	J. Thompson†	250 0 0	2nd Oct., '83

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Prisons.</i>		£ s. d.	
Chief Warder St. Catherine District Prison	W. T. Birkett	180 0 0	10th Jan., '89
Supernumerary Warder, St. Catherine District Prison	J. Guilfoyle*	126 0 0	6th Oct., '97
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair*	340 0 0	17th April, '80
Dispenser and Storekeeper	U. F. Brown	80 0 0	1st Jan., '98
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson†	95 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Assistant Schoolmaster	E. Patrickson†	70 0 0	13th Sept., '90
Surgeon	R. S. Turton†	...	1st May, '94

* Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

† Wood, water and residence

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

The following was on the 1st October, 1899, the establishment of the Education Department :—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	*700 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	*250 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	*200 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	J. D. Kerrich, B.A.	*180 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	*180 0 0	24th Feb., '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	*180 0 0	1st Aug., '91
Ditto	R. B. Strickland, B.A.	*180 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	C. M. Martin, B.A.	*180 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto	G. H. Deerr, B.A. (actg.)	*150 0 0	10th Aug., '98
Examiner	F. E. Reed, B.A.	330 0 0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	260 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	200 0 0	—
Third Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	100 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	W. L. Delfosse	100 0 0	1st Mar., '95
Ditto	C. M. Virtue	90 0 0	1st April, '97
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. S. Marvin	50 0 0	—
Matron	Miss Mary Duncan	†100 0 0	—
Medical Officer	Dr. J. Cargill	25 0 0	1st April, '92

* Besides travelling allowance.

† Wood, water, light and medical attendance.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "Burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have now been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General and deposited in the General Register Office, where they can be referred to for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Law 25 of 1897.)

I.—BY PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1897, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III.—BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A CIVIL REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 0

For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	-	20 0 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	-	5 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	-	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	-	0 2 0

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	-	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	-	0 2 0
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	-	0 2 0

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	-	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	-	0 2 0
For witnessing a marriage solemnised in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	-	0 15 0

To the Registrar-General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	-	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	-	0 2 0

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	-	5 0 0
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B. as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar a certificate in form of schedule to Law 28 of 1885, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners. The certificate, when granted, must be impressed with a duty stamp of eleven guineas.

FORM B.

I _____ residing at _____ in the parish of _____
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ to practise medicine

and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

(Signed)

Declared before me this day of 18 .
Justice of the Peace.

TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

- A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or
- A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or
- A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or
- An invented word or invented words or
- A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows:—

FEES.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 9 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 4
For certifying office copies MS. or printed	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	0 10 0

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, contd.	
Kingston	Kingston	Mount Hermon	Riversdale
Port Royal	Port Royal	Buxton Town	Linstead
ST. ANDREW.		McCook	Old Harbour
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	ST. MARY.	
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Port Maria	Port Maria
Mount Charles	Hagley Gap	Richmond	Richmond
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Retreat	Retreat
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Chesterfield	Annotto Bay
Constitution Hill	Gordon Town	Gayle	Gayle
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Enfield	Enfield
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Mount Regale	Richmond
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavn.	Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Woodford	Gordon Town	Mount Angus	Gayle
Cross Roads	Up-Park Camp	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
St. James	Stony Hill	Lenna	Lawrence
			Tavern
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Clonmel	Clonmel
Galloway	Bull Bay	Castleton	Castleton
Cavaliers	Stony Hill	Islington	Albany
Salisbury Plain	Halfway-Tree	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Red Hills	Belvidere	Scotts Hall	Castleton
ST. THOMAS.		Hampstead	Hampstead
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	ST. ANN.	
Bath	Bath	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar River	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Yallahs	Yallahs	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Moneague	Moneague
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
The Abbey	Cedar Valley	Alexandria	Alexandria
Port Morant	Port Morant	Pedro	Pedro
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
PORTLAND.		Little Kent	Bamboo
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Gibraltar	Stewart Town
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Claremont	Claremont
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
		Yankee	Christiana
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Sturge Town	Brown's Town
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Stoney	Alexandria
Moore Town	Moore Town	Mount Moriah	Boroughbridge
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	Watt Town	Watt Town
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	CLARENDON.	
Wood		May Pen	May Pen
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Four Paths	Four Paths
ST. CATHERINE.		Chapelton	Chapelton
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Milk River	Milk River
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	The Alley	The Alley
Linstead	Linstead	Rock River	Rock River
Ewarton	Ewarton	Frankfield	Frankfield
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Four Paths	Four Paths
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Hayes	Hayes
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Bull's Head	Crofts Hill
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Rosewell	Old Harbour
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	Portland	The Alley
Point Hill	Point Hill	Alston	Christiana
Barton's	Barton's	Crofts	Crofts Hill
Marley Hill	Bartons	Thompson Town	Mocho
Harewood	Riversdale	Mears	Chapelton
Highgate	Spanish Town	Ænon Town	Cave Valley
Allman Hill	Halfway Tree	Spaldings	Walderton
Bellas Gate	Old Harbour	Mocho	Mocho
OUTCOME.	Glengoffe	MANCHESTER.	
Field	Guys Hill	Mandeville	Mandeville
cho	Linstead	Porus	Porus
maddy	Linstead	May Hill	Spur Tree
wood	Linstead	Mile Gully	Mile Gully

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Newport	Newport	Bigwoods	Newmarket
Asia	Pratville	Darliston	Darliston
Shooter's Hill	Walderton	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Christiana	Devon	Town Head	Sav.-la-Mar
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Sutcliffe Mount	Sav.-la-Mar
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	HANOVER.	
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Lucea	Lucea
Maidstone	Maidstone	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Victoria Town	Milk River	Green Island	Green Island
Keynsham	Balacava	Riverside	Mount Moriah
Moravia	Christiana	Ramble	Ramble
Viewfield	Christiana	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
Davyton	Williamsfield	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Harry Watch	Harry Watch	Brownsville	Lucea
Old England	Old England	Church Hill	Green Island
ST. ELIZABETH.		Hopewell	Flint River
Black River	Black River	ST. JAMES.	
Cambridge	Black River	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Cheltenham	Black River	Adelphi	Adelphi
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Little River	Little River
Lacovia	Lacovia	Montpelier	Anchovy
Siloah	Siloah	Springfield	Montego Bay
Balacava	Balacava	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Mount Horeb	Montego Bay
Southfield	Southfield	Cambridge	Cambridge
Pedro Plains	Top Hill	Orange Hill	Cambridge
Newell	Mountainside	TRELAWNY.	
Williamsfield	Mountainside	Falmouth	Falmouth
Malvern	Malvern	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Mountainside	Mountainside	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Newmarket	Newmarket	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Springfield	Springfield	Deeside	Deeside
Retirement	Siloah	Duncans	Duncans
Parottee	Black River	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
Pepper	Pepper	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Ginger Hill	Ipswich	Bounty Hall	Hampden
Myersville	Myersville	Waldensia	Falmouth
Brae's River	Brae's River	Low River	Christiana
WESTMORELAND.		Wait-a-bit	Ulster Spring
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	Albert Town	Ulster Spring
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town
Bluefields	Bluefields	CAYMAN ISLANDS.	
King's	White House	George Town & West Bay	Grand Cayman
St. Paul's	Little London	Prospect & South West	Grand Cayman
Petersfield	Petersfield	Sound	
Seaford Town	Bethel Town	Bodden Town	Grand Cayman
St. Peter's	Savanna-la-Mar	East End and North Side	Grand Cayman
Bethel Town	Bethel Town	Cayman Brac and Little	Montego Bay
Sheffield	Negril	Cayman	

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
F. G. Rouse	Kingston
David Balfour	Halfway-Tree
F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
Charles A. Gale	Port Antonio
E. N. McLaughlin	Spanish Town
R. M. Cocking	Port Maria
W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
J. W. Welsh	May Pen
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville
F. Braganza Bowen	Black River

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES, *continued*.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
Hugh Clarke .	Savanna-la-Mar
John Allwood .	Lucea
R. P. Collymore .	Montego Bay
W. Fitz Ritson .	Falmouth
W. C. Watler .	Grand Cayman

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton .	£ 600 s. 0 d. 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk .	C. Colquhoun Aitken .	300 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk .	A. R. Soares .	140 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk .	G. A. Smith .	100 0 0	1st May, '94
Ditto .	J. O. Wright .	100 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto .	B. M. Ward .	95 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto .	A. J. Morhman .	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Copyist and Searcher .	W. A. Hall .	78 0 0	22nd Jan., '94

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Registry Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have

relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Parties transacting business at the Record Office must attend personally or by an agent whose name should be first registered with the Deputy Keeper.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall if required be returned at any time after registration but 90 days is fixed as the maximum delay within which such Deeds must be recorded.

Recorded documents (with the exception of original wills) are returned to the parties entitled thereto on production and delivery of the original receipts. Should a receipt be lost the applicant must file a declaration setting forth such loss, and identifying the document, and sign a receipt on the margin of the record.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	0 6 8
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp)	-	0 2 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are exigible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	S. P. Smeeton	*100 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk	E. Noel McLaughlin	260 0 0	1st July, '79
Search Clerk	P. Granville Duff	85 0 0	1st April, 1898
Clerical Assistant	E. Percy Fletcher	100 0 0	11th May, 1897
Copyists	Ella Fraser A. N. Thomson C. H. Royes	Paid by results	{ Not in Civil Service.

*Is also Registrar-General.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

This Department has charge of the public gardens and plantations at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Hope, Kingston Parade, King's House Gardens and Grounds, and the old garden at Bath. Full details of these establishments will be found in Part XI—Agricultural and Pastoral.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Director	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	£ 600 s. 0 d. 0*	30th Dec., '86
Superintendent, Hill Gardens	W. Harris	200 0 0†	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Hope Gardens	Wm. Cradwick	200 0 0†	23rd Aug., '88
Asst. Superintendent Hope Gardens (acting)	T. J. Harris	115 0 0†	7th Oct., '95
Asst. Superintendent King's House Gardens (acting)	W. R. Walker	136 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Superintendent Castleton Garden	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
Do. Parade Garden	J. Campbell	100 0 0†	14 Mar., '83
Overseer, Bath Garden	A. H. Groves	20 0 0	Nov., '88
Clerk at Head Office	F. N. Isaacs	180 0 0†	10th June, '99

IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 27,096 East India immigrants have been introduced into the colony of whom 8,809 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 6,136 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £76,424 10s. 7d.

On the 31st March, 1899, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 965, and the amount of deposits £24,945 14s. 11d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant

(a) £15 10s. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£1 10s at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in December, 1898, is:

Number serving under indenture	...	1,490
Number who have not completed residence of 10 years	...	2,207
Number who have settled permanently in the Island	...	10,349
Total	...	14,046

* With residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished quarters.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1847*	2,400 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	...
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1854	472 Chinese	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592 Coolies	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	£27,229 2 0
1872	1,188	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,556	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0½
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6	...	2.66	...
1890	...	"	...	567	...	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136	Nil	...	...	1.50	...
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484	5.97	...	...	1.94	...
1894	...	2.14	...	...	1.83	...
1895	698	3.40	...	348	2.34	3,139 19 9
1896	...	1.90	...	...	2.27	...
1897	...	.44	...	...	1.91	...
1898	...	.65	...	...	1.90	...

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	E. W. Pigou§	£ s. d. 400 0 0	Oct., '73
Inspector of Immigrants			
Clerk in Immigration Office	C. W. Doorly	150 0 0	Feb., '92

NOTE.—For the entire History of Immigration—see previous editions of Handbook.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies, "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands

* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins is still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced.

§ Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Departments.

is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the provision of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The Referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval, or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of £d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land. There has been no claim hitherto on this fund.

On the issue of a certificate of title, at the request of the applicant in the name of a purchaser of land, there is no formal deed of conveyance necessary, neither is there any stamp duty payable.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, amending Law 21 of 1888.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Pouyat	£ 390 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. Thomson Palache	Fees.	...
2 Copyists*	A. W. Farquharson		
	...	£78 each	...

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings are divided into the Machine and Press Room, the Composing Room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo Foundry, Type Store and Photo Etching Room.

* Extra clerical assistance is allowed when necessary.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small "Fleet" Cylinder Press, and one Platen Press, with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors, of 1½ and 3¼ horse-power. There are also efficient Standing Presses, Guillotines, Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Perforating and Sawing Machines, Arming Presses, Gas Stoves, &c. The Compositors' Department is well equipped with standard and job types.

Facilities also exist for the reproduction of drawings in line by Photo-Mechanical Process.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1899, and for the two preceding years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	£3,602 7 5	£3,625 3 3	£3,070 13 4
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	4,384 5 7	4,125 3 0	4,217 15 4
	7,986 13 0	7,750 6 3	7,288 8 8
Less Re-imbursements and refunds	7,633 8 0	7,693 3 5	6,447 13 8
Balance in excess of Receipts	353 5 0	57 2 10	840 15 0

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	7,321 16 9	7,102 14 8	6,456 16 1
Stationery	2,378 8 7	2,220 7 11	1,792 19 4
Total	9,600 5 4	9,323 2 7	8,249 15 5

The stock of Paper, Stationery and sundries on hand on 31st March, 1899, was £2,680 2s. 7d., and Profit and Loss showed a net profit of £940 3s. 5d. for the year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	J. C. Ford	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Feb. '91

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

J. Cargill, Esq., M.D. Chairman, 1899-1900.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer

Wm. Fawcett, Esq., B.Sc., F.L.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.

J. W. Plaxton, Esq., M.B.C.S., Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

Rev. William Simms, M.A., Master of University College.

H. Vendryes, Esq., Advocate.

Rev. William Gillies, D.D.

G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.D., Lond.

Hon. S. Constantine Burke, F.R.C.S., M.L.C.,

Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica.

L. J. Bertram, Esq., Auditor General.

SECRETARY—Frank Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes. The device of the seal of this society (the Arms of Jamaica impaling those of Elgin) is used by the Institute. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal

Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and of the late Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with Messrs. Sawkins and Brown's collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

BOARD.—The original members of the Board of the present Institute were the late Hon. Dr. J. C. Phillippo (who was chosen Chairman); the late Sir Edward Newton, C.M.G., then Lieutenant Governor; the late Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; the late Hon. Dr. Hamilton; Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer; the late Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston; and the late Rev. John Radcliffe, of the Established Church of Scotland. Amongst subsequent Governors not now on the Board, were Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., then Director of Public Gardens; Mr. R. B. Hotchkin, a landowner; the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., then Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica; the late Hon. W. B. Espeut; the late Hon. S. L. Crane, C.M.G., then Supt. Medical Officer; the late Chief Justice, Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, C.M.G.; and the Hon. James Allwood, Collector General. In 1889, the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750, and subsequently to £2,000. It is now £1,749 12s. 0d.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the two floors of Date Tree Hall. The centre room downstairs is used as a public reading-room, while the books are kept in the adjacent rooms. A room on the front piazza is reserved for members. The south room upstairs contains all the book- and newspapers on Jamaica and the West Indies which form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (April, 1899) 10,586 volumes in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	917
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	592
I c. West Africa	...	18
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	294
II b. Philosophy	...	219
III a. History	...	1,429
III b. Biography	...	1,050
III c. Travels	...	603
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	407
IV b. Education	...	278
V a. Art	...	221

V b	Science and Natural History	...	1,349
VI.	Poetry and the Drama	...	297
VII.	Linguistics and Philology	...	85
VIII.	Prose Fiction	...	1,327
IX.	Miscellaneous	...	605
X.	Dictionaries and Works of Reference	...	409
XI.	Reports of Societies	...	509
			10,586

The Library is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m.

MUSEUM.—The Museum collections, which for many years occupied the ground floor of Date Tree Hall, are now in the adjoining building erected in 1895 for the purposes of a Museum, and the whole of the old building has been given up for the uses of the Library, a Reading Room, a Lecture Hall and an Art Gallery. The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, so abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are fully illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans—are being rapidly added to.

A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges, and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Large collections of the economical woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and palaeontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island; while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are hung over the cases. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Lately, considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an old iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute has been formed. An aviary and several small reptile-houses have been erected in the grounds of the Institute where live specimens of indigenous and other animals are maintained. From time to time public demonstrations upon special objects in the Museum are given by the Curator, and many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The Museum is open to the public every week-day from 10 a.m. till dusk.

ART GALLERY.—The Art Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island (to the number of 94), and paintings, engravings, (including a series of Jamaica scenery) and other works of

art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall have been hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; while in the Members' Room are hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and in the front piazza are placed a small collection of plaster casts.

The Art Gallery is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till dusk.

MEMBERSHIP.—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members paying an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading-room referred to above; and they receive, free of charge, the Journal and certain other publications issued by the Institute. In April, 1899, there were 9 honorary members, 15 corresponding members, 4 life members and 228 subscribing members, making a total of 256.

LECTURES.—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.* In order to offer to the public of Jamaica educational advantages similar to those supplied by the University Extension Teaching in England, a course of "Institute of Jamaica Lectures" was inaugurated in 1891 on the following lines:—

Each course to consist of a certain number of lectures (delivered one a week) giving definite instruction on the subject with which they deal, the instruction to include the indication of text-books, which should be studied by the class, considering the needs both of those who only wish to gain a general acquaintance with the subject, and of those who desire to study it more deeply; each lecture to take about an hour, and after it a class to be held of about an hour for those members of the lecture class who care to stay to ask for the solution of difficulties or for help and guidance in their private reading.

The first course on Elizabethan Literature, consisting of thirteen lectures, was given by the Rev. William Simms, M.A., Principal of University College, in the rooms of the Institute from September to December, 1891. The second course, given in the Spring of 1892, by Mr. John Stuart, M.A., was on the Physiography of Jamaica. The third course, given in the Autumn of 1892, by Surgeon-Major Barker, M.B., was on Hygiene. The fourth course in the Spring of 1893, was given by various lecturers on Agriculture; the fifth course given in the autumn of 1893, took the form of a series of Demonstrations in Chemistry, by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.I.C., the sixth course given in the spring of 1894 was on Greek Life and Literature by Mr. William Cowper, M.A.; the seventh course given in the spring of 1895, on the History of Jamaica, also by Mr. William Cowper, M.A., and the eighth course in 1896 was by Mr. Duerden, the Curator of the Museum, on the Principles of Biology.

JOURNAL.—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) have at present been issued. The first of a series

* A full List of those given from the commencement to May 1891 will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (pp. 150-160).

of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution. Other publications, devoted to the objects of the Institute are also issued from time to time.

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.—The Board of the Institute constituted itself in 1896 the Committee of Management of the Jamaica Branch of the National Home Reading Union, the objects of which are to develop a taste for recreation and instructive reading among all classes of the community and to direct home study to definite ends.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members' Meetings. At these papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Fifty-six of such meetings have since been held, and have been reported in the Journal of the Institute.

BRANCHES.—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, various Branches of the Institute have been formed from time to time at Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Black River, Lucea, May Pen (Clarendon), Port Antonio, Spanish Town and Montego Bay. Of these, none is now in existence. But a branch on a different principle has been recently founded at Mandeville. It is open free to the public every week-day, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. from June 1st to October 31st, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. from November 1st to May 30th. Members of the Branch have the right to borrow books. Boxes of books are also sent to local societies, at a charge of £2 10s. per 100 volumes per annum, at Chapelton, Black River, Manchioneal and Rio Bueno.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays,* &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—*e. g.*, specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea, &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres;† a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene.

The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show, and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

In June, 1897, the Institute held competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals, in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money.

ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.—The Governors of the Institute, feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between those planters and pen-keepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, have prepared a register of such planters and pen-keepers, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute.

Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men, from Great Britain and other European countries, with small capitals (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute therefore hope that the above-mentioned scheme may prove of service, but it must be understood that they can accept no responsibility in the matter. The abstract compiled from the returns hitherto received from the planters and pen-keepers—shows (i.) the nature of the properties:—pen-keeping (breeding and rearing of cattle, horses and sheep); dairying; cane-growing, and the manufacture of sugar and rum; coffee-planting; and the cultivation of bananas, oranges, nutmegs, cocoanuts, pimento, logwood and vegetables, (ii.) the districts in which they are situated, (iii.) the premium required, (iv.) some indication of the kind of home and surroundings the pupils may expect, and (v.) the work they would have to perform, and the instruction they would receive.

"JAMAICA IN 1895."—A pamphlet, entitled "Jamaica in 1895," was compiled by the Secretary of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Governors.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 160.

† A prize of £26 5s. for a similar machine had been offered in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888, but was not awarded.

This was extensively circulated abroad with a view to giving information concerning the resources of the Island and the inducements which it offers to settlers. Revised editions, entitled "Jamaica in 1896" and "Jamaica in 1897" have since been published.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are—as opportunity serves—held in connection with the Institute.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations* in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1883-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. The rooms of the Institute are also placed at the disposal of various scientific societies. The examinations of the Medical Council, the quarterly meetings of the Jamaica Branch of the Medical Association, and the meetings of the Kingston and St. Andrew Horticultural Society are held therein.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.†—In 1855 the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture sent a selection of the products of Jamaica to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1862 a similar collection was sent to the Universal Exhibition in London. Samples of the staple products of the island were contributed to the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and were, at the request of the authorities, handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam.

Specimens of fishes, boats, fish pots, nets and other apparatus used by Jamaican fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition held in London during the year 1883.

Mr. D. Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute, was appointed Commissioner for Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-85, and there gave lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years.

The exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886, consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony, and included 89 samples of rum, 20 of sugar, and 71 of coffee.

For the purposes of the Jamaica International Exhibition, a sum of £600, which was voted to the Institute, was expended in the formation of collections illustrative of the resources of Jamaica, which, together with selections from the Museum and Library of the Institute, were exhibited in a special court, in the gallery of the Exhibition, a brief guide to which was issued by the Board.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The Institute undertook in 1890, at the request of the Government, the preparation of a collection of samples of the products of the island to be lodged in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India; and in April, 1891, a vote of £500 was passed for this purpose, supplemented in 1892 by a further vote of £250. This collection was formed in duplicate, in order that one set might be retained for future guidance in the Museum of the Institute. In this work, the Board had the benefit of the co-operation in London of the late Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., who represents Jamaica on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute. In 1898 the Board relinquished all responsibility in connection with the Jamaica Court at the Imperial Institute: continuing only such part of the duties which it had assumed in connection with the matter as dealt with the development of the raw products and industries of the island.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary and Librarian .	Frank Cundall .	£500 0 0	2nd Dec., '90
Curator of Museum .	J. E. Duerden, A.R.C. Sc. (Lond.)	400 0 0	7th Dec., '94

* See article on Cambridge Local Examination in present Handbook.

A fuller account under this head will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 161.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to its constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor; to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial

Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1899:—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1899, was 4,497 or 233 less than the same date in 1898. The chief increases in the year 1898-99 were in the parishes of St. Thomas and Portland (the latter however being only nominal) and the chief decreases in St. Mary, Hanover, St. Ann and Westmoreland (the latter however being partly nominal). The males and females formed respectively 30 and 70 per cent. of the out-door poor and 57 and 43 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1899.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 84 per cent. and the in-door formed 16 per cent. on the 1st April, 1899, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 67 per cent. in St. Mary.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.0, and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.3, while the average for the island was 0.6. The similar figures for the following colonies and countries are as stated below: Barbados 1.4, British Guiana 1.0, England 2.6, Scotland 1.5 and Ireland 2.2.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1899, was £1,952, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 730,300, the out-door poor 3,797, the in-door poor 700, making a total of 4,497; and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1899-1900 was £46,860.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1898-99 was £46,126 and the expenditure on the relief of the poor in the same period was £43,228.

From a comparison of the figures for 1st January, 1887 and 1st April, 1899, we find the following:—The number of paupers at the beginning and end of this period was 4,564 and 4,497 respectively, the estimated population being 605,800 and 730,300, respectively. Paupers thus *decreased* by 1.5 per cent. while the population *increased* by 20.6 per cent. If the paupers had increased with the population there would have been 1,005 more paupers on the rolls than were actually there on the 1st April, 1899. While the increase in population was 20.6 per cent., the increase in inspection was 13.0 per cent., the increase in the expenditure in the parishes was 3 per cent. and in the expenditure outside of the parishes (for Lunatics and Industrial School children) was 100.5 per cent. "As however the expenditure in the parishes in the last year is swollen by the sum of £800, not on current account but on capital account, to make the comparisons fairer this amount might be deducted. If this be done the expenditure at the end of the period, within the parishes, would stand at £26,957 or actual *decrease* as compared with the beginning of the period. Thus increase in excess of the growth of population has occurred *only* in the charges for Lunatics and Industrial School Children which, it will be observed, have a little more than doubled themselves."

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Member of the Privy and Legislative Councils and Custos of St. Mary.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., S.M.O.
Wellesley Bourke, Esq.

Simon Soutar, Esq.

Hon. J. T. Palache, Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester.

Hon. H. R. Pilon Schooles, Attorney General.

J. V. Calder, Esq., late Chairman Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth.

P. C. Cork, Esq., Asst. Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St. Catherine.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Robert Johnstone*	£400 0 0	March, 1878

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

THE Government Laboratory was instituted in the year 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant who was then Governor of Jamaica, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., to be Analytical Chemist to the Government of Jamaica for judicial and other purposes, this appointment he held until his death on November, 19th, 1897. Dr. C. A. Thompson acted as Chemist during the interval which elapsed until a successor to Mr. Bowrey was appointed.

In May, 1898, Mr. Francis Watts, F.I.C., was appointed Analytical and Agricultural Chemist to the Government, with Mr. A. J. Story, B.A. as Assistant. In order to secure the performance of Chemical work of an agricultural nature the Jamaica Agricultural Society had decided to obtain the services of a Chemist, but on the death of Mr. Bowrey arrangements were made to conduct the agricultural work in the Government Laboratory, and for this purpose the Society voted a sum as a grant in aid.

During the year the viscera of eight persons were submitted for analysis. Articles were submitted in two cases of attempted suicide. Twenty samples of food and drink, suspected to contain poison, were examined; in three cases phosphorus was found, in two crushed glass, in one arsenic, sulphate of copper in one and pipe clay in one.

On the 9th May, 1899, Mr. Watts left to take up an appointment under the West Indian Imperial Scheme, and at present the Laboratory is conducted under temporary arrangements.

* Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary of the Schools Commission.

PART VI. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

UP to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

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

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year, in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	- Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt. .	£2,000 0 0	Feb., '81
Puisne Judge	- Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.B. .	1,200 0 0	4th Nov., '82
Ditto	- Hon. Chas. Frederick Lumb, M.A., LL.D. .	1,000 0 0	March, '87
Attorney-General	- Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles .	1,500 0 0	March, '73
Solicitor-General	- T. B. Oughton .	500 0 0	1st Jan. '94
Crown Solicitor	- A. W. Farquharson .	820 0 0	7th July, '94

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	O'Connor deCordova	600 0 0	1st Nov., '95
First Class Clerk	C. H. Yorke Slader	250 0 0	3rd April, '83
Second Class Clerk	A. G. Richards	200 0 0	14th April, '80
Ditto	E. F. H. Cox	120 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	G. R. Rickard	100 0 0	1st April, '96
Clerk to the Attorney-General	Sidney Scoltock	120 0 0	1st Feb., '94
Crier of the Supreme Court	Horatio Vaz	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	O'Connor deCordova	*...	1st Nov., '95]
Crier of the Kingston Circuit Court	Horatio. Vaz	60 0 0	2nd June, '56
Librarian	E. F. H. Cox	20 0 0	1st June, '88
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	400 0 0 and Fees.	

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Brown, H. J. C., B.A., Oxford	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica 6th April, 1899.
Burke, S. C., Jnr., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., Cantab., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Josephs, H. A., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 25th November, 1896.
Josephs, Spencer M. H., F.R.G.S.	Middle Temple June 14th, 1899, admitted in Jamaica, 3rd October, 1899.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B.	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Roper, H. L., B.A.	Inner Temple, admitted in Jamaica, 28th November, 1892.
Stern, Philip	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892. †

* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

† Removed, under Law 89 of 1896, from Roll of Barristers in Jamaica and enrolled as Solicitor by order of Supreme Court, made on 22nd Sept., 1896.

ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Burke, S. C.	25th June, 1870	Kingston
Harvey, T. L.	1st June, 1885	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	11th June, 1874	Mandeville
Palache, J. T.	1st June, 1885	Mandeville
Vendryes, Henry	10th October 1879	Kingston

SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Allwood, James	6th June, 1866	May Pen
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	May Pen
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Allwood, J. W.	12th July, 1898	Kingston
Balfour, David*	5th June, 1893	Mandeville
Baquin, Robert Cyril	12th March, 1891	Mandeville
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Falmouth
Bell, E. A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Spa. Town
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	14th October, 1870	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts (Lake, Samuel & Brown)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Burke, S. C.	22nd June, 1855	Kingston
Burke, E. E.	5th April, 1894	—
Brandon, David	8th October, 1866	Kingston
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January, 1898	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Falmouth
Cargill, S. (Nuttall & Cargill)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1886	Sav.-la-Mar
Clark, G. H.	17th September, 1897	Black River
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Mandeville
Cohen, Manderson	11th June, 1866	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J. (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav.-la-Mar
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfd. H. (Lindo, & D'Costa)	31st March, 1894	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor*	8th June, 1888	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Black River
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued*.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Farquharson, M. S.	30th March, 1840	Sav.-la-Mar
Fisher, H. Seymour*	3rd August, 1887	Kingston
Fisher, J. W.	8th February, 1848	Stewart Town
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. B.	27th January, 1898	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Garsia, H. (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	6th February, 1868	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Gray, Leonard	16th July, 1895	Kingston
Goodin, J. Alexander	21st August, 1898	Morant Bay
Henderson, W. A.	2nd May, 1884	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	Sav.-la-Mar
Hart, George	1st December, 1890	Kingston
Harvey, T. L. (Harvey and Bourke)	10th February, 1863	Kingston
Honiball, R. D.	20th June, 1898	Kingston
Hendrick, A. J.	2nd March, 1893	Manchester
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jacquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Johnson, John Henry	19th August, 1892	Kingston
Jones, Ernest Hann.	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr L. P. (Lake & Samuel)	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lynch, E. B.*	9th June, 1851	Spanish Town
Lynch, Edw. Lloyd	2nd September, 1895	Port Antonio
Lyon, Wm. Edwin	2nd December, 1889	Port Antonio
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Manchester
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
March, John F.	8th June, 1865	Spanish Town
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Port Antonio
Morrison, Wm., jr.	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Montego Bay
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab. (Nuttall & Cargill)	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
O'Meally, James	7th February, 1873	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Palache, J. Thomson	11th February, 1873	Mandeville
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Kingston
Preston, L. J.*	10th October, 1863	Lucan
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Reirie, Richard Pitt .	25th April, 1892 .	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.* .	11th October, 1892 .	Kingston
Stern, Philip .	30th August, 1872 .	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Lake & Samuel) .	13th June, 1878 .	Kingston
Seaton, Joseph Anthony .	16th July, 1894 .	Port Maria
Smith, E. G. Osborne .	2nd May, 1884 .	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. .	21st July, 1898 .	Kingston
Stone, L. J. .	16th February, 1899 .	Kingston
Trench, C. LeP. .	25th June, 1896 .	Half-way Tree
Vendryes, A. L.* .	9th December, 1878 .	Kingston
Vendryes, Charles L. .	8th February, 1888 .	Kingston
Vendryes, Henry .	17th October, 1861 .	Kingston
Vendryes, P. Emile .	6th June, 1876 .	Kingston
Ver ey, B. L. .	10th January, 1898 .	Grange Hill
Vaughan, H. E. .	19th July, 1897 .	Clarendon
Walcott, R. A. .	27th April, 1883 .	Kingston
Watson, John Robertson .	13th August, 1891 .	Kingston
Watson, S. H. .	15th June, 1867 .	Kingston
Wolfe, E. Bolivar .	8th June, 1877 .	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked *

SUPREME COURT FEES.—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>	<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>
On sealing writ of summons . £0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour . £0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ . 0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment . 0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction . 0 15 0	On every final judgment . 0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons . 0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.
Writ of venire facias, certiorari . 0 7 6	<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>
Every other writ . 0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each . 0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission . 1 0 0	When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio . 0 0 6
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned . 0 5 0	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>
<i>Appearances.</i>	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered . 0 2 6
On entering an appearance, for each person . 0 5 0	For re-registering same . 0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>	For a search for each name . 0 1 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word . 0 0 9	For authority to enter satisfaction . 0 3 0
For certifying same under seal . 0 7 6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>
Every attested copy order . 0 3 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code . 0 2 0
<i>Filing.</i>	Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour . 0 10 0
On filing a special case . 1 0 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour . 0 5 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return . 0 3 0	On taking recognizance or bond . 0 10 0
On filing caveat . 0 5 0	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering . 0 2 6
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion . 0 3 0	On a commitment . 0 5 0
On every order . 0 3 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23 . 0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>	On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders . 1 0 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof . 0 7 6	On filing interrogatories . 1 0 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>	On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories . 0 15 0
For every search not exceeding three hours . 0 1 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 . 0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours . 0 1 0	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 . 0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>	Above £100—10s. per cent.
On every summons . 0 1 0	
On every order . 0 2 0	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 16 0
For each additional hour	0 15 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Drawing per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0
For each additional person	0 1 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 0
Common bonds	0 15 0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary, per folio	0 1 6
Engrossment	0 2 6
Copies, per folio	0 1 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve no-	

Appearances.

tices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	£0 4 0
At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 0
On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0

Note.—As to attendance at Chambers.

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—	
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1 1 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0
Each copy	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
Each copy additional	0 1 6
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
For each additional side	0 3 4
Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Præcipe for writ	0 3 0

Note.—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Writs, Commissions and Warrants.

On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 5 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6
Every other writ	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0

Appearances.

On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0
<i>Copies.</i>	
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6
Every attested copy order	0 3 6

Filing.

On filing a special case	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 0 3

Filing.

On filing a caveat	£0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0

Certificates.

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6
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Searches and Inspections.

For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0

Examination of Witnesses.

For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 1 0
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FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, continued.

Judgments, Decrees and Orders.

For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio £0 0 9

For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio 0 0 9

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payments shall not exceed £200 0 2 0

When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction 0 1 0

The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each 0 1 0

When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio 0 0 6

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 £3 0 0

If of or below that amount 1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale 0 7 6

Each copy 0 3 9

Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Engrossing 0 2 6

Endorsement of claim 0 7 6

Each copy 0 3 9

For each additional folio 0 1 6

Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios 0 3 0

For each additional folio 0 1 6

Drawing per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person 0 3 0

For each additional person 0 1 0

Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio 0 3 0

Fair copy 0 1 6

Engrossing 0 2 6

Common bonds 0 15 0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words 0 3 0

Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, for perusal of Client when necessary per folio 0 1 6

Engrossment 0 2 6

Copies, per folio 0 1 6

Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio 0 1 6

Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour 0 10 0

Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) 0 10 0

Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered £0 1 1

For re-registering same 0 1 1

For a search for each name 0 1 1

For authority to enter satisfaction 0 1 1

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under Section 81 of Code 0 1 1

Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour 0 1 1

For every additional hour or part of an hour 0 1 1

On taking recognizance or bond 0 1 1

On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering 0 1 1

On a commitment 0 1 1

On every writ of distringas under 21 Vis. cap. 23 0 1 1

On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders 0 1 1

On filing interrogatories 0 1 1

On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories 0 1 1

Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 0 1 1

For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 0 1 1

Above £100, 10s. per cent. 0 1 1

Attendants at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings £0 1 1

At Record Office to make search or record deeds 0 1 1

On Counsel in consultation, per hour 0 1 1

Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits 0 1 1

For each additional person in affidavit of service 0 1 1

Special affidavits drawing, per folio 0 1 1

Fair copy 0 1 1

Engrossing 0 1 1

Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices 0 1 1

Each copy 0 1 1

Notices to admit or produce documents 0 1 1

Each copy 0 1 1

Motions.—Summonses for Chambers 0 1 1

Each copy 0 1 1

Subpoenas ad testificandum 0 1 1

Each copy 0 1 1

With duces tecum clause additional 0 1 1

Each copy additional 0 1 1

Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour 0 1 1

Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each 0 1 1

Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour 0 1 1

For each docket of judgment 0 1 1

For each docket of deed 0 1 1

If more than one folio for each additional folio 0 1 1

Letters not exceeding two sides 0 1 1

For each additional side 0 1 1

Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile. 0 1 1

Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio 0 1 1

Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio 0 1 1

Notices to admit or produce documents 0 1 1

Præcipe for writ 0 1 1

Note.—Any other matter not provided for in these scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 6 0
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6	0 7 6
	1 1 0	2 2 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
According to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0
N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.		

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 1 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.
SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

	£0	2	6	£0	1	0
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court						
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar		0	2	6	0	1
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy		0	2	6	0	1
For service of a petition		0	2	6	0	1
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy		0	2	6	0	1
For other necessary or proper notice		0	2	6	0	1

For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an Agent.
The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0	10	0	Filing any further writing to the act	£0	3	0
On every form of probate	1	10	0	Filing inventory			
For grant of letters of administration	1	10	0	On pleadings amended or reformed			
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.				Filing interrogatories and answers			
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6	Filing affidavit as to script annexed			
For officecopy thereof, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6	Filing case for motion			
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0	Entering order of Court on motion			
Upon every certificate of the Court	1	12	6	Summons to attend at Chambers			
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0	Entering order made on summons			
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0	Attested copy order			
For each inspection of books	0	1	0	Filing notices, per folio			
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.				Entering final decree, per folio			
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0	Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties			
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1	10	0	For entering caveat			
Note.—In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.				For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat			

In Contentious Business.

On every citation	£0	5	0	Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio			
On every citation to see proceeding	0	5	0	Every commission issued under seal			
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0	Writ of attachment			
Filing declaration	0	5	0	Writ of sequestration			
Filing plea	0	5	0	For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours			
Filing act on petition	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person			
Filing answer	0	5	0	Assignment of bond			
Filing reply	0	5	0	Filing exhibits per folio			

SOLICITORS' FEES.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

Service of Documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6	Executing writ of sequestration	£0	13	6
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	0	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment			
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	6	Executing writ of seizure and sale—			

Execution of Process.

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0	6	0	For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0	1	0
Executing writ of possession	0	6	0	For all sums over £100 per pound	0	0	6
Executing writ of delivery	0	6	0	Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days			
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0	10	0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.			

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 9 OF 1899.

SCHEDULE A.—CLASS I.

For every day of Attendance.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates on Pens exceeding 100 acres,
Merchants, General Factors, Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional
persons - - - - - £0 7 6 to £0 10 6

CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100
acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, including
First Class Retailers, Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants,
Interpreters - - - - - 0 5 0 to 0 7 0

CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors, Journeymen, District
Constables, Servants, Labourers, and the like - - - - - 0 2 0 to 0 4 0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners for giving professional evidence - - - - - 1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without
dissection and for making the required report - - - - - 1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is
performed - - - - - 2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered
by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of Witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably in-
curred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one
way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.
In the case of Complainants and Prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other
than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1900.

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 1900:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 2nd; April 17th; August 27th. Spanish Town—January
8th; April 30th; September 10th. Morant Bay—March 6th; July 3rd; Octo-
ber 30th. Port Antonio—March 9th; July 6th; November 2nd. Port Maria—
March 12th; July 9th; November 5th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 5th; June 5th; October 1st. Mandeville—February 8th;
June 7th; October 4th. Black River—February 12th; June 11th; October
8th. Savanna-la-Mar—February 15th; June 14th; October 11th. Lucea—
February 19th; June 18th; October 15th. Montego Bay—February 21st;
June 20th; October 17th. Falmouth—February 26th; June 25th; October
22nd. St. Ann's Bay—March 1st; June 28th; October 25th.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Her Majesty's Order in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the
Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any
person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy
Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Ju-
dicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in re-
spect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the
person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within
14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not
then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is
empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution,
or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge
may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases se-
curity is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the
appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—
such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or peti-
tion for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the
Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders
made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons
given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain
directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme
Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by

the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xiv) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorises Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, was published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation

in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. VI, VII) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th November, 1890, page 741 by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to International Law and the Committee of Nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the Queen in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

Rules of Court were prepared by his Honour the Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law.

These rules were approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and are published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	...
Deputy Judge	Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court		
Registrar	O'Connor de Cordova	do.	4th Nov., '82
Marshal	C. T. Hall	do.	1st Nov., '95
Surrogate	O'Connor de Cordova	...	1st Nov., '95

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of Clerks and Assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office, which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the year ending 31st March, 1899, there were granted to the Administrator-General Letters of Administration to the Estates of fourteen deceased persons; in two cases with Will annexed. He was appointed by the Court, Committee of one Lunatic, and Guardian and Trustee of the Estates of two infants.

At the 31st December, 1898, the amount at credit of Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £44,406 5s. 7d.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. *

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861 . 16	1863 . 75	1865 . 39	1867 . 64
1862 . 76	1864 . 40	1866 . 47	1868 . 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last ten years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1889 . 11	1893-94 . 22	1896-97 . 22
1890 . 13	1894-95 . 9	1897-98 . 24
1891 . 41	1895-96 . 21	1898-99 . 13
1892 . 24		

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845, (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1899, there were thirteen Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Courts, one of which was revoked ; seven were made absolute, and four were pending at the close of the year.

At the 31st December, 1898, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £7,917 4s. 4½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	John M. Nethersole	£ 400 s. 0 d.	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. Nosworthy	260 0 0	8th Jan., '80
Third Class Clerk	B. O. Clunie	95 0 0	1st March, '96
Assistant Clerk	A. F. Aarons†	40/ per week	...
Typist	E. Massy†	30/ per week	...

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ otherwise their Discharge is suspended for 2 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons estates in Bankruptcy.

† Not on permanent Staff.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6
 For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Allwood, J. H.	15th April, 1898.	Hanover
Ashenheim, L.	11th January, 1897	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Burke, E. E.	16th July, 1895	St. Mary
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Clarke, C. Lister	7th September, 1896	Westmoreland
Corinaldi, G. L. P.	26th July, 1886	St. James
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Facey, J. M.	30th April, 1875	Portland
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Bagget	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Haughton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
Lewis, John C.	27th January, 1874	St. Ann
Lewis, John C.	7th October, 1871	Trelawny
Lynch, E. B.	30th December, 1870	Spanish Town
Lynch, E. L.	20th January, 1896	Portland
Marshalleck, J. S.	17th October, 1881	St. Thomas
Miltholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Nunes, Chas. A.	16th March, 1889	Trelawny
Ogilvie, C. M.	6th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orret, W. H.	7th December, 1895	Kingston
Peynado, S. C.	1st April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Robertson, William M.	19th April, 1879	Westmoreland
Smith, E. G. O.	4th March, 1887	The whole Island
Tomlinson, A. E.	29th April 1892	Hanover
Walcott, R. A.	17th March, 1885	The whole Island
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston
Watson, J. R.	16th September, 1897	St. Thomas

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrates Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate for each parish of the island.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish in which he is located.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or has passed an examination under Law 16 of 1891 equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiff's Fees framed pursuant to the authority in that behalf, contained in Section 8 of Law 36 of 1898, A Law to amend the Resident Magistrates Law, 43 of 1887.

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except whereby any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5 5 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7 7 0

Where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	3 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	2 2 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50	3 3 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50	5 5 0

When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 1s. to

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this table by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is *bonâ fide* in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s. per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 138 of the Principal Law and Judgment Summonses.

Costs as provided by Law 39 of 1894.

In cases when on order is made under section 210 of the Principal Law, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed

£100	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	3 2 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	5 5 0
Exceeding £100	7 7 0

In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

Fees to Counsel.

£3 3s. in cases up to £100,*

£5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the Land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Section 77 to 98 of the Resident Magistrate's Law, 1887, inclusive):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial. £0 10 6

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned £0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses, as provided by Law 35 of 1896.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal . . . £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or, when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 206 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land . . . £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 . . . 1 1 0

More than £20 but less than £50 . . . 2 2 0

More than £50 but less than £100 . . . 3 3 0

More than £100 . . . 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding . . . 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every Plaint and issuing Summons thereon (where amount claimed does not exceed £2) . . . £0 2 0

On lodging every Plaint and issuing Summons thereon (where amount claimed exceeds £2) . . . 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to Fees required by Section 2 of Law 10 of 1889, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum Fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be . . . 0 10 0

On each Judgment Summons . . . 0 4 0

The same Fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 210.

On every application for the sale of land under Section 206 of Law 43 of 1887 . . . 0 15 0

Every original Subpoena (which may include 3 persons) . . . 0 1 0

Entering notice of Special defence . . . 0 1 0

Every search in the books (for every three hours or part thereof) . . . 0 1 0

Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment, of Execution, or any other warrant . . . 0 1 0

Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet . . . 0 0 6

For entering every Appeal . . . 0 10 0

In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.

On lodging every Plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post . . . 0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy . . . £0 2 6

For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed

£20 . . . 0 2 6

Where it exceeds £20 . . . 0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property

sought to be replevied, which ever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons) . . . 1 0 0
ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment . . . 0 5 0

LAND.

On all Plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits) . . . 0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of . . . 0 0 9
in the pound on the amount of the claim

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity, be calculated,—in proceeding under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, (Section 14 of Law 34 of 1888) on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction . . . £0 5 0

Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction . . . 0 2 6

Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant . . . 0 1 0

Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer . . . 0 1 0

For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner . . . 0 5 0

For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour . . . 0 3 0

Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet . . . 0 1 0

Entering any such report and certificate . . . 0 5 0

On each return of summons, notice or warrant . . . 0 1 6

On each common petition or motion . . . 0 2 6

On each suggestion . . . 0 2 6

On each bond or recognizance . . . 0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for Probate or Letters of Administration, including five shillings to be paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, on the necessary reference to him . . . 0 10 0

On each Bond . . . 0 5 0

For recording a Will, and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words, and each fraction of a sheet . . . 0 0 6

To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the will, as prescribed by Rules made under 6 of 1879 . . . *

For grant of Letters of Administration, or grant of Probate . . . 0 5 0

On lodging a Caveat . . . 0 1 0

In any contentious proceeding any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates.

Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all Summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Session.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable; and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable, the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to Property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of Forceable Entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 270 1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailliffs' Fees.		Amount of Demand.	
		Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
		s. d.	s. d.
Taking recognizance or security		1 0	2 0
Inquiry into sufficiency of security		1 0	1 6
Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction		1 0	1 0
Serving every summons, order, or subpœna, or other document within one mile of Court House		1 0	1 0
If above one mile, then extra for every other mile. In the case of two or more defendants residing at the same place, mileage for one defendant only		0 6	0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, per day, not exceeding five days		1 0	2 0
For the delivery of goods replevied		5 0	10 0
Commitments.	Taking every prisoner to prison, including all expenses and assistant, per mile, or part of a mile	1 0	1 0
	Provided that where there is a railway, tramway, omnibus, mail coach, or other public conveyance, the lowest fare for himself, both ways, and for the prisoner, one way only, will be allowed; but in such a case, he will be allowed a further sum to be calculated on the following scale:—		
	Where the distance to be travelled in conveying the debtor to prison is		
	Less than 2 miles. Above 2 miles and not exceeding 20 miles. Exceeding 20 miles.		
	1s. only. 5s. only. 8s. per day.		

Where the judgment debtor pays the judgment debt before being actually lodged in prison, the Bailiff will be entitled to claim all expenses necessarily incurred, not exceeding 1s. per mile actually travelled.

For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value.

For the sale of levies and delivery of goods one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale. Advertisements and catalogues when necessary sums actually paid.

In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two-and-a-half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one and a quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish,

where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per centum on receiving money instead of execution shall be paid to the Bailiff in addition to the foregoing.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 61 of Law 43 of 1887 the Justices of the Peace of any Parish assembled by the Custos in Special Session, from time to time fix the times and places for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates Courts throughout the parish.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed by the Justices as he may see fit. Should the Justices fail to fix the times and places within two months prior to the expiration of any previous fixtures made, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Justices.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 61.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 62 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders under Section 250, as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

The following Tables give the place and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrates Courts for the year 1900:—

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	22	19	19	23	21	18
Kingston	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Kingston						
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	Wednesday of each week unless other day as the Resident Magistrate may see fit. Every Thursday except 10.24 5.19 12.26 17	7.21 2.16 9.23 14	less it be a Public Holiday, then Thursday, and on any day as the Resident Magistrate may see fit. it be a Public Holiday. 7.21 2.16 9.23 14	4.18 6.27 20 11	2.16 11.25 4.18 9	6.20 8.22 1.16 13
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	16 24 19 17	13 21 16 14	13 21 16 14	10 18 27 11	8 16 25 9	12 20 22 13
St. Thomas	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	Every Wednesday unless 4.18 12 9.23	8.22 16 6.20	it be a Public Holiday. 8.22 16 6.20	Holiday. 5.26 20 3.24	3.17 11 8.29	7.21 15 12.26
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	16 18 12 23	13 22 16 20	13 22 16 20	10 26 20 24	15 17 11 29	19 21 15 26
Portland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every Tuesday, except it 11.26 12.26 5.19	8.22 9.23 2.16	be a Public Holiday. 15.29 16.30 9.23	Holiday. 12.26 11.27 6.20	10.23 11.25 4.18	14.28 15.29 8.22

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	23	—	17	22	19	17
Kingston	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Kingston	Wednesday of each week unless it be a Public Holiday, then Thursday, and on any other day as the Resident Magistrate may see fit.					
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	Every Thursday except it be a Public Holiday. 4.18 3.17 7.21 13.27 11	8.22 3.17 7.21 10.24 15	5.19 6.19 7.21 14.28 13	3.17 8.17 5.19 12.26 10	7.21 2.16 9.23 14 14	5.19 7.21 14 12
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	10 18 20 11	14 22 17 15	11 19 21 12	9 17 19 10	13 21 16 14	11 19 21 12
St. Thomas	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday. 5.19 13 10.24	9.29 10 7.28	6.20 14 11.25	Holiday. 4.18 12 9.23	8.23 16 6.20	6.20 14 4.18
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	17 19 13 24	21 23 10 28	18 20 14 25	16 18 12 23	13 22 16 20	11 20 14 18
Portland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Macehioneal	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday. 12.26 13.27 6.20	except it be a Public Holiday. 16.30 17.31 10.24	be a Public Holiday. 13.27 14.28 7.21	11.25 12.26 6.15	16.29 16.30 9.23	13.27 14.28 7.21

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Portland, <i>continued</i>	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Antonio	8	12	12	9	14	11
	Buff Bay	25	22	29	26	23	28
	Hope Bay	26	23	30	27	25	29
St. Mary	Manchioneal	19	16	23	20	18	22
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	Resident Magistrate's Court, first Wednesday in the year and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, except it be a Public Holiday.					alternate
	Annotto Bay	8.22	5.19	5.19	2.17	7.21	11.25
St. Ann	Richmond	11.25	8.22	8.22	12.26	10.31	14.28
	Lucky Hill	4.5	1.2	1.2	5.6	3.4	7.8
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	12	9	9	20	18	15
St. Ann	Annotto Bay	15	13	12	9	14	18
	Richmond	18	15	15	19	17	21
	Lucky Hill	4.5	1.2	1.2	5.6	3.4	7.8
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	2	5	5	2	7	5
	Brown's Town	5	2	2	6	4	1
	Moneague	3	7	7	4	2	6
	Ocho Rios	10	14	14	11	9	13
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	8.22	12.26	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25
	Brown's Town	12.26	9.23	9.23	14.27	11.25	8.22
	Moneague	3	7	7	4	2	6
Trelawny	Ocho Rios	10	14	14	11	9	13
		Process may be obtained week day. The Clerk of the Courts will attend at Brown's Town for the purpose of issuing Process one hour before the sitting of the Court. The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Cave Process on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month.					
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	4	1	1	5	3	7
Trelawny	Clarks Town	11	8	8	12	10	14
	Ulaters Spring	18	15	15	19	17	21

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Portland, continued	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Antonio	9	13	10	8	12	10
	Buff Bay	26	30	27	25	29	27
	Hope Bay	27	31	28	26	30	28
St. Mary	Manchioneal	20	24	21	19	23	21
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	Resident Magistrate's Court, first Wednesday in the year and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, except if be a Public Holiday.					
	Annotto Bay	9.23	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
	Richmond	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27
	Lucky Hill	5.6	2.3	6.7	4.5	1.2	6.7
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Annotto Bay	16	13	10	8	12	10
	Richmond	19	16	20	18	15	20
	Lucky Hill	5.6	2.3	6.7	4.5	1.2	6.7
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Brown's Town	6	3	7	5	2	7
	Noneague	4	2	5	3	7	5
	Ocho Rios	11	8	12	10	14	12
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	9.23	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26	10.24
	Brown's Town	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23	14.28
	Noneague	4	2	5	3	7	5
	Ocho Rios	11	8	12	10	14	12
		Process may be obtained at the Head Station and at Brown's Town on any other than Fixtures one hour before the sitting of the Court.	The Clerk of the Courts will attend at Cave Process on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month.				
		The Deputy Clerk of the Court will attend at Cave Process on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month.					
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Clarks Town	12	9	13	11	8	13
	Ulster Spring	19	16	20	18	15	20

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Trelawny, continued	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Falmouth	On any day	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.				
	Clarks Town	11, 24	8, 22	12, 26	10, 23	14, 28	17, 21
	Ulster Spring	18	15	19	17	21	
St. James	<i>Civil Business.</i> Montego Bay	8	12	9	14	11	15
	Adelphi	12	16	12	18	15	
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay	Every Wednesday except it be a Public Holiday.					
Hanover	At the Out-stations immediately before the opening of the Petty Sessions Courts as fixed above.						
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Lucea	10, 24	14	11, 25	9, 30	13, 27	
	Green Island	12, 26	16	10, 27	11	1, 15, 29	
	Miles Town	2	6	3	1	5	
	Sandy Bay	25	—	26	31	28	
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucea	11	15	12	10	14	
	Green Island	12	16	10	11	15	
	Miles Town	2	6	3	1	5	
	Sandy Bay	25	—	26	31	28	
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar	Every Tuesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday, & 10th April & 11th Dec.					
	Whithorn	17, 21	21	18	16	20	
	Little London	5	2	6	4	1	
	Bethel Town	26	26	27	28	29	
	Bluefields	15	—	—	14	—	
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar	3	7	4	2	6	
	Whithorn	17	21	18	16	21	
	Bethel Town	26	26	27	28	29	
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River	2, 3, 23, 24	6, 7, 20, 21	3, 4, 17, 18	1, 2, 22, 23	5, 6, 19, 20	
St. Elizabeth	Santa Cruz	5, 19, 26	2, 16, 23	6, 20, 27	4, 18, 26	1, 16, 22	
	Cheltenham	10	14	11	9	13	
	Malvern	18	22	19	17	21	
	Balaclava	27	24	28	26	23	

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Trelawny, <i>continued</i>	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Falmouth	On any day	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.				
	Clark's Town	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.26	8.22	13.27
	Ulster Spring	19	16	20	18	15	20
St. James	<i>Civil Business.</i> Montego Bay	9	13	10	8	12	10
	Adelphi	13	17	14	12	16	14
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay	Every Wednesday except it be a Public Holiday.					
Hanover	At the Out-stations immediately before the opening of the Petty Sessions Courts as fixed above.						
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Lucas	11.25	15.29	12.26	10.24	14.28	12
	Green Island	13.27	17.31	14.28	12.26	16.30	11
	Miles Town	3	7	4	2	6	4
	Sandy Bay	26	30	27	25	29	13
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucas	12	16	13	11	15	14
	Green Island	13	17	14	12	16	11
	Miles Town	3	7	4	2	6	4
	Sandy Bay	26	30	27	25	29	13
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar	Every Tuesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday, & 10th April & 11th Dec.					
	Whitnorn	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Little London	7	3	7	5	2	7
	Bethel Town	27	31	28	26	30	28
	Bluefields	16	—	17	—	12	—
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar	4	8	5	3	7	5
	Whitnorn	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Bethel Town	27	31	28	26	30	28
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River	3.4.24.25	7.8.21.22	4.5.25.26	2.3.23.24	6.7.20.21	4.5.18.19
	Santa Cruz	6.20.27	3.17.24	7.21.28	5.19.26	2.16.23	7.21.28
	Cheltenham	11	15	12	10	14	12
	Malvern	19	16	20	18	22	20
	Balaclava	23	25	29	27	24	29

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Elizabeth, continued	<i>Civil Business</i> Black River Santa Cruz	9 12 18	13 9 22	13 9 22	10 14 19	8 11 17	12 8 21
Manchester	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Malvern Mandeville Porus The Cottage Wigton Christiana	23 18 25 22 15	27 22 21 26 19	27 22 29 26 19	24 19 26 23 20	29 17 31 28 21	26 21 28 25 18
Clarendon	In addition to the Courts of Criminal cases, and he is not engaged at an Outstation, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication. <i>Criminal Business.</i> May Pen Chapelton Alley Frankfield	3.10.17.24 2.8.15.23 18 12.26	7.14.21 6.12.19.27 15 9.23	7.14.21.28 5.12.19.27 15 9.23	4.13.18.25 2.9.17.24.30 12 6.20	2.9.16.23 7.14.22 17 11.25	6.13.30.27 5.11.18.26 21 15.29
St. Catherine	<i>Civil Business.</i> May Pen Chapelton Alley Frankfield <i>Criminal Business.</i> Spanish Town Linstead Old Harbour Point Hill	8.17 9 18 26	14 13 15 23	7.21 13 15 23	4.18 10 12 20	2.16 8 17 25	6.20 21 21 29
	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday. Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	6.19 12	2.16 9	2.16 9	6.20 12	4.18 11	1.15 8
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Spanish Town Linstead* Old Harbour Point Hill	4 3 26 13	5 7 23 9	5 7 23 9	2 4 27 12	7 2 25 11	11 6 22 8

* The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead on Saturdays for the purpose of taking Process.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Elizabeth, continued	<i>Civil Business</i>						
	Black River	10	14	11	9	13	11
	Santa Cruz	13	10	14	12	9	14
Manchester	Malvern	19	16	20	18	22	20
	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	Mandeville	24	28	25	23	27	18
	Porus	19	23	20	18	22	20
	The Cottage	26	30	27	25	29	13
	Wigton	23	27	24	22	26	17
	Christiana	16	20	17	15	19	10
	In addition to the Courts of Criminal cases, and he is not engaged at an Outstation, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	fixed as herein stated, the Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal cases, and he is not engaged at an Outstation, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.					
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	4.11.18.25	8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17.24	7.14.21.28	5.12.19
Clarendon	Chapelton	2.9.16.24	6.13.20.28	3.10.17.25	2.8.15.23	5.12.19.27	3.10.17
	Alley	19	16	20	18	15	13
	Frankfield	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23	7.21
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	May Pen	4.18	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	12
St. Catherine	Chapelton	10	14	11	9	13	11
	Alley	19	16	20	18	15	13
	Frankfield	27	24	28	26	23	21
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.
	Linstead	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public Holiday.
	Old Harbour	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
	Point Hill	13	10	14	12	9	14
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	2	6	3	1	5	3
St. Catherine	Linstead*	4	8	5	3	7	5
	Old Harbour	27	24	28	26	23	28
	Point Hill	13	10	14	12	9	11

* The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead on Saturdays for the purpose of taking Process.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Ed. Vickers	£ 800 0 0	April, '88
Asst. Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	500 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Clerk	H. S. Fisher	380 0 0	8th Feb., '89
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	Nov., '85
Ditto	A. H. Facey	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	J. E. Randall	150 0 0	Feb., '91
Ditto	M. H. Aarons	120 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	A. E. Nicholas	105 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	J. A. Mullings	110 0 0	Feb., '93
Ditto	H. Batley	110 0 0	Oct., '89
Ditto	T. A. G. Smith	105 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	W. A. Segree	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. L. Vendryes	600 0 0	Feb., '80
Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	David Balfour	320 0 0	1st Sep., '97
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
	F. J. W. Davis	180 0 0	19th Oct., '87
	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. Egerton	750 0 0	July, '92
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. L. Hill	330 0 0	22nd July, '75
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	S. A. G. Cox	170 0 0	4th Oct., '88
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
	O. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John T. Musson	750 0 0	Nov., '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	L. S. Gray	310 0 0	22nd Feb., '98
Ditto	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Bailiff	W. H. B. Cathcart	160 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	E. T. Moore	115 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Beard	700 0 0	28th Jan., '98
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	320 0 0	Oct., '81
Ditto	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Bailiff	R. E. Seaton	140 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Asst. Bailiff	J. A. Lawrence	100 0 0	1st Mar., '94
	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '71
	Z. Rochester	20 0 0*	
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	700 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. S. Thomas	350 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Ditto	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Ditto	G. D. Robertson	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Ditto	W. B. Miller	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	H. G. Headly	105 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Ditto	W. D. Maxwell	105 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	Saml. Dobson	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Trelawny.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	L. J. Preston	600 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Clerk	Travelling allowance S. C. Burke, jr.	100 0 0 310 0 0	1st Sep., '98
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance H. Broderick	60 0 0 200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	W. A. Duffus	110 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	600 0 0	1st April '84†
Clerk	Travelling allowance J. C. Humber	100 0 0 350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance C. E. Mellish	80 0 0 140 0 0	Feb., '92
Ditto	A. J. Banbury	115 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	W. A. S. Browne	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Clerk	B. Lewis	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance A. E. Langley	100 0 0 200 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate for Westmoreland and Hanover	C. M. Calder	650 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance C. P. Huggins	180 0 0 350 0 0	Dec., '90
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance A. E. Lopez	100 0 0 160 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	E. G. Cooper	110 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	P. H. Morris	100 0 0	1st April, '95
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	S. L. Thornton	700 0 0	4th Dec., '96
Clerk	Travelling allowance F. E. Cole	130 0 0 350 0 0	29th Oct., '90
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance W. P. Michelin	130 0 0 190 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	F. T. Goodin	115 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	E. S. Murray	90 0 0	1st April, '97
Bailiff	F. C. Young	80 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. W. Fisher	650 0 0	13th Sep., '95
Clerk	Travelling allowance W. G. Clough	80 0 0 350 0 0	5th June, '72
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance H. P. F. Nugent	80 0 0 200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	85 0 0	7th Nov., '98
Bailiff	J. O'Grady	60 0 0*	1st June, '79

* And fees.

† Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, permanent appointment September, 1891.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Clarendon.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	650 0 0	Dec. '92
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	G. B. Pilliner	500 0 0*	6th Feb., '71
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. C. MacIntosh	140 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	C. A. J. James	150 0 0	1st Oct., '71
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	
Bailiff	H. Lindo	60 0 0†	1st April, '88
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	310 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	200 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Ditto	Edwd. W. Penny	190 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	Lenworth A. Hopwood	115 0 0	20th June, '93
Ditto	G. W. Heron	110 0 0	Feb., '92
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0†	Nov., '80

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of

* Includes personal allowance of £150.

† And Fees.

the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, when imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

On each Information	20	3	0
" Summons	0	3	0
" Warrant	0	3	0
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0	3	0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0	5	0
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0	3	0
" Warrant of distress	0	3	0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0	3	0
" Order of Court	0	2	0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0	3	0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0	17	0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0	1	0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Kingston	Kingston Port Royal	Daily—except on Sundays 11.25	8.22	and Public Holidays. 8.22	5.19	10.31	14.28
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge Bull Bay	8.22 10.24 5.19 12.26 17	5.19 7.21 2.16 9.23 14	5.19 7.21 2.16 9.23 14	9.23 4.18 6.27 20 11	7.21 2.16 11.23 14.18 9	11.25 6.20 8.22 1.15 13
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday. 4.18 12 9.23	8.22 8.22 16 6.20	it be a Public Holiday. 8.22 16 6.20	Holiday. 5.26 20 3.24	3.17 11 8.29	7.21 15 12.26
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every Tuesday, except it be a Public Holiday. 11.25 12.26 5.19	8.22 9.23 2.16	it be a Public Holiday. 15.29 16.30 9.23	Holiday. 12.26 11.27 6.20	10.23 11.25 4.18	14.28 15.29 8.22
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday, unless it be a Public Holiday. 8.22 11.25 4.5	5.19 8.22 1.2	it be a Public Holiday. 5.19 8.22 1.2	Holiday. 2.17 12.26 5.6	7.21 10.31 3.4	11.25 14.28 7.8
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	8.15.23 12.19.26 3.17 10.24	12.19.26 9.16.23 7.21 14	12.19.26 9.16.23 7.21 1.14.23	9.17.23 14.20.27 4.18 11.26	14.21.23 11.18.25 9.16 9.23	11.18.25 8.15.22 6.20 13.27
Trelawny	Falmouth Clarks Town Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday. 11.24 18	8.22 15	it be a Public Holiday. 8.22 15	Holiday 12.26 19	10.23 17	14.28 21

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	Kingston Port Royal	Daily—except 12.26	on Sundays 9.23	and Public Holidays. 13.27	11.25	8.22	6.20
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Guava Ridge, Bull Bay	9.23 4.18 8.22 6.20 13.27 11	6.20 8.22 3.17 10.24 15	3.17 5.19 7.21 14.23 12	1.15 3.17 5.19 12.26 10	5.19 7.21 3.19 9.23 14	3.17 5.19 7.21 14 12
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	Every Wednesday, unless 5.19 13 10.24	9.29 10 7.28	it be a Public 6.20 14 11.25	Holiday. 4.18 12 9.23	8.22 16 6.20	6.20 14 4.18
Portland	Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every 12.26 13.27 6.20	Tuesday, except 16.30 17.31 10.24	pt it be a Public 13.27 14.23 7.21	Holiday. 11.25 12.26 5.19	15.29 16.30 9.23	13.27 14.28 7.21
St. Mary	Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday except 9.23 12.26 5.6	it be a Public 6.20 9.23 2.3	it be a Public 3.17 13.27 6.7	Holiday. 1.15 11.25 4.5	5.19 8.22 1.2	3.17 13.27 6.7
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios	9.16.23 13.20.27 4.18 11.25	13.20.27 10.17.24 2.15 8.22	10.17.24 14.21.28 5.19 12.26	8.15.22 12.19.26 3.17 10.24	12.19.26 9.16.23 7.21 14.28	10.17.24 14.21.28 5.19 12.27
Trelawny	Falmouth Clarks Town Ulster Spring	Every Tuesday except 12.26 19	it be a Public 9.23 16	it be a Public 13.27 20	Holiday. 11.25 18	8.22 15	13.27 20

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except it be a Public Holiday.	16	16	Holiday.	18	15
	Adelphi	12	16	16	12	11	8
	Montpelier	5	9	9	6	25	22
	Spring Mount	19	23	23	20		
Hanover	Lucea	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday.	16	3.16.30	it be a Public Holiday.		1.15.29
	Green Island	12.26	16	3.16.30	10.27	11	5
	Miles Town	2	6	6	3	1	28
	Sandy Bay	25	—	2.29	26	31	
Westmoreland	Sav.-la-Mar	Every Tuesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday and 10th April and 11th December		except it be a Public Holiday and 10th April and 11th December	Public Holiday and 10th April and 11th December		
	Whithorn	17	21	21	18	16	20
	Little London	5	2	2	6	4	1
	Bethel Town	26	26	30	27	28	29
St. Elizabeth	Bluefields	15	—	19	—	14	—
	Black River	2.3.23.24	6.7.20.21	6.7.20.21	3.4.17.18	1.2.22.23	5.6.19.20
	Santa Cruz	5.19.26	2.16.23	2.16.23	6.20.27	4.18.25	1.15.22
	Obeltenham	10	14	14	11	9	13
Manchester	Malvern	18	22	22	19	17	21
	Balaclava	27	24	24	28	26	23
	Mandeville	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23	2.9.16.23.30	6.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29
	Porus	2	6	6	3	1	5
Clarendon	The Cottage	9	13	13	10	8	12
	Wigton	11	15	15	12	10	14
	Christiana	15	19	19	30	21	18
	May Pen	10.24	7.21	14.28	11.25	9.23	13.27
St Catherine	Chapelton	2.16	6.20	6.20	5.17	1.15	5.19
	Alley	18	15	15	12	17	21
	Frankfield	12	9	9	6	11	15
	Spanish Town	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	month and except it be a	
Old Harbour	Linstead	5.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15
	Point Hill	12	9	9	12	11	8

COUNTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued*.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James;	Montego Bay Adelphi Montpelier Spring Mount	Every Thursday except it 13 6 20	17 10 24	be a Public 14 7 21	Holiday. 12 5 19	16 9 23	14 7 21
Hanover;	Lucea Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	Every Wednesday in the 13.27 3 26	17.31 7 30	year except it be a Public 14.28 4 27	Holiday. 12.26 2 25	16.30 6 29	11 4 13
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar Whithorn Little London Bethel Town Bluefields	Every Tuesday in the year 18 6 27 16	22 3 31 —	except it be a Public Holiday, 19 7 28 17	December. 17 5 26 —	21 2 30 12	19 7 28 —
St. Elizabeth	Black River Santa Cruz Cheltenham Malvern Balacava	3.4.24.25 6.20.27 11 19 28	7.8.21.22 3.17.24 15 16 25	4.5.25.26 7.21.28 12 20 29	2.3.23.24 5.19.26 10 18 27	6.7.20.21 2.16.23 14 22 24	4.5.18.19 7.21.28 12 20 29
Manchester	Mandeville Porus The Cottage Wigton Christiana	6.13.20.27 3 10 12 16 16	3.10.17.24.31 7 14 16 20	7.14.21.28 4 11 13 17	5.12.19.26 2 9 11 15	2.9.16.23.30 6 13 15 19	7.14.21.28 20 13 17 10
Clarendon	May Pen Chapelton Alley Frankfield	11.25 3.17 19 13	15.29 7.21 16 10	12.26 4.18 20 14	10.24 2.16 18 12	14.23 6.20 15 9	5.19 4.18 13 7
St. Catherine	Spanish Town Linthead Old Harbour Point Hill	Every Tuesday except it Every Wednesday except the 6.20 13	3.17 10	be a Public Holiday. first Wednesday in each month and except it be a Public 7.21 14	Holiday. 5.19 12	2.16 9	7.21 14

THE MAGISTRACY.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
KINGSTON.		KINGSTON, <i>continued.</i>	
<i>Custos.</i>		E. A. H. Haggart .	Kingston
Charles James	Kingston	Peter Blaize Desnoes .	"
d, C.M.G.		Charles E. DeMercado .	"
		Joseph Lewis Ashen-	"
		heim	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Archibald Munro .	"
and Vickers .	"	Major F. P. Washing-	Up-Park Cam
er Vincent Kingdon	"	ton, R.E.*	
(Asst. R. M.)		Roger Swire Haughton	Kingston
		August Winter	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Commodore T. S. Jack-	Port Royal
on Weise Mais .	Halfway-Tree	son, R.N.*	
e Solomon .	Kingston	Commodore Herbert W.	"
Verley .	"	Dowding*	"
Finzi .	"	Commodore William H.	"
ont DeCordova* .	New York	Henderson	"
as Francis Rox-	Claremont	Deputy Insp.-Genl. of	"
gh		Hospitals and Fleets,	
is Belinfante Lyons	Kingston	Richard William Cop-	
DaCosta* .	...	pinger, M.D., R.N.	
Chapman Melville	Gayle	Staff Commander, J. D.	"
m Thomas Jamison	Kingston	Moulton, R.N.	"
Soutar .	Kingston	J. F. Donovan, M.D. .	"
Palmer Ross,*	Demerara	Adrian A. Robinson,	Kingston
, C.M.G.		M.B. & C.M., Edin.	
Marescaux .	Kingston	A. R. Saunders, M.B.,	"
K. H. A. Main-	London	Lon., & F.R.C.S., Eng.	"
ing, R.N.*		C. M. Sherlock .	"
George E. Parkes*	...	Fred. L. Myers .	"
e Finzi .	Kingston	O. R. Campbell .	"
as Laurence Rox-	"		
gh		ST. ANDREW.	
H. Jones .	"	<i>Custos.</i>	
Charlton Thompson	"	Hon. S. C. Burke .	"
V. G. Bell .	"	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
W. P. Forwood .	"	A. L. Vendryes .	Halfway-Tree
Whitbourne .	"	<i>Justices.</i>	
Branday .	"	Stephen Weise Mais .	Stony Hill
L. W. Parsons*	...	Louis Verley .	Kingston
as M. Martin .	...	James Chapman Melville	Gayle
H. Pinnock .	"	Augustus Miles* .	...
l. W. H. Spaight,	"	Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town
		John Thomas Orrett .	Kingston
mes Neish .	Port Royal	Oscar Marescaux .	"
odore R. M. Lloyd,	"	Simon Soutar .	"
		William Eloin Sant .	"
l F. B. P. White	Up-Park Camp	John Hollingsworth .	...
mes Ogilvie .	Kingston	Frederick D. Marshall .	..
h Lockwood Win-	"		

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. ANDREW, continued.</i>		<i>ST. THOMAS, continued.</i>	
Arthur Warmington .	...	John McFarlane .	Trinity Ville
A. M. Nathan* .	Kingston	John A. Stephens .	Hagley Gap
A. H. Pinnock .	"	J. S. Marchalleck .	Morant Bay
A. M. Robinson .	"	E. G. Kerridge .	"
Hon. Chas. J. Ward,	"	I. J. Mordecai .	"
C.M.G.		Capt. G. G. Taylor .	Cedar Valley
A. Linton .	Stony Hill	Capt. William Stewart,	Blue Mtn. Val-
H. C. Munn .	Kingston	R.N.E.	ley
G. E. Burke .	"	Charles Hope Levy .	Morant Bay
W. P. Forwood .	"	Harry McCrea .	Chapelton
A. R. Hamilton .	Coldspring	A. E. Hollis .	Portland
E. L. Verley .	Kingston	J. Watson Taylor* .	...
J. E. Kerr .	Montego Bay	H. M. R. Crichton.* .	...
Arthur C. James .	Gordon Town	J. P. Provan .	Cedar Valley
Col. H. E. C. Kitchener*	Up-Park Camp	William James Cathcart	Bull Bay
E. G. Orrett .	Halfway-Tree	James Anthony Dougall	P. G. River
Dr. Logan D. H. Russell	Halfway-Tree	Henry Steer .	Bath
Beresford S. Gossett .	Bull Bay	John W. McLean .	St. Davids
Lt.-Col. Ralph Egerton*	...	Vincent French Mullen	P. G. River
Col. C. F. W. Morr* .	...	J. H. Phillippo .	Morant Bay
Major F. P. E. Lowry	Up-Park Camp	Henry Alfred Davis .	P. G. River
		Herbert Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley
		S. C. Tilley .	Blue Mountain
			Valley
<i>ST. THOMAS.</i>		Edward Hardinge Quin	P. G. River
<i>Custos.</i>		George Joseph Neish .	Morant Bay
James Harrison .	P. G. River	<i>PORTLAND.</i>	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
R. Egerton .	Morant Bay	Hon. E. C. Hall, R.N.	
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
W. T. Jamison .	Kingston	J. T. Musson .	St. Margaret's
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwar-	...		Bay
ing, R.N.*		<i>Justices.</i>	
Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town	George Solomon .	Kingston
R. S. Haughton .	Kingston	Peter Burke .	Port Antonio
John Wallace .	Halfway-Tree	Alexander A. Akin .	Kingston
T. C. D. Thompson .	Kingston	Charles Rampini* .	...
Arthur C. James .	Port Morant	E. G. Farquharson .	Mile Gully
G. H. Weitzmann* .		Sutton Scoltock .	Port Maria
Robert Fauntleroy* .		Bernard C. Orgill .	Kingston
A. H. Alexander* .		James Alex. Small .	Halfway-Tree
Charles M. Cotton* .		Thos. G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay
C. J. Georges .	Cherry Garden	Dowell O'Reilly .	Port Antonio
Francis Chalmers* .		Robert Elworthy .	Priestman's
David John Davis .	Spanish Town		River
D. S. B. McKenzie* .		James Francis .	Cold Spring
		Augustus A. Lindo* .	...
		Harry Kemble* .	...
		Lionel A. Isaacs .	Mandeville

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
LAND, <i>continued.</i>		ST. MARY, <i>continued.</i>	
Moodie .	Port Antonio	Victor E. Silvera .	Oracabessa
Alexander Hinwood .	Manchioneal	Robert P. Simmonds .	Port Maria
d Sutherland .	Port Antonio	Ang. Fred. Guy Ellis .	Annotto Bay
Russell .	Hope Bay	A. D'C. Levy .	Port Maria
S. Gideon .	Port Antonio	Lucien Melbourne Clark,	Gayle
k .	Port Antonio	L.R.C.P., (Edin.)	
D. Earle .	Lucea	Wilmot Henry Walter	Richmond
J. Wates .	Manchioneal	Westmoreland	
Sir Richd. Poore,	...	Ernest Moray Mais .	Retreat
R.N.*		Arthur Charles West-	Annotto Bay
Orgill Mason .	Buff Bay	moreland	
Abendana .	...	Lawson Gifford, M.B.,	"
Mordecai .	...	(Edin.)	
d Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	Leopold George Silvera.	Ramble
ST. MARY.		ST. ANN.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
ohn Pringle, M.B.,	Annotto Bay	Hon. H. E. Cox .	Claremont
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Beard .	Port Maria	I. R. Reece .	Pedro
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Cooke .	Kingston	Thomas Beecher Scott.	Ocho Rios
der J. Lindo .	Port Maria	Stephen W. Mais .	Halfway-Tree
A. McLean .	"	Joseph Shearer .	Duncans
ick H. Barker* .	Retreat	Thomas F. Roxburgh .	Claremont
Braham .	Annotto Bay	Louis Townend* .	...
Augustus Wegg,	Spanish Town	Joseph H. Levy .	Brown's Town
		Hon. George McGrath	Ewarton
inclair .	Spanish Town	H. A. L. Conran* .	...
s G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	David Archer .	Duncans
d Pigou .	Kingston	Adam W. Anderson* .	...
artwright* .	...	Richard Todd .	Rio Bueno
cott .	Ocho Rios	Charles L. Walker .	Ocho Rios
McGregor .	Richmond	William Conran* .	...
h. Goffe .	Port Maria	William Vincent Town-	Pedro
d Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	end* .	
Henry Moodie .	Buff Bay	Adam Roxburgh .	Walker's Wood
Tracy Phillpotts* .	...	Arthur W. Douet .	Claremont
ilus C. Dixon .	Retreat	Edmund Brown Ste-	Dry Harbour
James Rudolf .	Hampstead	phenson	
G. Cohen .	Annotto Bay	Fred. Benjn. Sturridge	Moneague
A. Dougall .	P. G. River	Arthur Dingwall Caden-	Ocho Rios
l E. C. Hosack .	Annotto Bay	head	
Croughton Stile-	...	Robert Leycester Young	Brown's Town
Edward Silvera .	Gayle	Alfred N. Dixon .	St. Ann's Bay
Low Walker .	Ballards Valley	Edward Pratt .	"
		A. J. Hopwood .	Brown's Town
		A. J. Webb .	Laughlands
		H. Brown .	Pedro

*Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. ANN, <i>continued.</i>		TRELAWNY, <i>continued.</i>	
A. C. C. Colthirst	Ocho Rios	T. M. dePass	Falmouth
Chas. Costa	Brown's Town	Chas. A. Nunes	"
Chas. A. Orrett	"	Joseph Shore	Little River
Wm. S. Groves	Ocho Rios	H. E. Reuben	Falmouth
H. W. Weyrauch	"	John H. Hall	Ulster Spring
S. Isaacs	Brown's Town	Hugh D. Carroll*	Falmouth
Dr. W. H. Miller	"	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
Henry T. Steer	B. M. Valley	Bart., R.N.*	
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	Rupert Mortimer Ewen	Grange Hill
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	George Wm. Kinnimouth	Clarks Town
Percy Fox	Claremont	Stirling M. Fisher	Stewart Town
C. P. Delgado	Brown's Town	George Taylor	Rio Bueno
Frank E. Ewen	Claremont	Charles T. Cahusac	Clarks Town
Thomas Dobson	"		
J. D. Ormsby	Lime Hall		
R. W. Harris	St. Ann's Bay	ST. JAMES.	
Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Bart., R.N.*		Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay
Harrison L. Phillips	Kelletts		
Hon. Jas. Johnston	Brown's Town	<i>Justices.</i>	
William Baillie	Walkerswood	George Ricketts Phil- lipps*	...
R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay	William Dewar	Chester Castle
St. Leger Aldworth Geo.	Ewarton	Henry Goodall	Brown's Town
Tivy		Jacob Jackson	Copse
G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P.,	...	Alexander Rerrie	Montego Bay
Edin.		Jacob Samah Corinaldi	"
Stainton Clarke	Laughlands	Maxwell Hall	"
Arthur Townend	"	John E. Kerr	"
		Charles W. Stirling*	...
TRELAWNY.		Philip A. Hart	Kingston
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		William L. Kerr	Falmouth
L. J. Preston	Falmouth	Edward Fray*	...
<i>Justices.</i>		John William H. Parkin	Montego Bay
James Wauchope Fisher	Stewart Town	Dutton Trench	Cambridge
Leicester Colville Shirley	Duncans	G. L. P. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
Frederick Gilchrist Anderson	Falmouth	Beresford Smiley Gossett	Hagley Gap
Charles R. Sivewright	Montego Bay	Frederick W. Taylor	Montpelier
John R. Scarlett	Lime Hill	Robert Shedden Goodrich	Adelphi
George Dewar	Duncans	J. M. Mills	Bog Walk
Martin Sorzano Strickland*	...	A. C. Houchen	Duncans
Joseph Shearer*	Duncans	James Keith Fisher*	Montego Bay
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	Lionel Pengelly Kerr	"
Archibald C. Houchen	Duncans	Samuel Hart	"
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	John Coke Farquharson	Adelphi & Montego Bay
Henry Carvalho	"	C. C. Plunkett	Falmouth
William D. Hill	"	Alexr. Doull	Montego Bay
John Henry Bruch	Kingston	Jos. Shore	Little River
John Hibgame Clerk	Falmouth	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
A. Townend	Laughlands	Bart., R.N.*	
Alfred L. Delgado	Falmouth		
J. R. T. Main	"		

* Off the Island

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
JAMES, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND.	
Coke Kerr .	Montego Bay	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Hamilton	"	C. M. Calder (acting) .	Sav.-la-Mar
Henry Watson .	Hampden		
Jarrett Kerr .	Falmouth	<i>Justices.</i>	
HANOVER.		Charles Millward Gifford	New Market
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
Calder .	Sav.-la-Mar	Alexander Kerrie .	Montego Bay
<i>Justices.</i>		Edward John Sadler .	Sav.-la-Mar
Spencer	Ramble	Dr. Octavius Charles	"
Harvey		Joseph Swaby Segré .	"
Jackson .	Copse	Zachary Jones .	"
Montague Phil-	Lucea	Edward M. Earle .	Spanish Town
Henry Robertson	Ramble	Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
Dewar .	Chester Castle	Conrad Pile Bovell .	Sav.-la-Mar
Evans .	Morant Bay	Dr. William Augustus	Mandeville
Noad .	Montego Bay	Nicol*	
der Emanuel Da-	Lucea	John Williamson Men-	Darliston
W. Watson-Tay-	...	nell	
Rigg .	Ramble	Robert McFarlane .	Bethel Town
ord S. Gossett .	Hagley Gap	Charles Benjamin Vick-	Bluefields
V. Edwards .	Ramble	ers	
us Harold	Lucea	Narcisse Soulange Sava-	Port Maria
Watson .	Green Island	riau	
I. Clerk .	Falmouth	Frank Bastian .	"
Wilmot Taylor	Chester Castle	John Hudson .	Little London
Grant .	Lucea	Robert Henry Robert-	Ramble
John Constable	...	son	
is*		Thomas Stewart Mc-	Whitehouse
Sorzano Strick-	...	Neil	
Hylton Cooke	Sav.-la-Mar	Samuel Halton Morris	Sav.-la-Mar
H. N. Ringer* .	...	John Coke Farquhar-	Montego Bay
L. Sanftleben .	Lucea	son	
Kinnimouth .	Falmouth	John W. Edwards .	Ramble
has, Bancroft .	St. Mary	Charles C. Plunkett .	Falmouth
alcolm, C.B.* .	...	James M. Farquharson	Black River
E. Isaacs .	Green Island	Walter H. Farquharson	Little London
H. Ellis* .	...	Andrew S. Aguilar .	Sav.-la-Mar
Richard Poore,	...	W. H. Cooke .	Newmarket
, R.N.*	...	W. M. Douet .	Sav.-la-Mar
Reid .	Green Island	W. Wooliscroft .	"
A. Kerrie .	Lucea	Fred. H. Whitelocke .	Little London
Godden .	Flint River	Robert Aitken .	Sav.-la-Mar
Eyre Melville	...	George Maxwell .	Darliston
Oliver White-	...	Hugh Clarke .	Sav.-la-Mar
		Jas. Rowland Williams	Bethel Town
		W. B. S. Vickers .	Sav.-la-Mar
		Richard Harvey .	"

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. ELIZABETH.		MANCHESTER, continued.	
<i>Custos.</i>		Michael Easton Muirhead	Mandeville
Hon. James Miller Farquharson	Santa Cruz	Joseph Stewart	Newport
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Edward G. Farquharson	Mile Gully
S. L. Thornton	Black River	Thomas Glanvill	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Samuel T. Scharschmidt	Shooter's Hill
William Harriott Coke	Black River	Richard Walter Miles	Newport
Lionel Isaacs*	"	George A. Douet	Four Paths
William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	R. H. Robertson	Ramble
Stephen Chas. Peynado	Black River	Quentin Logan	Four Paths
John William Earle	"	Edward Francis Coke	Mile Gully
Charles Earle Isaacs*	Malvern	David Walker	Devon
Francis Salmon Maxwell	Santa Cruz	R. J. Miller	Christians
John Edward Kerr	Montego Bay	Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville
William Hill	Siloah	S. A. Shaw	Alligator Path
Charles Gordon Farquharson	Black River	Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville
John Vassall Calder	Santa Cruz	H. S. Braham	Porus
Walter Henry Farquharson	Little London	Arthur Farquharson Clark	Spanish Town
Charles Walter Treleaven	Balaclava	Carré John Georges	Old Harbour
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Robert Burton Parker	Mandeville
John Cooper	Mid. Quarters	George Hubert Galway	"
Walter H. Allport*	"	Sturridge	"
C. F. Pengelley	Balaclava	Chas. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
H. J. Lewis	Black River	H. H. Heron	Mandeville
T. P. Leyden	Mandeville	Ralph Adair Stewart	Shooter's Hill
Geo. R. Smith	Malvern	H. A. Jacobs	Newport
E. T. Forrest	Black River	S. A. Hendriks	Mile Gully
C. D. Leyden*	"	Aubrey M. Lewis	Porus
W. V. Edwards*	Balaclava	Charles E. Braham	Mandeville
C. M. C. Farquharson	Black River	Alexander Geo. Heron	Cross Keys
M. H. M. Farquharson	Mid. Quarters	Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooters Hill
F. H. R. Farquharson	Balaclava	William A. Nicoll, M.B.,	Mandeville
James Miller Farquharson, junior	Black River	Edin.	"
Abraham John Hendriks	"	William C. R. Chandler	Mile Gully
Edward Vidal Salmon	"	G. Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irid.	Mandeville
James Coneys Nolan*	"	E. W. Muirhead	"
		Joseph Deleon	Newport
		George A. Bonitto	Mandeville
		W. Harold Greaves	"
MANCHESTER.		CLARENDON.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. John Powell Clark	Shooter's Hill	Hon. James Wm. Mitchell	Four Paths
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Wm. Woodhouse Fisher	Mandeville	W. P. Clark	"
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Alexander Woodburn Heron	Shooter's Hill	George Turland (Senior Resident Justice)	May Pen
Lionel Isaacs*	"	Henry Cook	Linstead
Alexander Napier	Spur Tree		

* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
CLARENDON, <i>contd.</i>		ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>	
Alexander James Melville	Chapelton	Louis Verley	Kingston
George Solomon	Kingston	Jasper Cargill, M.D.	Halfway-Tree
Thomas Ellis	Hayes	James Falconer	Linstead
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz	George Abrahams	"
Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton	James Ryley	Spanish Town
George Abrahams	May Pen	John R. Scarlett	Ewarton
John Christie Foulds*	...	William Climie*	...
Robert Craig	Chapelton	James Richmond	Spanish Town
Isaac R. Latreille	Kingston	Arthur W. Douet	Claremont
George A. Douet	Four Paths	Charles E. Barrow	Kingston
T. J. Hanna	May Pen	Dugald Campbell	Halfway Tree
H. T. Ronaldson	Milk River	Ralph H. B. Hotchkin.	Kingston
Quentin Logan	Four Paths	Ernest Henry Morrice	Kingston
Arthur James	Port Morant	David Haddington Men- dez	Old Harbour
Robert Charles Gibb	Kingston	Reginald E. H. Melhado	Kingston
L. Anderson	May Pen	Henry L. Isaacs	Old Harbour
Sidney Moxsy	Kingston	G. C. Lindo	"
George D. Murray	Hayes	Francis G. Bather	Linstead
Isaac Fox	Alley	J. H. McPhail	Bog Walk
James C. Elliott	Hayes	L. D. H. Russell	Halfway-Tree
George W. Muirhead	Alley	S. C. Tilley	Morant Bay
William C. R. Chandler	Mile Gully	St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton
Thomas W. Miller	Spanish Town	Wm. Gyles	Linstead
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	P. H. Bather	Bog Walk
E. G. T. Farquharson	Kingston	G. A. Boettcher	Spanish Town
Arthur F. Clark	Shooter's Hill	W. Charley	Kingston
Cecil R. Isaacs	Mandeville	M. H. Edwards	Linstead
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	J. Messom	Kingston
Leonard Sutton*	...	W. R. Muschett	Old Harbour
Thomas Kemp	Spanish Town	T. H. Sharp	Spanish Town
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	E. L. Stanigar	Linstead
R. G. S. Bell, M.D.	May Pen	W. R. Turner	Spanish Town
H. E. Upton	Hayes	E. L. Verley	Kingston
J. W. Middleton	May Pen	John Huntly Peck,	Spanish Town
R. J. Miller	Christiana	L.R.C.P., Edin.	
Alfred Walder	Walderston	Charles Alfred Thomas	Spanish Town
H. L. Phillips	...	Fursden	
W. F. B. Phillips	...	A. F. Clarke	"
G. W. Fitzherbert	Alley	S. B. H. Bravo	Old Harbour
H. W. F. Robertson	Mochio	Charles T. Cuhasac	Westmoreland
H. Joslen, M.D.	Chapelton	Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton
A. H. Davis	Chapelton	John Sinclair	Spanish Town
		Thomas Kemp	"
		Henry Cork	Port Antonio
		John M. Mills	Bog Walk
		Edwd. B. Lynch	Spanish Town
		Charles E. Scudamore	...
		John T. Baylis	...
		Leopold C. L. Verley	...
		John V. Calder	Worthy Park
		A. L. Keeling*	Spanish Town
ST. CATHERINE.			
<i>Custos.</i>			
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>			
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town		
<i>Justices.</i>			
Stephen Weise Mais	Halfway-Tree		

* Off the Island.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.
(In Supreme Court.)
WRITS ISSUED.

1897.	1898.	1899.
No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law
No. of writs issued, Quit Rent	No. of writs issued, Quit Rent	No. of writs issued, Equity
" " Equity	" " Equity	" " Probate
" " Probate	" " Probate	" " Admiralty
" " Admiralty	" " Admiralty	" " Quit Rents
Total No. issued	Total No. issued	Total No. issued

1897.	1898.	1899.
71 Default Judgments amounting to—	73 Default Judgments amounting to—	Default Judgments amounting to—
Damages	Damages	Damages
Costs	Costs	Costs
Total	Total	Total

1897.	1898.	1899.
14 Contested Causes amounting to—	25 Contested Causes amounting to—	Contested Causes amounting to—
Damages	Damages	Damages
Costs	Costs	Costs
Total	Total	Total

1897.	1898.	1899.
6 Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—	Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—	Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—
Damages	Damages	Damages
Costs	Costs	Costs
Total	Total	Total

EQUITY.
(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1	1897. For an injunction and to prevent Registration of Title	Pending.
2	For a declaration and for an injunction	Settled.
3	For an account to be taken	Pending.
4	For an account to be taken	do.
5	For foreclosure and sale of certain mortgaged property	do.
6	For a declaration that under a certain Will the plaintiff became entitled to £1,000	Settled.
7	For foreclosure and sale of mortgage	Pending.
8	For an injunction and for damages for breach of covenant	do.
9	Damages for nuisance and for an injunction	do.
10	For partition and sale of land	do.
11	For an injunction	do.
12	To establish title to land	do.
13	Damages for nuisance and for an injunction	do.
14	To have real estate administered and for a Receiver	do.
15	For balance of purchase money and for sale of premises	do.

EQUITY, *continued.*

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1898.		
1	To have Accounts taken -	Decree as prayed.
2	To establish title to land -	Pending.
3	Ditto -	do.
4	To recover moneys due on Mortgage -	Decree as prayed.
5	For a declaration the Plaintiff is entitled to Moneys under Will	do.
6	For Accounts and to redeem Mortgaged property	do.
7	For injunction and for damages for breach of Covenant	Judgment for Defendant.
8	For injunction and for damages for Nuisance	Pending.
9	For sale of land -	Decree as prayed.
10	For injunction to restrain the Defendant from obstructing the Plaintiffs and depriving them of the use of certain Wharf premises	Pending.
11	To establish Title to land -	Pending.
12	Ditto -	do.
13	For partition or sale of land -	Decree as prayed.
14	To establish Title to land -	do.
15	Plaintiff claims as devisee under Will	Pending.
16	Plaintiff claims as legatee under Will	do.
17	For sale of land and distribution -	Decree as prayed.
18	For a declaration -	Pending.
19	To have Accounts taken -	do.
20	For partition or sale of land -	do.
21	For transfer of land -	do.
1899.		
1	For payment of money under a Deed and for an injunction and a receiver	Settled.
2	For an account to be taken -	Settled.
3	For a declaration -	Settled.
4	For an injunction -	Settled.
5	To establish title to land -	Settled.
6	For a declaration -	Settled.
7	To establish title to land -	Settled.
8	For an account and for foreclosure and sale	Pending.
9	For a declaration as to shares in land	Settled.
10	For an account to be taken -	Settled.
11	For the assignment of Dower -	Pending.
12	For a declaration -	Pending.
13	To have an account taken -	Pending.
14	To establish title to land -	Pending.
15	For foreclosure and sale -	Pending.
16	For an account to be taken -	Pending.
17	For a declaration -	Pending.
18	For an account to be taken -	Pending.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1897.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£150 0 0	25	£108 0 0	49	£700 0 0
2	31 0 0	26	110,000 0 0	50	17,180 0 0
3	4,255 0 0	27	100 0 0	51	41 5 2
4	70 0 0	28	324 0 0	52	80 0 0
5	114 0 0	29	1,500 0 0	53	415 0 0
6	300 0 0	30	617 0 0	54	132 0 0
7	400 0 0	31	50 0 0	55	9,000 0 0
8	100 0 0	32	500 0 0	56	85 0 0
9	222 18 9	33	1,500 0 0	57	30 0 0
10	235 0 0	34	160 0 0	58	350 0 0
11	90 0 0	35	500 0 0	59	3,500 0 0
12	100 0 0	36	50 0 0	60	No personalty.
13	5,000 0 0	37	8,500 0 0	61	2,900 0 0
14	1,000 0 0	38	50 0 0	62	177 19 3
15	2,600 0 0	39	65 0 0	63	60 0 0
16	600 0 0	40	57 0 0	64	300 0 0
17	120 0 0	41	20 0 0	65	8,000 0 0
18	500 0 0	42	1,600 0 0	66	300 0 0
19	14,000 0 0	43	40,000 0 0	67	50 0 0
20	1,000 0 0	44	600 0 0	68	80 0 0
21	31 0 0	45	50 0 0	69	370 0 0
22	72 0 0	46	249 0 0	70	150 0 0
23	130 0 0	47	46 0 0	71	900 0 0
24	No personalty.	48	70 0 0		
Total					£242,638 3 1

1898.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£800 0 0	24	£23,000 0 0	47	£327 0 0
2	89 5 10	25	100 0 0	48	50 0 0
3	1,500 0 0	26	320 0 0	49	2,857 0 0
4	580 0 0	27	280 0 0	50	400 0 0
5	303 10 1	28	8,000 0 0	51	390 8 11
6	3,730 0 0	29	Nil	52	1,795 0 0
7	Unascertained.	30	607 5 0	53	1,000 0 0
8	5,000 0 0	31	587 0 0	54	660 0 0
9	Unascertained.	32	5 0 0	55	310 0 0
10	200 0 0	33	967 4 10	56	13,100 0 0
11	5,000 0 0	34	479 10 7	57	1 10 0
12	843 0 0	35	8 0 0	58	280 0 0
13	100 0 0	36	1,000 0 0	59	69 3 0
14	Unascertained.	37	900 0 0	60	Unascertained.
15	150 0 0	38	242 0 0	61	1,700 0 0
16	300 0 0	39	3,758 0 0	62	500 0 0
17	50 0 0	40	314 0 0	63	63 11 8
18	20 0 0	41	50 0 0	64	Unascertained.
19	1,500 0 0	42	1,025 17 5	65	Unascertained.
20	580 0 0	43	500 0 0	66	1,900 0 0
21	8,829 0 0	44	325 0 0	67	490 18 11
22	1,500 0 0	45	50 0 0	68	Unascertained.
23	8 0 0	46	340 0 0	69	Unascertained.
Total					£278,536 6 3

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued*.
1899.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£212 0 0	24	£7,000 0 0	47	£700 0 0
2	45 0 0	25	330 0 0	48	1,500 0 0
3	610 0 0	26	50 0 0	49	80 0 0
4	3,300 0 0	27	130 0 0	50	305 13 0
5	1,000 0 0	28	434 0 0	51	5,000 0
6	50 0 0	29	60 0 0	52	1,300 0
7	882 14 8	30	270 0 0	53	2,900 0
8	503 0 0	31	500 0 0	54	103 0 0
9	300 0 0	32	90 0 0	55	488 0 0
10	40 0 0	33	40 0 0	56	160 0 0
11	125 0 0	34	1,230 0 0	57	100 0 0
12	unascertained	35	73 0 0	58	140 4 4
13	1,030 0 0	36	700 0 0	59	100 0 0
14	60 0 0	37	44 0 0	60	400 0 0
15	1,200 0 0	38	800 0 0	61	572 0 0
16	110 0 0	39	7,500 0 0	62	1,391 0 0
17	175 0 0	40	10 0 0	63	500 0 0
18	600 0 0	41	1,000 0 0	64	500 0 0
19	300 0 0	42	500 0 0	65	800 0 0
20	100 0 0	43	10 0 0	66	6,216 0 0
21	500 0 0	44	100 0 0	67	37 0 0
22	40,000 0 0	45	1,208 0 0	68	150 0 0
23	5,000 0 0	46	330 0 0	69	1,372 0 0
Total		...		£103,366 11 0	

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1897.		
February 11	- Adultery	- Pending.
March 10	- Adultery	- Decree nisi and £50 damage.
April 1	- Adultery	- Pending.
August 17	- Adultery	- Pending.
September	- Adultery	- Pending.
November 15	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.
1898.		
May 26	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.
August 8	- Adultery	- Pending.
August 22	- Adultery	- Pending.
November 24	- Adultery	- Decree absolute.
December 10	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.
1899.		
January 18	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.
May 12	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1896-99.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious Injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Prædial Larceny.
Convicted	- 1	1	2	2	20	8	655	45	206	920
Acquitted	- 1	4	1	1	10	5	231	72	47	316
Abandoned for want of prosecution	- 1	3	-	-	2	1	258	19	20	144
Total	- 3	8	3	3	32	14	1144	136	273	1,380

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	21,390	54,881	25,732	27,600	28,041	27,441	29,135	29,142	26,8
The number of summary convictions :-									
1. For offences against the person -	1,838	2,318	2,526	2,320	2,627	2,224	2,249	2,246	2,0
2. For prædial larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	610	606	662	660	642	497	649	741	6
4. For other offences -	6,410	7,958	7,924	8,708	9,278	7,709	8,707	8,510	7,1
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-									
1. For offences against the person -	556	735	685	766	748	994	1,060	894	9
2. For prædial larceny -	476	701	849	821	617	512	889	1,022	1,3
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	894	1,039	1,139	1,220	1,100	1,142	1,350	1,310	1,3
4. For other offences -	704	888	1,190	1,400	1,476	1,874	1,766	1,687	1,7
The number of persons acquitted :-									
1. In the Inferior Courts -	3,258	3,782	3,511	3,567	3,827	3,619	3,607	9,220	8,11
2. In the Superior Courts -	1,176	1,426	1,607	1,664	1,344	1,587	1,631	2,923	

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue collected during the year 1898-99 amounted to £600,271, while the expenditure amounted to £630,702, leaving at the close of the year a deficit of £30,431. Compared with the previous year general revenue shews a net increase of £59,762 and general expenditure a net increase of £3,280. The details of Revenue and Expenditure are contained in the tables on the following pages.

The large net increase of £59,762 in the General Revenue is due chiefly to the increase in Import Duties as a result of the changes in the Tariff made by Law 23 of 1898, to the yield from the Cigar and Cigarettes Tax and to the transfer from Appropriated to General Revenue of the collections under Law 17 of 1890, under which certain Parochial Roads were taken over as Main Roads. Against these must be set decreases which occurred under the heads of Miscellaneous Revenue and Reimbursements-in-Aid.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, produced £124,571, an increase of £11,045; this does not however include the advances from General Revenue in aid of these funds, which amounted to £4,744.

These receipts generally vary according to the rates imposed. The chief increases are under the Poor, Sanitary and Road Funds.

Immigration Revenues during the year amounted to £5,114, an increase of £585 over the previous year.

The apparent increase of £3,280 in General Expenditure is caused by changes made in methods of accounting, the expenditure (amounting to £20,189) on Parochial Roads taken over as Main Roads under Law 17 of 1890 being now shown as General Expenditure, as well as the expenses incurred by the Revenue and Audit Departments on behalf of the Parishes. The other principal increases are under Postal Service, £4,274, which is partly due to the Colony's contribution to the Postal Union having been transferred from the Miscellaneous Vote to this head, and £4,437 under Military caused by the increased vote granted to the Militia.

There are considerable decreases of expenditure under Charges of Debt, £5,336 (due to the calling in of the Loan guaranteed by Law 39 of 1869), Judicial £3,820, Medical £4,947, Education £2,497, and smaller decreases under nearly all the other heads.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £111,288, or £15,416 less than in the previous year, the re-payment of advances from General Revenue, which amounted to £11,349, not being taken into account.

Immigration Expenditure amounted to £477, an increase of £74.

DEBT.

No new loans were raised during the year under review.

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

		£	s.	d.
1889	.	1,506,883	6	0
1891	.	1,458,221	12	7
1892	.	1,520,088	4	3
1893	.	1,523,944	2	11
1894	.	1,672,299	14	6
1895	.	1,678,744	11	2
1896	.	1,666,177	14	3
1897	.	1,787,499	18	7
1898	.	1,993,284	4	10
1899	.	1,988,214	12	7

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£123,830	.	at six per cent.
7,204	.	at four and a half per cent.
1,542,870	.	at four per cent.
28,863	.	at three and a half per cent.
285,446	.	at three per cent.
<u>1,988,213</u>		

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures have since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Debentures	.	£612,971
Inscribed Stock, England	.	1,133,960
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	117,482
Deposits, Rector's and Island Curates Fund and Widows and Orphans Fund	.	123,830
		<u>£1,988,213</u>

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaica, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity in the year 1930.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1898, £731,236 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewarton and Porus, £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £63,475 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank, Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which have now been taken possession of by the Government.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL REVENUE.							
Customs	247,745	251,536	299,279	288,840	165,010	371,855	324,479†
Export Duties	5,601	5,570	9,382	9,398	4,222	6,687	654†
Excise	80,455	77,720	101,691	95,502	58,610*	136,160	123,418
Licenses	15,843	15,687	17,948	19,933	9,090	2,915	1,263
Stamps	14,524	16,038	15,995	16,656	9,315	19,286	19,317
Post Office	16,531	16,838	17,492	18,295	8,793	17,685	18,278
Telegraph	4,053	4,058	4,448	4,795	2,525	6,392	5,687
Tax on Stock	4,654	4,597	4,835	4,501	1,669	4,753	4,754
Court Fees	6,071	5,864	6,463	7,187	4,028	7,578	8,442
Fees of Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, &c.	3,249	3,037	3,392	3,622	1,909	4,639	4,614
Jamaica Railway	34,824	49,095	55,685	60,860	119,126†	436	23,545§
Reimbursements	18,718	24,417	19,429	24,178	11,082	22,405	24,468
Miscellaneous	6,738	6,067	4,590	12,111	3,916	6,972	17,802
Interest on Sinking Funds	10,646	11,163	12,189	8,903	4,564	9,365	9,955
Savings Bank	3,697	3,406	3,330	4,755	4,434	11,823	3,935
Total	473,349	495,093	576,148	579,546	408,293	628,951	590,611
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (Law 5 of 1868)	30,377	33,223	35,734	38,263	22,445	40,531	38,748
Kingston Streets	2,786	2,793	3,140	3,381	1,961	6,639	7,437
Market Dues (Law 9 of 1874)	3,259	3,390	3,404	3,914	2,138	4,436	4,615
Pounds (Order of Govt.)	1,011	992	1,009	927	506	1,029	970
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890	-	-	-	-	-	30,815	32,012
Parochial Roads	38,246	39,670	42,935	42,146	20,740	50,317	44,845
Sanitary (Law 14 of 1873)	4,430	5,290	6,581	8,120	4,740	8,238	6,621
Fire Rates, Kingston (Law 44 of 1872)	1,541	1,190	1,093	1,239	684	1,346	1,771
Trade, Metal, Hawker and Gunpowder Licenses Surplus Fund (Law 9 of 1873)	4,172	4,246	4,280	4,940	832	5,228	5,483
Gas Rates, &c.	3,413	2,511	2,349	2,641	1,456	2,598	2,611
Parochial General Purposes	191	1,327	750	757	247	2,017	1,875
Miscellaneous	1,600	467	2,349	944	2,636	2,242	9,177
Total	91,026	95,099	103,624	107,272	58,385	155,436	156,165
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties	8,127	11,905	6,129	3,675	1,105	2,598	448
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,428	-
Miscellaneous	5,821	3,902	5,849	4,462	1,603	379	31,390
Total	13,948	15,807	11,478	8,137	2,708	4,405	31,838

* Duty increased to 6s. a gallon.

† Duties abolished.

† Railway sold:—Includes £100,000 on account of sale.

§ Now interest on Second Mortgage Bonds.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs -	303,657	320,976	346,529	360,886	321,780	282,751	336,398
Export Duties -							
Excise -	120,003	127,479	138,923	138,725	122,735	104,961	103,256
Licenses -	785	779	776	759	732	627	627
Stamps -	20,814	22,394	20,133	23,137	23,947	17,999	16,297
Road Revenues -							24,725
Post Office -	19,095	20,285	21,886	23,594	24,072	22,520	22,297
Telegraph -	5,734	6,087	6,783	5,858	5,364	4,700	5,875
Tax on Stock -	134	11	4				
Court Fees -	8,547	8,665	9,048	9,149	8,284	7,368	6,922
Tax in lieu of Education Fees -	10,270	12,478	12,260	12,414	11,243	9,722	10,919
Fines, &c. -	4,359	5,451	4,432	4,652	4,412	3,680	3,998
Jamaica Railway -	4,557	6,774			208		
Reimbursements -	30,508	32,078	32,442	33,594	35,969	52,661	45,794
Miscellaneous -	15,905	18,744	15,370	15,804	13,992	28,836	16,941
Interest on Sinking Funds -	10,433	11,581	12,442	13,428	14,199		
Savings Bank -	4,362	3,348	3,995	4,103	3,927	4,784	6,222
Total -	559,164	597,130	624,023	646,103	591,864	540,509	600,271
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (Law 5 of 1868) -	40,756	42,189	42,923	42,600	39,339	38,723	46,126
Kingston Streets -	4,346	3,054	3,415	3,727	4,354	.	.
Market Dues (Law 9 of 1874) -	5,106	5,514	6,020	6,422	.	§	.
Pounds (Order of Govt.) -	967	809	836	977	.	||	.
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890 -	30,986	31,800	32,234	32,189	28,091	.	.
Parochial Roads -	48,520	50,169	47,111	48,398	45,538	35,863	38,415
Sanitary (Law 14 of 1873) -	7,190	9,151	8,327	9,039	7,862	7,630	10,237
Fire Rates (Law 44 of 1872) -	1,550	1,466	956	1,631	1,561	1,494	1,886
Trade, Metal, Hawker and Gunpowder Licenses Surplus Fund (Law 9 of 1873) -	5,578	5,967	6,325	6,404	13,271†	12,789†	12,359
Gas Rates, &c. -	3,511	2,523	3,446	2,099	3,793	3,270	3,060
Parochial General Purposes -	1,977	2,948	3,318	4,179	4,573	4,539	3,484
Agricultural Produce Licenses Law, 37 of 1896 -	.	.	.	.	3,685	.	.
Miscellaneous -	4,109	4,929	4,874	4,125	8,544	9,219	7,004
Advances from General Revenue in aid of Funds -	.	.	.	.	21,122	18,441	4,744
Total -	154,596	160,519	159,785	161,790	181,663	131,968	129,315
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties (Capitation Tax, &c.) Laws 7 of 1878 and 14 of 1891 -	.*	824†	1,930	10,538	1,476	3,402	3,679
Miscellaneous -	31,838	547	209	255	205	1,127	352
Second Term Coolies -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,083
Total -	31,838	1,371	2,139	10,793	1,681	4,529	5,114

* Duties abolished.

† Includes Markets and Pounds.

† Amended Law 14 of 1891.

‡ Carried to credit of Deposit Account in 1897-98.

|| Comes in as General Revenue in 1897-98.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-09 Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	72,423	74,546	77,454	83,127	40,799	76,569	77,314
Governor and Staff	6,857	6,818	6,868	6,783	3,460	6,947	6,819
Privy Council	11	177	48	32	...	165	11
Legislative Council	752	981	1,726	1,341	477	1,459	1,448
Colonial Secretariat	5,230	5,314	5,215	5,345	2,700	5,184	5,047
Director of Public Works	8,738	7,768	10,682	10,733	5,584	12,378	14,658
Audit Office	3,253	3,361	3,373	3,201	1,611	3,451	3,521
Treasury	3,359	3,248	3,180	3,137	1,581	3,499	3,838
Savings Bank	2,160	2,144	2,256	2,234	1,081	2,374	2,628
Stamp Office	861	928	981	1,020	448	1,043	1,052
Post Office and Telegraphs	22,437	26,136	24,148	25,358	12,590	27,094	30,245
Customs, &c.	30,987	30,813	31,226	30,882	15,570	32,697	33,311
Judicial	35,248	35,092	36,064	36,058	18,215	38,574	39,764
Ecclesiastical	6,985	6,934	6,781	6,277	3,238	6,138	5,562
Medical	49,785	52,456	48,786	49,515	24,333	49,502	55,068
Police	48,650	48,218	48,033	47,827	24,664	50,133	51,390
Prisons and Reformatories	23,562	23,836	23,343	24,134	11,677	23,574	24,955
Education	30,833	33,323	35,200	37,518	20,332	40,253	40,790
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	1,822	1,325	1,476	1,473	604	1,416	1,802
Militia and Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	6,709	7,279	7,880	7,648	3,651	8,590	8,595
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	*15,196	16,443	14,974	20,154	10,091	25,763	72,214
Census	...	...	...	...	...	84	6,232
Steam Communication	2,153	2,000	1,727	2,619	1,333	2,583	2,150
Stationery and Printing	6,600	5,596	6,548	6,336	4,867	6,534	9,386
Library and Museum	850	1,128	1,049	942	516	3,586	1,832
Colonization	4,488	120	3,822	...	...	...	...
Plantations and Gardens	4,258	4,391	4,796	5,070	2,686	6,932	5,037
Railway	27,424	33,050	32,064	33,167	9,798	†385	†673
Main Roads and Buildings	52,285	48,080	52,318	57,632	32,210	91,659	91,659
Pensions, &c.	12,733	12,363	13,498	15,036	7,192	14,167	13,227
Parochial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	486,648	493,872	505,518	524,600	261,308	542,732	610,246
Sinking Funds, &c.	14,003	20,956	26,946	27,462	12,636	29,019	28,998
Appropriated Revenues	96,087	120,088	107,481	112,633	58,627	126,289	135,897
Total Payments from Income	596,738	634,916	639,945	664,695	332,571	698,040	775,141
Less Debt Payments as above	14,003	20,956	26,946	27,462	12,636	29,019	28,998
Add Expenditure from Money raised by Loans	582,735	613,960	612,999	637,233	319,935	669,021	746,143
	29,315	23,634	15,672	37,745	23,671	34,141	115,361
Total Expenditure	612,050	637,594	628,671	674,978	343,606	703,162	861,504
Immigration	10,563	8,567	4,553	8,973	1,383	8,411	35,640

* For details, see the head "Miscellaneous."

† Now for salary of Government Director only.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	77,650	79,661	80,946	81,111	82,417	112,650	112,650
Governor and Staff	7,186	7,049	7,058	7,305	7,368	7,386	7,386
Privy Council	27	134	12	31	62	140	140
Legislative Council	2,126	3,156	2,033	3,497	2,469	1,949	1,949
Colonial Secretariat	5,777	5,706	5,589	5,731	5,612	5,685	5,685
Director of Public Works*	16,854	16,201	17,754	17,567	17,979	17,070	17,070
Audit Office	3,605	3,715	3,681	4,244	3,629	3,614	3,614
Treasury	4,112	4,408	4,417	4,405	4,634	4,633	4,633
Savings Bank	2,697	2,889	2,904	3,087	3,275	3,462	3,462
Stamp Office	1,119	1,099	1,067	1,044	1,106	1,128	1,128
Post Office and Telegraphs	30,032	30,429	32,133	33,476	35,910	34,958	34,958
Revenue Departments	34,288	35,927	36,959	38,974	39,969	38,240	38,240
Judicial	41,210	43,829	43,000	44,122	45,611	45,763	45,763
Ecclesiastical	4,402	3,824	3,885	3,356	2,927	2,561	2,561
Medical	57,162	57,445	57,822	58,842	59,307	61,092	61,092
Police	51,475	51,255	53,140	59,150	60,889	62,411	62,411
Prisons, and Reformatories	25,000	25,523	24,663	25,465	27,836	27,221	27,221
Education	56,033	70,329	67,546	65,270	67,540	69,388	69,388
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	2,214	1,755	1,860	3,251	2,741	2,320	2,320
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	9,530	9,527	11,652	11,053	12,814	10,447	10,447
Miscellaneous	31,652	48,824	24,264	32,585	29,571	30,668	30,668
Census	2,508	2,092	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,708	1,708
Steam Communication	8,741	7,550	7,569	7,818	7,989	7,766	7,766
Stationery and Printing	1,774	1,784	2,102	1,915	2,404	1,979	1,979
Library and Museum	5,479	5,401	5,061	5,654	6,484	6,329	6,329
Plantations and Gardens							
Railway							
Main Roads and Buildings	83,718	58,460	65,647	68,654	80,467	45,316	45,316
Pensions, &c.	13,393	14,438	16,259	16,096	16,962	21,569	21,569
Total Expenditure from Income	579,764	592,410	580,803	605,505	629,765	627,423	630,700
Sinking Funds, &c.	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428	34,457	†	†
Appropriated Revenue	127,419	124,975	146,191	133,475	135,842	126,704	141,100
Total Payments from Income	740,088	750,906	763,741	760,408	800,064	754,127	773,800
Less Debt Payments as above	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428	34,457	†	†
Add Expenditure from Mo- neys raised by Loans	707,183	717,335	726,994	738,980	765,607	754,127	773,800
	66,163	54,398	54,312	66,301	8,125	†	†
Total Expenditure	773,346	771,783	781,301	805,281	773,732	754,127	773,800
Immigration	5,103	7,677	11,135	13,048	979	403	403

* Includes Land Department.

† Included under Charges of Debt.

‡ Now treated as Deposit Accounts.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (a)	32,599	35,239	35,623	38,567	20,088	43,221	43,908
Kingston Streets	919	648	1,115	892	223	892	860
Markets (b)	4,500	4,461	4,502	3,223	1,823	5,101	7,726
Pounds (c)	1,032	931	965	1,002	570	1,040	997
Parochial Roads	41,844	53,960	47,799	51,639	27,718	60,148	59,552
Sanitary (d)	8,151	17,345	8,571	8,241	3,251	5,523	6,791
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,188	1,350	1,314	1,147	793	1,501	1,863
Dog Tax	.	.	.	.	1,384	.	.
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	2,392	2,206	2,936	2,495	1,339	3,003	3,005
Gas Appropriation	2,494	2,528	1,897	3,041	1,439	2,701	2,854
Parochial General Purposes	969	1,419	2,635	2,387	.	3,157	3,963
Miscellaneous	.	.	125	.	.	.	.
Total	96,087	120,088	107,481	112,633	58,627	126,289	131,520
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (a)	45,204	42,975	45,896	45,755	46,898	47,620	44,914
Kingston Streets	905	1,110	2,022	1,966	.	.	.
Markets (b)	7,169	8,584	7,773	6,773	6,733	5,751	4,458
Pounds (c)	855	986	918	845	806	495	.
Parochial Roads	52,402	50,070	61,176	54,170	52,818	45,067	38,105
Sanitary (d)	8,960	9,054	8,004	9,683	9,491	11,232	9,150
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,405	1,468	1,503	1,467	1,647	1,658	1,713
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	2,529	1,930	2,689	1,857	2,483	2,242	1,723
Gas Appropriation	2,900	2,981	3,097	3,136	3,048	3,019	3,013
Parochial General Purposes	5,089	5,816	7,500	7,072	7,860	8,920	8,206
Kingston Streets Fund	.	.	22,300	.	.	.	.
Kingston Theatre	.	.	.	753	4,058	700	4
Total	127,419	124,975	162,869	133,475	135,842	126,704	111,287

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 3 of 1873.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Clerk Parochial Boards	£1,200	£1,200	£1,088	£940
Miscellaneous	9,715	10,982	10,277	11,820
Registrar General's Department	4,407	4,432	4,491	4,122
Board of Supervision	508	431	502	444
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,166
Island Record Office	1,346	1,410	1,566	1,673
Registration of Titles	1,102	1,203	1,071	1,116
Extension Track Jamaica Railway	6,623	1,595	3,100	1,100
“ “ (Railway)	1,996	1,587	1,311	1,244
Special Surveys	.	.	.	202
Industrial Schools	965	1,103	1,244	1,240
Immigration Department	1,723	2,131	1,645	1,177
Agricultural Society	1,000	*	.	.
Expenses by Sir David Barbour	.	.	.	18
Queen's Jubilee Celebration	.	.	2,373	.
	32,585	28,074	30,668	27,262

* Included in Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ¾d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
Kingston	£3 18 4½	£0 11 11½	£0 19 4	£3 18 2½	£9 7 10½
St. Andrew	132 8 5	14 2 0½	37 12 1½	58 16 8½	242 19 3½
St. Thomas	215 16 5½	8 14 7½	48 5 4½	97 10 5½	370 6 10½
Portland	186 15 6	4 13 9½	52 15 7	94 12 3	338 17 1½
St. Mary	313 16 10½	30 15 0½	117 8 10½	65 11 8½	527 12 5½
St. Ann	202 19 4½	160 5 0	215 6 7½	149 13 11½	728 4 11½
Trelawny	136 0 3	98 8 4½	82 7 9	76 17 4½	393 13 8½
St. James	91 12 8½	41 7 3½	65 9 7½	85 12 1½	284 1 9½
Hanover	104 5 9	44 1 6½	89 1 0	57 19 7½	295 7 11
Westmoreland	115 2 10½	61 3 6	129 15 8½	110 10 4½	416 12 5½
St. Elizabeth	86 4 9	113 9 7½	100 12 3½	175 6 4½	475 13 0½
Manchester	158 8 3	56 11 11½	87 3 8½	88 10 9	390 14 7½
Clarendon	175 8 1½	47 2 11½	68 11 6½	192 6 4½	483 9 0
St. Catherine	289 4 1½	88 8 6½	106 9 9	147 4 11½	631 7 4½
Totals	£ 2,212 1 10	769 16 2½	1,201 19 3½	1,404 11 2½	5,588 8 6

PARISH.	RATED HOUSES.		HOUSES OTHER THAN RATED.				HOUSES (other than rated)		Total No. of Houses.	Total Poor Rate.
	No.	Amount.	Every other.		Total.	Amount.	Floored.	Unfloored.		
			Owned.	Tenanted.						
Kingston	5,379	£ s. d. 11,311 7 6½	516	.	516	£ s. d. 129 2 11	516	.	5,895	£ s. d. 11,440 10 5½
St. Andrew	2,800	2,565 15 3	1,031	326	1,357	348 19 4	88	1,269	4,257	2,914 14 7
St. Thomas	1,488	1,167 17 11½	2,047	515	2,562	766 7 8½	557	2,005	4,050	1,934 5 7½
Portland	2,370	1,126 0 8	1,641	900	2,541	438 13 0	229	2,312	4,911	1,564 13 8
St. Mary	3,433	2,396 4 6	1,756	728	2,484	747 0 6	265	2,219	5,917	3,143 5 0
St. Ann	5,329	1,757 5 2½	2,053	83	2,136	324 9 10	285	1,851	7,465	2,081 15 0½
Trelawny	1,607	1,122 13 6	1,163	233	1,396	371 2 10	1,104	292	3,003	1,493 16 4
St. James	1,685	1,383 7 4	814	540	1,354	352 12 3	787	567	3,039	1,735 19 7
Hanover	2,363	1,384 8 6	344	395	739	199 5 4	364	375	3,102	1,583 13 10
Westmoreland	3,020	2,529 17 7	433	387	820	285 12 8	384	436	3,840	2,815 10 3
St. Elizabeth	1,999	1,493 18 7½	2,264	210	2,474	737 16 0	1,252	1,222	4,473	2,231 14 7½
Manchester	3,939	1,604 16 5½	1,642	102	1,744	350 18 3	495	1,249	5,683	1,955 14 8½
Clarendon	2,731	1,677 4 10½	1,239	178	1,417	412 13 1	228	1,189	4,048	2,089 17 11½
St. Catherine	1,029	2,401 4 5½	3,612	527	4,139	1,007 1 0½	613	3,526	8,168	3,408 5 6
Total 1897-98	42,112	33,922 2 6½	20,555	5,124	25,676	6,471 14 9	7,167	18,512	67,851	40,393 17 2½

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Debt.	Redeemed
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 Vic., c. 38	Curates Fund	6 o/o	17,945 18 4	
15 Vic., c. 20	Rectors Fund—Deductions from salaries for support of Widows and Orphans of Clergy	do.	28,409 3 11	
18 Vic., c. 20, &c.	Widows and Orphans' Fund,—Deductions from salaries of Officers Civil Service for their Widows and Orphans	do.	71,812 12 6	
Law 11 of 1875				
			118,167 14 9	
Guaranteed Loans: Law 39 of '69	To pay off certain Guaranteed Loans	4 o/o	367,600 0 0	366,600 0 0
Loans for Gen Purposes secured on Island Revenues.				
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and restoration Jamaica Railway	4½ o/o	140,000 0 0	7,800 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4 o/o	400,000 0 0	13,400 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Conversion and Redemption of certain Debentures	do.	*298,020 0 0	15,500 0 0
Law 17 of '84	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	183,000 0 0	4,600 0 0
Law 20 of '92	Jamaica Bridges	3 & 4 o/o	100,000 0 0	...
Law 13 of '85	To cover expenses of Conversion	4 o/o	4,285 10 8	...
Law 14 of '86	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	52,000 0 0	3,500 0 0
Law 16 of '87	ditto	do.	30,100 0 0	1,800 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Conversion of Rio Cobre Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	2,860 0 0
Law 36 of '88	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	28,000 0 0	900 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Bridging Rivers, St. Thomas and Portland	3½ o/o & 4 o/o	120,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvement	4 o/o	25,000 0 0	...
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3 o/o	48,700 0 0	...
Law 6 of '93	Public Buildings	do.	100,000 0 0	...
Law 13 of '95	Mountain Roads	do.	34,000 0 0	...
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue.			2,013,205 10 8	419,960 0 0
Law 17 of '90	Par. Main Roads	4 o/o	146,000 0 0	...
Law 27 of '85	K. & L. Water Works	do.	147,100 0 0	2,300 0 0
Law 14 of '90 & 19 of '80	ditto	do.	...	...
Law 30 of '88	Redemption of Debentures issued under Law 31 of 1872 for Kgn. Gas Wks.	do.	30,000 0 0	...
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House Commissioners	do.	10,000 0 0	...
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvement	3 & 4 o/o	75,000 0 0	...
Law 15 of '72 & 19 of '80	Kingston Market Commissioners	4 o/o	20,000 0 0	...
			428,100 0 0	2,300 0 0
			2,559,473 5 5	422,260 0 0

* £400,700 less £162,680 raised for Kingston Commissioners.

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH 1899.

Issued in and converted into Incdb. Stock.	Outstanding.				Sinking Fund and Debentures.	Net Present Liability.
	Deben- tures.	Inscribed Stock Engld.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	118,167 14 9	...	118,167 14 9
...	1,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...
124,700 0 0	7,500	129,680 0 0	8,256	1,211,059 10 8	111,017 9 4	1,100,042 1 4
330,800 0 0	55,800	329,747 0 0				
216,420 0 0	...	272,211 10 0				
147,100 0 0	31,300	146,535 10 0				
100,000 0 0	...	100,000 0 0	11,184	381,500 0 0	5,210 3 0	376,289 17 0
4,285 10 8	...	4,285 10 8				
11,400 0 0	37,100	...	2,792	62,920	17,560	...
2,825 0 0	25,475	...	13,376			
13,600 0 0	66,040	...	7,272	17,560	...	...
7,575 0 0	19,525	...	...	
63,100 0 0	53,900	...	...	...	...	...
17,600 0 0	7,400	...	...	...	...	...
...	48,700	...	...	...	...	...
100,000 0 0	...	100,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
34,000 0 0	...	34,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
1,173,405 10 8	353,740	1,116,459 10 8	123,360	1,593,559 10 8	117,227 12 4	1,476,331 18 4
...	146,000	...	...	146,000 0 0	...	146,000 0 0
...	107,220	36,680 0 0	...	143,900 0 0	3,820 7 1	140,079 12 11
...
...	30,000	...	...	30,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0
...	10,000	...	...	10,000 0 0	421 5 4	9,578 14 8
...	75,000	...	...	75,000 0 0	21,873 15 10	53,126 4 2
...	20,000	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0
...	388,220	36,680 0 0	...	424,900 0 0	26,115 8 3	398,784 11 9
1,173,405 10 8	741,960	1,153,139 10 8	123,360	2,018,459 10 8	143,343 0 7	1,875,116 10 1

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1887 TO 1890.

Parish.	1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,201	859	1,905	3,965	1,281	840	1,941	3,761	1,363	894	2,021	4,268	1,460	958	2,422	4,840
St. Andrew	3,745	576	501	4,822	3,790	579	514	4,834	3,373	862	563	4,798	4,098	1,009	589	5,626
St. Thomas	6,624	380	290	7,294	7,120	420	260	6,800	4,179	663	358	5,200	6,225	787	394	7,406
Portland	4,757	518	295	5,570	4,390	1,918	450	6,758	5,081	599	311	5,991	5,438	643	397	6,478
St. Mary	4,945	479	308	5,732	5,001	518	286	5,805	5,115	471	275	5,861	4,369	1,032	470	5,871
St. Catherine	7,552	931	648	9,131	8,044	1,503	741	10,288	8,766	1,589	896	11,251	9,166	1,762	854	11,782
St. Ann	5,490	479	395	6,364	7,825	505	483	8,813	8,514	549	525	9,588	9,350	680	635	10,665
Clarendon	8,376	706	444	10,126	9,240	719	523	10,482	9,148	695	617	10,460	9,303	897	573	10,773
Manchester	4,986	479	216	5,681	5,361	589	430	6,380	6,379	579	374	7,332	6,603	553	320	7,476
Trelawny	2,831	422	244	3,497	4,738	528	376	5,642	4,928	568	629	6,125	4,772	514	379	5,665
St. James	3,857	472	290	4,619	3,877	487	294	4,658	3,431	701	332	4,454	3,617	440	278	4,335
Hanover	3,249	476	225	3,950	3,737	521	307	4,565	2,705	1,044	354	4,103	2,900	987	344	4,231
Westmoreland	7,821	486	442	8,749	5,924	790	425	7,139	4,598	557	352	5,507	5,521	695	370	6,586
St. Elizabeth	7,892	701	842	9,435	8,862	1,007	441	10,310	7,454	915	390	8,759	7,931	956	468	9,355
Total	73,926	7,964	7,045	88,935	79,189	9,456	8,939	97,584	75,014	10,686	7,997	93,697	80,683	11,913	8,493	101,089

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1891 TO 1894.

Parish.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		Total.
	£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2	
Kingston	1,087	1,345	2,428	1,495	970	3,214	1,183	1,801	2,746	1,552	1,581	6,005
St. Andrew	3,807	1,209	724	4,140	962	632	3,914	1,130	743	4,916	1,492	7,550
St. Thomas	6,489	931	489	6,606	668	311	6,821	727	324	6,926	789	8,064
Portland	5,286	688	425	6,040	864	534	6,764	854	543	7,830	991	9,450
St. Mary	4,484	1,075	491	4,678	1,093	501	4,965	1,160	531	4,669	1,092	6,241
St. Catherine	*9,287	1,416	1,086	11,789	2,134	967	8,984	1,927	794	11,705	2,127	12,189
St. Ann	12,794	931	868	14,593	13,644	967	8,450	846	572	9,855	1,077	11,657
Clarendon	7,285	4,015	864	12,164	9,512	1,005	8,922	2,674	1,008	12,604	7,639	10,753
Manchester	*6,784	577	395	7,766	5,935	345	7,020	795	388	8,203	810	8,019
Trelawny	5,750	530	354	6,634	454	334	4,658	619	418	5,695	4,370	5,524
St. James	*3,657	634	352	4,643	641	346	4,451	741	419	5,611	3,903	5,147
Hanover	5,239	1,074	382	6,695	877	326	5,027	999	428	6,454	988	5,483
Westmoreland	6,079	817	431	7,327	1,003	443	6,609	1,118	587	8,314	1,141	8,485
St. Elizabeth	6,705	938	490	8,133	7,465	463	7,951	958	579	9,488	989	9,521
Total	84,733	16,180	9,779	110,692	89,372	13,514	86,709	16,349	10,080	113,138	86,537	114,088

* For 1891-92

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1885 TO 1898.

Parish.	1894-95.				1895-96.				1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	900	1,588	3,562	6,050	839	1,869	3,560	6,268	882	1,966	3,765	6,613	994	1,891	3,761	6,646
St. Andrew	3,887	1,200	889	5,976	4,001	1,250	922	6,173	3,679	1,203	780	5,662	2,885	1,069	771	4,725
St. Thomas	6,027	1,007	387	7,421	5,761	1,011	485	7,257	5,804	1,003	470	7,277	5,713	976	479	7,168
Portland	7,767	982	625	9,374	7,671	969	617	9,257	7,532	951	605	9,088	5,467	960	585	7,012
St. Mary	5,017	1,174	513	6,704	4,480	1,020	551	6,051	4,608	1,122	593	6,323	917	2,045	3,916	6,878
St. Catherine	9,417	2,175	828	12,429	9,977	1,828	920	12,725	9,922	1,886	915	12,723	8,652	1,828	940	11,420
St. Ann	8,562	900	634	10,096	8,586	904	637	10,067	8,369	879	524	9,762	9,531	954	671	11,156
Clarendon	6,262	1,602	660	8,524	6,229	1,435	658	8,322	4,705	1,113	615	6,433	4,835	1,416	644	6,895
Manchester	69,62	880	399	8,241	6,715	746	363	7,824	7,347	496	455	8,298	6,645	901	633	8,179
Trelawny	3,993	622	387	5,002	4,841	637	378	5,856	3,302	613	368	4,283	3,540	650	370	4,560
St. James	3,160	765	470	4,395	3,185	769	473	4,427	2,646	735	485	3,866	2,315	774	469	3,558
Hanover	3,874	927	405	5,206	3,797	911	397	5,105	4,016	1,006	419	5,441	2,073	1,409	520	4,002
Westmoreland	6,584	1,086	619	8,289	5,828	1,409	590	7,827	5,003	1,428	585	7,016	2,892	1,381	585	4,858
St. Elizabeth	8,075	1,104	550	9,729	7,141	976	519	8,636	4,927	931	535	6,393	4,199	885	558	5,642
Total	80,487	16,012	10,928	107,427	78,991	15,734	11,070	105,795	72,732	15,332	11,114	99,178	60,658	17,139	14,902	92,699

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1897-98.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	1,081	39	1,120	25	858	88	1,028	752	2,726	£2,127 12 4½
St. Andrew	1,879	23	1,902	1,245	1,234	48	1,168	...	2,450	2,417 7 1½
St. Thomas	2,006	...	2,006	819	540	8	1,180	...	1,723	1,973 2 9
Portland	1,662	16	1,678	367	426	34	840	24	1,324	1,543 13 10½
St. Mary	3,251	11	3,262	557	793	24	1,494	4	2,320	2,895 17 7½
St. Ann	2,781	85	2,866	1,453	1,116	134	1,100	...	2,350	2,967 3 0
Trelawny	1,181	24	1,205	690	592	52	524	...	1,168	1,367 5 0
St. James	1,298	9	1,307	635	486	24	448	16	974	1,328 3 4½
Hanover	2,046	9	2,055	843	420	14	452	...	886	1,710 8 9
Westmoreland	2,842	12	2,854	740	814	36	796	16	1,662	2,536 13 9
St. Elizabeth	2,146	31	2,177	1,073	916	66	610	...	1,592	2,228 7 6
Manchester	2,142	57	2,199	1,110	926	96	572	...	1,594	2,248 5 0
Clarendon	1,535	25	1,560	903	754	44	1,442	...	1,944	2,442 0 0
St. Catherine	3,266	4	3,270	1,331	844	40	1,934	114	2,932	3,277 4 9
Total 1897-98	29,116	345	29,461	11,792	10,724	708	13,292	926	25,650	31,063 5 7½
" 1896-97	31,200	467	31,667	12,588	10,886	910	13,276	1,026	26,098	32,273 12 8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Decrease	2,084	122	2,206	796	162	202	...	100	448	1,210 7 0½

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1898-99.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	15	55	86	166	288	540	12	...	12	12
St. Andrew	...	...	...	14	178	192	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	4	4	6	207	217	7	...	1	...
Portland	2	...	12	36	243	291	7	1	2	1
St. Mary	4	2	9	42	311	362	6	...	3	...
St. Ann	3	4	8	22	264	294	7	...	2	...
Trelawny	2	3	5	25	167	197	8	...	1	1
St. James	2	4	6	11	180	197	5	...	2	2
Hanover	2	3	3	13	118	134	7	...	2	...
Westmoreland	4	2	5	19	274	298	6	...	3	1
St. Elizabeth	4	3	10	21	302	333	4	...	3	...
Manchester	...	...	6	23	326	355	1	...	3	...
Clarendon	...	...	7	10	253	270	5	...	...	...
St. Catherine	1	5	12	28	323	363	...	...	2	...
Total	39	85	173	436	3,434	4,043	75	1	86	17

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1898-99.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	12	-	97	25	1
St. Andrew	-	65	18	3	1
St. Thomas	1	68	13	-	-
Portland	3	46	11	2	-
St. Mary	2	113	19	2	-
St. Ann	2	58	15	-	1
Trelawny	3	15	13	-	-
St. James	1	19	12	1	1
Hanover	-	33	5	1	-
Westmoreland	1	31	11	-	-
St. Elizabeth	-	53	21	1	-
Manchester	-	78	14	-	1
Clarendon	-	62	10	1	-
St. Catherine	1	98	22	5	2
Total	26	739	231	41	7

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

On	On	Re	To	Sh	Re	On	To	Na all to the pos car	Na all to the pos car	To
...	...	1,120	1,120	...	19	..	19	424	514	988
192	...	1,902	2,094	440	1,262	13	1,265	320	584	904
500	1,200	2,006	3,706	1,000	941	30	971	137	590	727
640	450	1,678	2,768	900	358	21	379	121	419	540
2,604	150	3,262	6,016	2,400	578	66	644	206	747	963
2,580	150	2,866	5,596	2,300	1,247	150	1,397	312	550	862
750	350	1,205	2,305	700	772	92	864	161	262	423
750	..	1,307	2,057	400	688	40	728	131	224	355
510	200	2,055	2,765	500	914	114	1,028	108	226	334
1,400	600	2,854	4,854	2,000	948	212	1,160	216	398	614
1,400	450	2,177	4,027	1,400	1,149	170	1,319	245	305	550
1,300	2,000	2,199	5,499	1,500	1,127	620	1,747	255	286	541
4,000	300	1,560	5,860	2,400	1,146	154	1,300	199	523	722
850	150	3,270	4,270	3,050	1,449	64	1,513	249	967	1,216
17,476	6,000	29,461	52,937	19,000	12,588	1,746	14,334	3,084	6,595	9,679

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

1888-89	£1,597,600	1894-95	£2,191,745
1890-91	2,188,937	1895-96	2,288,946
1891-92	1,759,890	1896-97	1,864,612
1892-93	1,941,481	1897-98	1,674,380
1893-94	2,157,794	1898-99	1,814,793

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics		£673,036
" II. Raw Material, viz.—		
(a) Textile	£91	
(b) Metal		
(c) Other	68,366	68,457
" III. Manufactured Articles—		
(a) Textile	£427,115	
(b) Metal	230,686	
(c) Other	397,834	1,055,635
" IV. Coin and Bullion		17,664
Total		1,814,792

The severe and prolonged business depression which was the outstanding feature of the trade returns of 1896-97 and 1897-98, began to show appreciable signs of passing away during the currency of 1898-99, and it is confidently predicted that the end of the century will witness a restoration of much of the prosperity that characterized all interests in the island in the decade falling between 1884 and 1894.

The value of the year's imports shewed an increase of £115,052 over those of 1897-98, and this notwithstanding the disturbance to normal trade conditions which is inseparable from a temporary and heavy tariff. Moreover, as the Collector General points out, as the increased importations were practically confined to the second half of the year they may be accepted as indicative of the rate of recovery rather than as representing the net result of slowly returning business activity.

The improvement was mainly under the head of manufactured articles, and as under this head are grouped all those articles which in times of stress can be dispensed with in a country so bountifully provided by nature with the necessities of life the change for the better was doubly significant. On the other hand, there was a marked falling off on the imports of foodstuffs, thus: bread and biscuit entered for consumption was less in value by £8,129; butter, by £1,474; butter substitutes, by £1,776; cheese, by £218; pease and beans, by £1,096; herrings, by £1,971; milk, by £5,767; food oils, by £4,230; flour, by £19,202, and cattle and sheep, by £1,966.

Analysis of the returns of the year exhibit in a marked degree a continuance of that kind towards the United States of the trade of the island which has been a feature for many years past and to which the British commercial interests are now awakening. Of imports of food, drink and narcotics £126,491 or 18.8 per cent. in value came from the United Kingdom; £400,952 or 59 per cent. from the United States, and £119,947 or 17 per cent. from Canada. Of raw material 33.9 per cent. came from the mother country and 61.4 per cent. from the United States and on this head the Collector General calls attention to the capture by the Americans of the island's corn market. Of manufactured goods the United Kingdom supplied £658,139 or 62.3 per cent. and the Americans £365,608 or 34.6 per cent. And the following table giving the distribution of total imports in each of the

last three years shows that for perhaps the first time in the island's history the United Kingdom has taken second place in the estimation of importers.

	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
United Kingdom ...	44.7	46.7	49.9
Dominion of Canada ...	7.1	7.	8.2
United States ...	45.1	42.7	39.4
Other Countries ...	3.1	3.6	2.5

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
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
1895-96 .	1,775,016	98,089	1,873,105
1896-97 .	1,384,278	85,963	1,470,241
1897-98 .	1,360,751	70,617	1,431,368
1898-99 .	1,532,377	130,165	1,662,542

The exports for 1898-99 are accounted for under the four general heads referred to above as follows :—

Head I. Food, Drink, &c.	.	£1,348,640
“ II. Raw Material :—		
(a) Textile	.	£5,331
(b) Metal	.	—
(c) Other	.	177,121
“ III. Manufactured Articles :—		
(a) Textile	.	£2,232
(b) Metal	.	5,770
(c) Other	.	27,586
“ IV. Coin and Bullion	.	95,862
Total	.	1,662,542

The foregoing table illustrates the intimate relationship which exists between the imports and the exports of the Colony, increase in the latter immediately reacting on the former. The increase in the year's exports aggregated £214,100 and was mainly noticeable in the output of cocoa which increased by £15,944; bananas by £22,714; ginger by £8,490; honey by £1,549; pimento by £74,681; rum by £12,243; sugar by £29,353; esculents by £1,721; poultry by £782; cattle by £8,007 and horses and mules by £794. There was also a substantial increase in the quantity of coffee, coconuts and oranges exported, but a decrease in money value. A factor in the year's exports to which attention is directed by the Customs authorities was the development of a market in Cuba though it is feared but a temporary one. The following tabulated analysis shows the Island's relations

with her markets and the comparative exportable value of the principal items of Island produce:—

—	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sugar .	12.9	11.	10.1	8.3	9.8
Rum .	10.1	9.3	8.4	6.3	6.1
Coffee .	19.2	16.	14.4	11.4	10.5
Dyewoods .	18.9	20.4	11.6	8.9	8.8
Fruit .	27.9	29.9	34.3	42.8	41.4
Pimento .	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.6	8.3
Other .	6.5	8.3	16.1	18.7	15.1

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

—	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
United Kingdom .	26.7	27.6	27.4	22.6	20.6
Dominion of Canada .	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
United States .	58.7	57.	56.6	62.3	59.0
Other Countries .	13.	13.8	14.8	13.8	18.9

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1889.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom .	88,034 6 10	134,570 15 1	90,427 8 0	97,897 4 6
" British Possessions .	152,866 10 4	163,912 7 8	187,768 15 4	197,216 16 5
" U.S. of America .	332,767 3 4	315,764 1 10	407,206 2 6	395,751 7 0
" Other Countries .	319 1 4	1,935 8 2	1,956 1 6	1,647 8 5
Total Food Stuffs .	573,987 1 10	616,182 12 9	687,358 7 4	692,512 16 4
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom .	63,950 17 3	86,054 12 10	64,948 4 1	62,809 10 10
" British Possessions .	600 10 7	4,669 7 6	5,926 10 6	5,562 18 11
" U.S. of America .	3,600 18 2	3,670 16 2	3,369 7 9	5,245 14 1
" Other Countries .	872 5 0	1,459 5 7	2,471 10 10	1,858 5 8
Total Liquors .	69,024 11 0	95,854 2 1	76,715 13 2	75,476 9 6
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom .	441 13 3	428 11 4	483 9 7	993 1 7
" British Possessions .	57 8 1	357 17 6	314 11 3	44 15 0
" U.S. of America .	14,129 15 8	16,883 19 10	15,936 2 3	18,281 15 4
" Other Countries .	652 19 6	791 5 6	280 15 9	457 1 7
Total Tobacco .	15,281 16 6	18,461 14 2	17,014 18 10	19,776 13 6
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom .	16,303 16 7	23,651 9 6	16,646 13 10	13,943 8 4
" British Possessions .	97 16 3	497 3 7	974 10 2	221 0 4
" U.S. of America .	5,753 15 1	11,099 12 9	7,886 17 3	7,384 11 8
" Other Countries .	385 19 6	1,283 7 5	345 14 4	422 18 1
Total Household Furniture. .	22,541 7 5	36,531 13 3	25,853 15 7	21,971 18 5
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom .	417,503 3 11	551,727 3 7	407,275 11 2	521,282 17 8
" British Possessions .	907 8 0	3,775 16 9	3,732 17 10	2,016 19 11
" U.S. of America .	15,273 9 2	26,018 2 11	22,165 1 6	25,081 3 11
" Other Countries .	1,204 11 1	5,309 9 4	2,801 19 11	4,722 9 2
Total Clothing .	434,888 12 2	586,830 12 7	435,975 10 5	553,103 10 8
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom .	57,194 8 0	78,229 17 0	59,396 9 1	79,103 14 1
" British Possessions .	218 10 10	278 7 8	796 19 11	883 19 1
" U.S. of America .	11,961 2 7	33,960 6 4	20,739 10 0	21,980 12 11
" Other Countries .	33 19 2	452 3 3	796 19 11	569 18 7
Total Hardware and Ironmongery .	69,408 0 7	112,920 14 3	81,729 18 11	102,038 4 8

IMPORTS.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100,694 15 6	100,642 14 0	115,576 6 9	101,340 12 6	94,349 19 7	72,955 15 3
196,782 19 11	185,836 16 3	171,936 5 1	154,378 15 11	129,270 2 7	132,307 3 11
395,822 12 5	414,844 10 1	493,113 6 0	408,332 10 11	438,935 19 4	381,546 19 4
1,863 4 8	4,141 9 6	3,333 5 11	2,652 1 11	2,210 16 10	12,892 9 5
695,163 12 7	705,465 9 10	783,959 3 9	666,704 1 3	664,766 18 4	599,702 7 11
81,989 17 3	70,241 10 7	72,832 9 10	56,798 19 5	39,908 13 2	45,284 10 8
5,024 9 10	4,492 6 11	1,348 14 2	187 4 11	183 15 10	329 0 2
4,514 15 10	4,353 7 1	12,202 17 6	6,080 14 4	5,778 16 3	13,019 10 2
1,766 9 10	2,874 1 9	4,419 11 9	3,248 6 4	1,253 6 2	1,933 10 3
93,295 12 9	81,961 6 4	90,803 13 3	66,315 5 0	47,124 11 5	60,566 11 3
1,714 14 9	1,349 3 3	1,518 7 10	2,348 16 8	2,477 9 4	4,095 14 4
1 3 0	6 19 4	26 11 2	204 8 4	10 6 0	12 19 4
18,605 10 5	16,278 13 9	15,021 1 3	13,238 11 6	11,147 18 9	8,567 8 8
354 7 5	324 10 1	391 16 0	168 0 9	83 5 1	91 8 5
20,675 15 7	17,959 6 5	16,957 16 3	15,959 17 3	13,718 19 2	12,767 10 9
24,375 2 9	27,362 19 6	19,270 16 11	14,694 1 7	10,757 0 7	6,900 0 6
141 18 8	49 1 5	35 13 8	44 8 1	74 13 4	27 9 6
8,583 15 2	10,284 1 11	10,123 7 6	8,931 18 5	6,744 11 11	5,794 8 5
1,045 13 11	3,240 2 2	2,714 13 6	3,055 5 4	975 15 4	1,644 6 0
34,146 10 6	40,936 5 0	32,144 11 7	26,725 13 5	18,552 1 2	14,366 4 5
604,578 7 10	529,512 4 2	504,011 12 7	437,835 3 11	332,990 14 6	404,599 6 6
808 14 2	1,041 16 0	679 11 0	1,340 17 7	1,608 9 10	3,364 0 5
44,484 13 5	66,804 1 3	73,867 0 8	52,519 4 9	39,492 1 2	68,088 14 10
5,402 5 10	5,687 16 1	8,004 17 11	11,044 3 7	938 3 1	6,077 0 1
655,274 1 3	603,045 17 6	586,563 2 2	502,739 9 10	375,029 8 7	482,129 1 10
72,025 3 6	68,709 16 5	69,948 13 8	62,589 6 3	56,924 15 10	83,591 8 11
185 18 8	83 2 7	187 6 11	282 5 9	2,287 7 9	1,450 15 5
23,286 13 8	24,097 9 6	25,627 15 9	25,412 9 0	30,740 1 5	120,705 5 2
706 15 3	750 8 4	1,489 17 11	1,583 17 8	1,163 19 4	1,975 15 9
96,204 11 1	93,640 16 10	97,258 14 3	89,867 18 8	91,116 4 4	207,723 5 3

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1889.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	16,137 7 10	16,902 14 2	27,415 16 7	13,991 1 2
" British Possessions .	6,059 18 9	6,218 14 4	8,709 2 5	5,456 8 6
" U.S. of America .	41,021 15 4	71,453 15 5	60,705 13 4	62,214 12 0
" Other Countries .	11 18 2	50 10 8	10 6 9	731 5 9
Total Building Materials .	63,231 0 1	94,625 14 7	96,840 19 1	82,393 7 5
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	8,197 1 0	10,772 1 11	7,471 18 6	11,234 7 11
" British Possessions .	...	320 0 0	162 13 8	328 2 3
" U.S. of America .	7,648 0 4	2,512 2 3	10,442 2 11	5,154 13 2
" Other Countries .	5 0 0	2 10 0	15 0 0	20 11 5
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	15,850 1 4	13,606 14 2	18,091 15 1	16,737 14 9
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	14,338 2 4	11,187 17 1	11,366 0 0	25,666 10 4
" British Possessions .	2 0 0	50 16 0	457 13 0	...
" U.S. of America .	2,931 14 11	34,447 2 6	12,933 10 7	11,148 2 9
" Other Countries .	64 11 0	374 6 0	633 18 4	381 12 1
Total other Machinery & Tools .	17,436 8 3	46,060 1 7	25,391 1 11	37,196 5 2*
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	33,268 1 0	31,519 7 9	31,881 16 6	36,873 14 0
" British Possessions .	...	300 13 0	709 6 3	1 0 0
" U.S. of America .	187 17 6	2,744 6 11	3,403 7 0	7,101 2 0
" Other Countries .	...	...	3 15 0	...
Total Coals and Coke .	33,455 18 6	34,574 7 8	35,998 4 9	43,975 16 0
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	8,972 1 0	11,010 9 0	9,209 14 2	11,423 12 5
" British Possessions .	36 11 5	166 8 9	142 15 9	273 1 10
" U.S. of America .	935 17 8	3,948 0 3	4,562 0 11	2,604 19 10
" Other Countries .	18 13 0	34 2 9	89 12 9	76 6 3
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	9,936 11 11	15,159 0 9	14,004 3 7	14,378 0 4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	172,600 6 10	245,429 8 0	148,522 2 0	126,549 11 1
" British Possessions .	8,107 7 5	3,563 14 8	8,072 17 11	16,913 4 1
" U.S. of America .	53,885 14 1	207,822 7 8	63,928 14 3	109,426 19 5
" Other Countries .	3,261 3 4	25,557 15 7	7,501 1 3	16,106 1 3
Total Miscellaneous .	237,854 1 8	482,373 5 11	248,024 14 5	268,995 15 10
Grand Total .	1,562,922 11 3	2,153,179 13 9	1,762,999 3 1	1,928,556 12 7

IMPORTS.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8,251 15 8	36,099 17 3	10,301 12 3	19,331 7 5	29,632 15 11	6,662 14 4
6,555 18 5	7,441 10 7	4,560 1 5	2,969 4 5	1,488 9 3	3,642 11 10
70,528 1 5	80,981 7 0	79,212 11 7	60,380 0 11	47,047 6 5	41,985 17 6
1,292 1 5	2,981 11 6	30 5 5	...	78 2 1	2,253 17 5
86,627 16 11	127,504 6 4	94,104 10 8	82,680 12 9	78,246 13 8	54,545 1 1
23,119 13 10	31,420 15 11	15,157 12 9	13,066 5 5	8,602 9 7	6,375 5 1
610 0 0	2,168 9 3	946 10 0	12 10 0	291 12 0	5 6 7
6,617 13 2	8,081 13 10	7,575 11 2	2,570 15 6	2,131 2 10	3,101 5 10
...	162 9 6	164 17 5	1 3 0	12 1 6	3 1 1
30,347 7 0	41,833 8 0	23,844 10 4	15,650 13 11	11,037 5 11	9,484 18 7
17,439 7 2	21,320 17 2	30,907 7 8	12,147 11 0	3,784 11 7	1,381 2 2
93 11 1	16 15 0	57 7 10	59 0 6	5 11 3	757 2 3
10,632 0 8	17,553 4 11	43,885 12 11	15,567 12 0	6,179 16 9	9,859 4 1
654 2 10	2,899 0 6	1,084 15 6	573 5 4	389 16 8	2,217 10 1
28,819 1 9	41,789 17 7*	75,935 3 11	28,287 8 10	10,359 16 3	14,214 18 7
38,443 13 10	50,618 13 6	46,274 8 3	33,331 0 0	42,546 0 0	20,854 7 0
68 0 0	478 0 0	6 0 0	70 0 0	9 7 0	90 0 0
5,141 8 0	6,953 15 6	5,960 10 5	7,234 17 0	13,710 0 0	31,369 0 2
...	...	17 10 0	672 7 9	363 0 0	8 10 0
43,653 1 10	58,050 9 0	52,258 8 8	41,308 4 9	56,628 7 0	52,321 17 2
15,530 17 5	15,278 19 4	14,080 0 4	13,075 16 5	11,143 12 4	7,623 11 11
245 2 8	161 8 2	187 0 4	160 1 10	268 0 0	273 0 2
4,714 15 4	3,954 3 10	8,080 13 7	2,152 10 4	2,231 16 2	2,552 7 10
161 5 1	192 18 11	185 11 0	176 9 9	287 11 0	76 16 10
20,652 0 6	19,587 10 3	22,533 5 3	15,564 18 4	13,930 19 6	10,525 16 9
188,022 16 9	151,696 11 11	184,148 8 10	165,129 15 4	143,771 8 9	159,114 10 7
6,054 12 5	25,970 3 5	11,691 14 8	9,185 18 8	11,200 18 5	4,872 2 5
117,395 2 8	152,039 1 1	170,118 3 10	129,337 14 4	115,646 6 11	121,016 4 6
19,780 16 2	29,232 1 8	13,320 12 3	9,154 10 5	9,537 14 4	11,451 12 0
331,253 8 0	358,937 18 1	379,278 19 7	312,807 18 9	280,156 8 5	296,454 9 6
2,136,112 19 9	2,190,712 11 2	2,255,637 0 8	1,864,612 2 9	1,660,667 13 9	1,814,793 3 0

* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	2,409	32,792	1,212	13,636	229	2,479	1,181	12,493
" British Possessions	2,219	30,201	2,033	22,865	1,164	12,576	1,033	11,420
" United States of America	12,959	176,353	17,506	196,953	22,067	238,323	19,506	215,542
" Other Countries	369	5,020	243	2,734	194	2,097	202	2,228
Total Sugar	17,956	244,366	20,994	236,188	23,654	255,474	21,872	241,683
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	12,160	121,601	14,026	175,328	14,421	216,324	15,384	173,077
" British Possessions	223	2,233	249	3,105	328	4,922	389	4,375
" United States of America	374	3,744	437	5,468	838	12,578	282	3,172
" Other Countries	991	9,914	1,224	15,296	1,460	21,914	927	10,431
Total Rum	13,748	137,492	15,936	199,197	17,047	255,738	16,982	191,055
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	30,264	104,229	30,543	114,539	25,677	99,500	26,487	92,707
" British Possessions	2,713	9,363	5,063	18,986	8,624	33,420	6,547	22,917
" United States of America	48,323	166,422	33,975	127,405	40,155	155,604	46,550	162,928
" Other Countries	3,306	11,369	6,099	22,870	12,467	38,316	17,720	62,013
Total Coffee	84,606	291,383	75,680	283,800	86,923	326,840	97,304	340,565
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	21,267	22,032	54,495	49,046	25,067	20,054	23,803	20,232
" British Possessions	94	97	201	181	720	567	785	668
" United States of America	24,507	25,390	29,770	26,793	31,998	25,600	31,401	26,691
" Other Countries	311	323	5,896	5,306	5,944	4,755	13,757	11,693
Total Pimento	46,179	47,842	90,362	81,326	63,729	50,985	69,746	59,284
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	60,466	195,852	57,870	301,436	37,525	131,035	40,460	145,540
" British Possessions	436	1,411	53	165	140	480	55	199
" United States of America	27,603	89,499	22,254	77,680	22,735	79,310	22,435	81,014
" Other Countries	28,569	92,997	30,817	107,773	27,343	95,650	36,132	129,999
Total Dyewoods	117,074	379,759	110,994	38,7054	87,743	306,475	99,082	356,752

* At a Standard of 100

EXPORTS.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
792	9,262	1,208	12,323	3,181	27,042	540	4,244	364	2,786	844	7,039
457	5,343	1,161	11,845	671	5,703	557	4,380	231	1,866	718	5,983
22,773	266,162	20,951	213,697	18,956	161,126	17,608	138,449	15,073	115,307	16,244	135,372
127	1,477	132	1,345	187	1,588	204	1,606	130	997	231	1,917
24,149	282,244	23,452	239,210	22,995	195,459	18,909	148,679	15,798	120,956	18,037	150,311
*		*		*		*		*		*	
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
11,939	119,377	16,119	154,480	15,691	137,297	14,978	112,339	11,752	78,348	13,640	90,931
243	2,436	433	4,153	268	2,350	288	2,160	286	1,912	333	2,227
291	2,914	309	2,963	413	3,620	86	646	52	451	291	1,945
2,139	21,395	2,701	25,882	2,439	21,333	1,076	8,067	1,700	11,340	1,380	9,192
14,612	146,122	19,562	187,478	18,811	164,600	16,428	123,212	13,790	92,051	15,644	104,295
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
17,208	66,681	19,053	71,449	18,911	63,824	15,080	47,752	25,078	48,584	23,324	34,305
3,040	11,789	3,006	11,275	3,395	11,458	2,361	7,482	2,800	5,414	5,204	6,195
57,579	223,120	56,666	212,499	37,641	127,039	26,686	84,507	19,160	37,124	45,710	67,233
10,466	40,546	16,403	61,511	24,444	82,500	22,485	71,205	38,371	74,371	36,051	54,486
88,293	342,136	95,128	356,734	84,391	284,821	66,612	210,946	85,409	165,493	110,289	162,219
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
37,753	33,035	25,336	25,336	30,856	28,542	40,305	31,237	10,384	14,019	22,777	37,298
873	764	509	509	979	906	482	373	244	301	769	1,259
31,437	27,507	41,661	41,661	44,537	41,197	29,038	22,505	16,496	22,875	27,416	44,893
17,692	15,480	16,449	16,449	20,975	19,401	29,725	23,037	11,703	15,747	26,976	44,174
87,755	76,786	83,955	83,955	97,347	90,046	99,550	77,152	38,827	52,942	77,938	127,624
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
47,930	230,559	36,064	160,341	37,155	157,058	19,960	73,224	11,772	31,817	7,482	19,724
264	1,320	...	...	75	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,933	78,637	17,224	77,150	25,197	106,870	7,506	27,934	19,146	52,868	18,626	49,016
34,941	170,828	24,884	111,533	23,147	98,073	18,395	68,743	16,290	44,650	25,420	66,792
99,068	481,344	78,172	349,024	85,574	362,322	45,861	169,901	47,208	129,835	51,528	135,532

Liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	2,492	...	3,877	...	2,225	...	1,527
" British Possessions	...	1,787	...	3,770	...	2,698	...	4,146
" United States of America	...	316,004	...	524,080	...	309,694	...	394,789
" Other Countries	...	40	...	49	...	56	...	42
Total Fruit	...	320,323	...	531,726	...	314,673	...	400,504
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).								
	lbs.	£		£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
To United Kingdom	909	312	...	581	3,275	1,585	1,469	734
" British Possessions	2,373	895	...	2,287	5,723	2,861	4,968	2,424
" United States of America	656	337	...	385	1,136	568	216	108
" Other Countries	2,134	1,333	...	2,345	9,714	4,449	3,846	1,917
Total Tobacco	6,072	2,877	...	5,598	19,848	9,463	10,499	5,183
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	44,485	...	52,954	...	58,103	...	57,520
" British Possessions	...	3,128	...	2,152	...	1,784	...	4,972
" United States of America	...	15,171	...	17,643	...	31,547	...	26,093
" Other Countries	...	9,573	...	8,354	...	16,151	...	6,678
Total Minor Products	...	72,357	...	81,103	...	107,585	...	95,263
CATTLE.								
	Head.	£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	18	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cattle	26	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
HORSEKIND.								
	Head.	£		£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	1	50	...	100	2	70	...	...
" British Possessions	62	3,299	...	815	12	1,128	9	207
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	4	77	...	177	9	345	5	141
Total Horsekind	67	3,426	...	1,092	23	1,543	14	348
MISCELLANEOUS.								
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	67,445	...	3,417	...	31,538	...	7,719
" British Possessions	...	4,661	...	10,981	...	27,784	...	8,424
" United States of America	...	18,378	...	75,124	...	24,051	...	44,444
" Other Countries	...	24,255	...	6,208	...	9,946	...	8,582
Total Miscellaneous	...	114,739	...	95,730	...	93,319	...	69,169
Grand Total	...	1,614,824	...	1,902,814	...	1,722,096	...	1,759,806

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	1,991	...	1,284	...	1,114	...	5,238	...	3,668	...	1,766
...	6,001	...	3,218	...	2,993	...	1,895	...	6,472	...	4,119
...	519,862	...	511,716	...	527,670	...	497,649	...	619,618	...	627,350
...	17	...	24	...	35	...	2	...	292	...	2,065
...	527,871	...	516,242	...	531,812	...	504,784	...	630,050	...	635,300
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
2,525	1,262	2,732	1,366	2,081	1,041	3,237	1,618	5,769	2,859	18,685	3,447
6,985	3,491	10,292	5,165	10,405	5,202	10,722	5,290	15,131	6,010	15,596	5,558
112	56	191	96	378	189	12,038	935	37,768	3,459	7,935	697
4,992	2,189	5,411	2,378	2,433	1,216	16,806	3,520	17,670	5,762	54,421	7,528
14,614	6,998	18,626	9,005	15,297	7,648	42,803	11,363	76,338	18,090	96,637	17,230
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	66,416	...	61,683	...	77,028	...	83,912	...	103,096	...	99,259
...	6,676	...	3,462	...	4,352	...	5,289	...	5,096	...	8,286
...	38,223	...	37,143	...	44,727	...	29,797	...	33,621	...	43,516
...	7,086	...	4,197	...	11,813	...	18,456	...	18,108	...	30,415
...	118,401	...	106,485	...	137,920	...	137,454	...	159,921	...	181,476
...	£	...	£	...	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	88	1,243	8,810	2,348	17,417
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	108	1,243	8,810	2,348	17,417
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
9	634	14	585	3	95	7	215	4	79	8	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	101
2	60	2	75	10	293	18	464	4	100	33	641
11	694	19	745	13	388	25	679	8	179	46	973
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	25,499	...	24,422	...	24,558	...	44,359	...	33,677	...	48,936
...	26,379	...	9,405	...	14,233	...	7,190	...	12,157	...	16,371
...	33,137	...	31,387	...	54,748	...	29,767	...	17,609	...	12,341
...	8,078	...	7,330	...	4,550	...	4,647	...	7,173	...	52,517
...	93,093	...	72,544	...	98,089	...	85,963	...	70,616	...	130,165
...	2,075,689	...	1,921,422	...	1,873,105	...	1,470,241	...	1,448,443	...	1,662,542

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1888-89	154	16,053	1,090	58	14,503	460	212	30,556	1,550	57	SAILING	443
*1890-91	184	20,996	1,225	31	10,954	279	215	31,950	1,504	67	14,567	519
1891-92	169	23,811	1,247	21	5,008	166	190	28,819	1,413	62	18,263	493
1892-93	166	17,163	1,053	24	5,861	182	180	23,024	1,235	75	25,207	618
1893-94	204	17,447	1,245	20	5,114	158	224	22,561	1,403	68	22,931	579
1894-95	219	20,269	1,388	25	2,590	139	244	23,219	1,527	86	22,931	767
1895-96	222	17,486	1,370	38	9,123	309	260	26,609	1,679	92	33,373	801
1896-97	163	10,724	992	23	1,995	145	186	12,719	1,137	76	24,213	619
1897-98	146	9,825	917	48	8,660	327	194	18,485	1,244	60	21,287	510
1898-99	175	12,160	1,185	144	13,496	1,037	319	25,656	2,222	43	14,371	358
1888-89	361	367,667	14,496	45	21,206	861	406	532,873	15,357	36	STEAM	734
1890-91	381	365,887	14,641	36	23,187	899	417	389,074	15,540	153	76,799	2,841
*1891-92	322	370,871	14,060	26	19,160	637	348	390,031	14,697	128	61,694	2,351
1892-93	296	356,552	13,230	60	55,434	1,884	356	411,986	15,114	137	69,428	2,596
1893-94	390	441,852	15,833	57	45,702	1,542	447	487,554	17,375	124	67,221	2,486
1894-95	413	508,435	17,010	35	23,278	854	448	531,713	17,864	154	99,118	3,260
1895-96	344	427,079	14,625	89	110,673	3,379	433	537,752	18,004	194	108,532	4,240
1896-97	343	409,290	14,191	90	108,780	3,651	433	518,070	17,842	160	94,120	3,511
1897-98	349	426,842	14,403	93	129,634	4,326	442	556,476	18,729	180	102,051	3,696
1898-99	350	437,334	14,917	164	150,727	5,874	514	588,061	20,791	200	143,969	4,866

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1888-89	183	25,119	1,339	33	3,358	208	216	28,477	1,547	247	SAILING	2,347
1890-91	177	27,575	1,289	51	5,378	319	228	32,953	1,608	213	85,123	2,068
1891-92	126	18,900	953	55	8,363	374	181	27,263	1,327	201	76,746	1,916
1892-93	103	15,513	744	62	5,660	362	165	21,173	1,106	215	81,679	2,027
1893-94	180	19,013	1,135	43	4,026	254	223	23,039	1,389	211	84,083	2,015
1894-95	189	15,587	1,071	50	7,013	305	239	22,600	1,376	168	64,656	1,583
1896-96	176	17,719	1,141	80	8,854	516	256	26,573	1,657	173	68,166	1,629
1896-97	146	10,817	900	47	3,462	287	193	14,279	1,187	120	40,483	1,093
1897-98	150	14,815	1,002	46	4,104	271	196	18,919	1,273	114	40,195	1,068
1898-99	265	20,731	1,904	56	4,888	362	321	25,619	2,266	115	42,508	1,107
S T E A M												
1888-89	424	374,995	14,773	8	6,532	155	432	381,527	14,928	40	30,326	672
1890-91	398	371,249	15,095	24	25,484	637	422	396,733	15,732	207	102,279	3,795
1891-92	318	355,559	13,824	23	25,362	566	341	388,891	14,390	172	91,510	3,116
1892-93	342	402,791	14,844	28	31,113	809	370	433,904	15,653	212	102,596	4,058
1893-94	418	451,474	16,388	29	30,986	715	447	482,460	17,103	216	109,019	4,151
1894-95	432	511,243	17,438	37	49,987	1,187	469	561,230	18,625	224	128,304	4,778
1895-96	285	332,647	12,645	146	201,926	5,267	431	534,573	17,912	220	119,163	4,804
1896-97	348	409,416	14,868	88	113,005	2,943	436	522,421	17,811	235	137,543	5,254
1897-98	358	419,431	15,076	90	140,032	3,810	448	559,463	18,886	232	115,513	4,608
1898-99	866	433,535	16,056	143	151,248	4,519	509	504,783	20,575	303	192,238	7,186

* Year ending 31st March, 1891.

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
197	81,795	1,968	254	96,362	2,411	211	30,620	1,533	255	96,298	2,423	476	126,918	3,961
155	69,520	1,600	222	88,107	2,119	251	39,583	1,744	186	80,474	1,879	466	120,057	3,623
149	65,414	1,540	211	83,677	2,033	231	42,074	1,740	170	70,422	1,706	437	112,496	3,446
169	68,450	1,650	244	93,657	2,268	231	42,370	1,671	193	74,311	1,832	401	116,681	3,503
164	67,364	1,610	232	90,295	2,189	272	40,378	1,824	184	72,478	1,768	424	112,856	3,592
118	46,332	1,143	204	78,903	1,910	305	52,845	2,155	143	49,282	1,282	456	102,127	3,437
120	46,426	1,131	212	79,799	1,932	314	50,859	2,171	158	55,549	1,440	448	106,408	3,611
81	29,515	766	157	53,728	1,385	239	34,937	1,611	104	31,510	911	472	66,447	2,522
94	30,466	842	154	51,753	1,352	206	31,112	1,427	142	39,126	1,169	348	70,238	2,596
VESSELS.														
83	31,031	785	126	45,402	1,143	218	26,531	1,543	227	44,527	1,822	445	71,058	3,365
9	4,713	139	45	28,506	873	397	385,460	15,230	54	25,919	1,000	451	411,379	16,230
46	19,295	793	199	96,094	3,634	534	442,686	17,482	82	42,482	1,692	616	485,168	19,174
65	28,886	2,114	193	90,580	3,465	450	432,565	16,411	91	48,046	1,751	541	480,611	18,162
79	36,451	1,455	216	105,879	4,051	433	425,980	15,826	139	91,885	3,339	572	517,865	19,169
101	48,505	1,875	225	115,726	4,361	515	509,073	18,319	158	94,207	3,417	673	603,280	21,735
90	41,056	1,666	235	140,174	4,926	558	607,553	20,270	125	64,334	2,520	683	671,887	22,790
75	51,010	2,064	269	159,542	6,304	538	535,611	18,865	164	161,683	5,443	702	697,294	24,308
95	60,765	2,333	255	154,885	5,844	503	503,410	19,702	185	169,545	5,984	688	672,955	23,686
90	52,096	2,129	270	154,147	5,835	529	528,893	18,099	183	181,730	6,455	712	710, 23	24,554
261	107,361	6,281	461	251,330	11,147	550	581,303	19,783	425	258,088	12,155	976	559,391	31,938

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
8	2,230	56	255	95,740	2,403	430	118,629	3,636	41	3,588	264	471	124,217	3,960
19	5,379	135	232	90,502	2,203	390	112,698	3,357	70	10,757	454	460	123,455	3,811
28	9,014	231	229	85,760	2,147	327	95,646	2,869	83	17,377	605	410	113,023	3,474
30	9,552	234	245	91,231	2,261	318	97,192	2,771	92	15,212	596	410	112,404	3,367
26	6,918	188	231	91,006	2,203	391	103,101	3,150	69	10,944	442	460	114,045	3,592
25	9,810	212	193	74,466	1,795	357	80,243	2,654	75	16,823	517	432	97,066	3,171
41	15,730	347	214	83,896	1,976	349	85,883	2,770	121	24,504	863	470	110,467	3,633
48	15,795	395	168	56,278	1,488	266	51,300	1,993	95	19,257	682	361	70,557	2,675
36	12,274	300	150	52,469	1,363	264	55,010	2,070	82	16,378	571	346	71,388	2,641
VESSELS.														
21	8,091	162	136	50,599	1,269	380	63,239	3,011	77	12,979	524	457	76,218	3,535
2	522	29	42	30,848	791	464	405,321	15,535	10	7,054	184	474	412,375	15,719
13	2,814	186	220	105,093	3,981	605	473,528	18,890	37	28,298	823	642	501,826	19,713
1	502	19	173	92,012	3,135	490	447,069	16,940	24	25,864	585	514	472,933	17,525
6	2,043	88	218	104,639	4,146	554	505,387	18,902	34	33,156	897	588	538,543	19,799
3	2,135	68	219	111,152	4,219	634	560,493	20,539	32	38,119	733	666	593,612	21,322
11	3,728	167	235	132,030	4,945	656	639,445	22,216	48	53,715	1,354	704	693,260	23,570
47	39,442	1,481	267	153,605	6,285	505	451,510	17,449	193	241,368	6,748	698	693,178	24,197
23	18,982	659	258	154,756	5,883	583	546,959	20,122	111	131,987	3,602	694	678,946	23,724
29	33,719	1,009	261	149,232	5,617	590	534,944	19,634	119	173,751	4,819	709	708,695	24,503
160	64,031	4,048	463	256,269	11,234	669	625,773	23,242	303	215,279	8,567	972	841,052	31,809

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations				—
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	—	at	£3 4 0	
Colombian	—	—	3 0 0	
Aliquot parts in proportion.				
American (United States) Gold				—
" Double Eagle	—	at	£4 2 0	
" Single	—	—	2 1 0	
" Half	—	—	1 0 6	
" Quarter	—	—	0 10 3	
" Dollar	—	—	0 4 1	

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

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold

and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1877, to 31st December, 1898 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1877	£5,000 0 0	£63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	33,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,500 0 0	91,885 0 0
1887	98,600 0 0	15,375 0 0
1888	59,400 0 0	31,775 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,125 0 0
1890	59,200 0 0	69,493 6 8
1891	10,100 0 0	41,500 0 0
1892	Nil	31,250 0 0
1893	Nil	43,325 0 0
1894	Nil	27,675 0 0
1895	14,800 0 0	31,262 10 0
1896	36,800 0 0	26,076 0 0
1897	21,200 0 0	7,442 7 6 to 30th Sept.
		2,050 0 0 to 31st Dec. '97
1898	10,200 0 0	38,848 0 0 to 31st Dec. '98

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

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
60 Days	—	1 per cent.
30 Days	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Sight	—	$1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :— $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium with a minimum charge of 1s.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

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

COLONIAL BANK.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	O. C. Uber	Clerk.
E. W. Lucie-Smith, Asst. Manager.	H. J. Priestman	"
A. H. Richard, Accountant.	W. C. Syer	"
J. A. Robison, Cashier.	C. L. Hall, jr.	"
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Accountant.	H. W. Gerrons	"
J. L. Davidson Clerk.	R. S. Haughton	"
J. H. Aikman	Jas. Alex. Fraser	"
T. A. Smith	Sydney Albert Gooch	"
C. A. Hicks	J. J. Barry	"
R. S. Wilcoxon	P. D. Burnett	"
P. W. Jarvis	C. H. G. Short	"

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank or twenty years, that is, from 1880 to 1899 inclusive.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

COLONIAL BANK.

Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
	£	£
31st March -	146,907	
30th June -	145,771	
30th September -	134,383	
31st December -	127,094	138,539
31st March -	123,560	
30th June -	120,748	
30th September -	112,005	
31st December -	117,002	118,328
31st March -	124,764	
30th June -	136,739	
30th September -	137,510	
31st December -	140,007	134,755
31st March -	147,978	
30th June -	162,481	
30th September -	152,181	
31st December -	146,485	152,281
31st March -	150,287	
30th June -	159,553	
30th September -	154,650	

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average
		£	£
1890	31st March	158,265	164,514
	30th June	161,585	
	30th September	164,650	
	31st December	173,556	
1891	31st March	171,614	166,355
	30th June	173,108	
	30th September	163,655	
	31st December	157,014	
1892	31st March	165,167	152,009
	30th June	155,445	
	30th September	141,814	
	31st December	145,610	
1893	31st March	163,926	174,176
	30th June	175,263	
	30th September	172,650	
	31st December	184,864	
1894	31st March	188,831	182,673
	30th June	187,038	
	30th September	174,366	
	31st December	180,459	
1895	31st March	168,055	169,844
	30th June	165,518	
	30th September	164,875	
	31st December	180,929	
1896	31st March	181,775	173,650
	30th June	182,557	
	30th September	163,375	
	31st December	166,893	
1897	31st March	161,778	150,754
	30th June	147,999	
	30th September	140,913	
	31st December	152,326	
1898	31st March	150,761	152,802
	30th June	166,947	
	30th September	144,001	
	31st December	149,501	
1899	31st March	146,807	
	30th June	151,008	
	30th September	150,545	
	31st December	*	

* Not obtainable at time of going to press.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up, \$1,750,000.

Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000.

HEAD Office in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Branches in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., in Canada, and in St. John's, Nfld., and Boston and Chicago, in the U.S.A., also at Kingston, Jamaica.

STAFF AT KINGSTON.

MANAGER—W. P. Hunt.

ACCOUNTANT—W. S. Benson.

CLERKS.

E. S. Hammett.

A. L. M. Kerr.

A. R. Morrison.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	£ s. d. 0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupee (about)	0 1 3
Brazil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kronor	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 3 0
Do.	98-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

(See previous issues.)

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE FROM 1881 TO 1899.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Building Grants.	Government Grants, including building Grants.	Fees.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.	Average Grant to each School excluding Building Grants.	Average Grant per unit of Average Attendance.
				£	£	£			£ s.	s. d.
1881 .	687	48,960	26,649	1,520	17,544	4,783	52	195	23 7	12 0
1886 .	723	61,571	34,825	1,500	21,375	6,738	70	254	27 10	11 5
1891 .	836	80,199	44,410	1,943	29,379	8,363	115	288	33 9	12 7
1892 .	877	83,731	45,927	1,943	30,736	8,803	128	329	33 7	12 9
1893 .	912	92,135	52,983	1,480	34,724	6,649	143	389	36 9	12 7
1894 .	957	97,456	64,695	1,455	45,721	45	169	367	46 5	13 8
1895 .	962	104,149	62,587	1,490	52,395	—	160	345	52 18	16 3
1896 .	932	100,392	59,617	1,495	51,698	—	154	355	53 17	16 10*
1897 .	924	98,559	58,411	1,321	52,213	—	168	347	54 12	17 5
1898 .	913	98,205	57,983	510	54,064	—	160	389	59 4	18 8
1899 .	893	97,091	57,508	—	51,780	—	176	397	57 19	18 0

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891 :—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write	115,418	177,795
Can Read only	115,650	114,493
Total	231,068	292,288
Attending School	67,402	99,769

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed in the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, whose functions should be mainly advisory, but without whose recommendation no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Provision was also made for the payment of a grant in lieu of fees to all schools where fees are not charged; for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on, or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he may designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause similar to the English. The Code then in force was to remain so until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of Secondary Schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education; and for the granting of Scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at High Schools or Colleges. The establishment of a Secondary School under the Law at Montego Bay was in 1895 recommended by the Board of Education and sanctioned by the Governor in Privy Council. It has been since opened (Sept. 1896) and is now in operation.

* Includes 4s. per unit of average attendance in lieu of fees.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1895. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D., (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., the Hon. J. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnson, M.D., (Members of the Legislative Council), and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the Island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented a report dealing with the subject in 26 chapters, and accompanied the report with a large body of evidence taken. Following upon the report the Legislative Council at its session in 1899, passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modification, important features of the report including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education has approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that a new elementary school recognized by Government shall not be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention shall be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges, a course of two years of training shall be provided instead of three. These recommendations cannot be made effective until the meeting of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, has been carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were then 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government Grants. It is believed that this reduction in the number of schools will not materially affect the attendance of children in the schools.

The Central Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. A second revision was approved in March, 1895, and a further revision in June, 1899. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code:—

1. The subjects in which Schools are examined and for which marks or grades are given are the following:—

	Chief Subjects.	Marks.
Reading and Recitation	.	15
Writing (including Dictation and Composition)	.	15
Arithmetic (on Slates and Paper and Mental)	.	15
		45
	<i>Obligatory Subject.</i>	
Elementary Science (having special reference to the principles of Agriculture or Handicrafts)	.	6
	<i>Secondary Subjects.</i>	
Scripture (including the Teaching of Morals)	.	6
Organization and Discipline	.	6
Geography and History	.	6
English	.	5
Elementary Geometrical Drawing	.	5
Singing	.	5
		33
		84
	<i>Special Subjects.</i>	
Higher Drawing		Needlework
The Practical Teaching of Agriculture, Horticulture and Handicrafts.		

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.

Chief Subjects.

Reading and Recitation (including English)	15	} 45
Writing (including Dictation and Composition)	15	
Arithmetic (on Slates and Paper and Mental)	15	

Secondary Subjects.

Organization and Discipline	15	} 39
Scripture (including the Teaching of Morals)	6	
Singing	6	
Geography and History	6	
Elementary Facts of Plant Life, General Knowledge and Geometrical Drawing	6	

2. Standards of Classification in these subjects are supplied to all the schools, and all Schools on the Annual Grant List are expected to be classified according to these Standards. The marks given at Inspection are according to the following scale, viz.: Little (the lowest average attainment on the part of the school thought worthy of marks at all), one-sixth of the maximum number of marks attainable; Moderate (less unsatisfactory than the foregoing, but still below the minimum standard of efficiency) one-third; Fair, one-half; Good, two-thirds; Very Good, five-sixths; and Excellent, the total maximum number of marks attainable. This latter mark is only given when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching.

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus:—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 10 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{2}$ of total.

A third class 30 marks and 5 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total.

4. Grants are made by the Government based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal Teacher with possible additions for the teaching of drawing, for training Pupil Teachers, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of "Assistant Teachers" and "Additional Teachers," as the schools may require. A registered Teacher engaged as Assistant in a school with over 150 in average attendance, receives £30 per annum, if uncertificated, and £36, if certificated, with a possible further grant from £1 to £6, on account of experience and merit, and if in charge of a department in a separate building a grant ordinarily of 3s. per unit of average attendance in that department. An Additional Teacher receives £20 per annum, and if a woman, may earn also a bonus grant of £1, £2, or £3 per annum for excellence in teaching needlework. If a woman is not on the school staff a grant to a sewing mistress is made at the rate of 1s. 6d. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class, held for 72 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal Teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80.

5. Pupil Teachers under the new Code can be engaged in nearly all second-class schools, and receive grants on the same scale as before, namely, four pounds for the first year, five pounds for the second year, and six pounds for the third and fourth years respectively, provided they pass the examinations. Any person who pays a fee of 2s. 6d. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will learn the results of his examination from the published list. The term of engagement

has been lengthened by one year for ordinary Pupil Teachers, being now four years. In July, 1899, 480 Pupil Teachers and 662 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

6. Heretofore annual building grants of £1,500, (from 1867 to 1896) and £500 in 1897 have been voted, but for financial reasons, were suspended for the years 1898 and 1899, and for the same reason the appliance grant of 6d. per unit of average attendance is suspended.

7. In addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. 40 male students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees having closed the Mico College in Antigua, are now providing also for training 12 students from Antigua at the Jamaica Mico College.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See below.*)
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year each for a specified number of resident students under training, and of £10 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful, and for the payment to such of these teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges, after a period of service as teachers, of an annual bonus of from £5 to £10, varying with the class (second or first) of their respective schools.

Up to the present time 232 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 91 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are now 307 certificated teachers and 151 students who have passed the certificate examination and will receive certificates after a period of probation.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which has been under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and consisting of ladies and gentlemen, and is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted, was established in September, 1885, to meet the want long and pressingly felt of more trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense to them, during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica Elementary Schools for as many full years as they remain in the College.

The ordinary College course occupies three years, during which the course of instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out of this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

This College, which was first established at Barbican, in St. Andrew's, and subsequently transferred to Camperdown Pen, was finally in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

The course of training includes practise in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code, from time to time, may also be seen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Most Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

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

Revd. W. Gillies, D.D.

Revd. Wm. Pratt, M.A.

Revd. W. Graham.

Revd. C. Reynolds.

Revd. W. Priestnal.

Revd. C. E. Randall.

Revd. Canon Kilburn.

Miss F. C. Burke.

Mrs. F. Bavin.

Mrs. T. L. Roxburgh.

Mrs. E. James.

Mrs. C. F. Lumb.

Mrs. Geo. Henderson.

LADY PRINCIPAL—Miss Anna S. Marvin, assisted by a staff consisting of three Assistants and a Mistress of the Practising School.

An Industrial School for Girls has also been established at Shortwood which was opened on the 1st April, 1892, under the superintendence of Miss Johnson, the Lady Principal of the College.

The Board of Directors of the College is also the Board of Visitors of this School, which serves as a Practising School for the College.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education constituted under Law 31 of 1892 consists of—

The Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman *ex officio*.

The Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, Vice-Chairman.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon

The Rev. Thomas M. Geddes

The Rev. William Simms, M.A.

The Rev. J. Reinke

Hon. Dr. J. Johnston

Hon. & Rev. J. Macnee

Mrs. C. L. Mais

Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A.

Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A.

W. E. Sant, Esq.

Secretary—J. D. Kerrich, Esq., B.A.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and Law 23 of 1899:—

(a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

(1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;

(2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;

(3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;

(4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;

(5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made;

(b) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education, or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THERE are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, to enquire into which a Commission was appointed in the year 1844. In the reports which the Commissioners presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the

inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon, the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evils the Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a Charity called Drax's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.*

Soon after the passing of the law the Commission was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of its functions. It removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to newly built premises in St. Andrew and up to the present time the Commission has prepared schemes for the management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Rusea's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Portland, the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vere, and the large and important Trusts known as the Munro and Dickenson Charity in St. Elizabeth, and Wolmer's Free School in Kingston, together with one for the management of the Davidson bequest for the education of a poor boy and girl, all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. In the year 1895 it prepared amended schemes for the following Schools:—viz.:—Titchfield Free School, Munro and Dickenson's Free School and Vere Free Schools all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. For information as to the details of these schemes and the previous history of the Schools reference should be made to the preceding articles on these Trusts. In the year 1896 the Commission prepared, after consultation with the Trustees, an amended scheme for Manning's School Trust in Westmoreland, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council in 1897. In 1897 the Commission also prepared an amended scheme for the Titchfield Trust, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council in the same year. In 1898 the Commission prepared a new scheme for the Guthrie Davidson Bequest, and an additional scheme for Wolmer's Trust, both of which have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The Commission has also submitted to the Governor a scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica which is now in partial operation, and has built and equipped University College for the purpose of enabling students to take advantage of facilities offered by the University of London for the taking of the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. The Commission also after considerable trouble and correspondence induced the University of London to consent to hold in Jamaica certain examinations which the University had hitherto refused to hold in the colonies. For further information reference should be made to the article on University College.

Owing to the absence in many districts of higher education than that provided by Elementary Schools, the Commission submitted to the Legislature, through the Government, a Bill entitled "The Secondary Education Law" which was thrown out by the Council in the Session of 1891 with the understanding that it should be brought forward again in 1892. This was done and the Bill with certain amendments made by the Government and others made by the Council has now passed into Law.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competi-

* See Jamaica High School, page 321.

tive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wylie Norman.* These examinations, however, have at present been indefinitely suspended by the Government, the last one held having been in 1897.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Most Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica and Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C., St. Thomas.
Vice Chairman.

The Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., D.D.,
Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.

The Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Supdg.
Inspector of Schools.

The Rev. William Gillies, D.D.

The Hon. R. B. Braham, Vice-Chairman
Parochial Board of Manchester and
M.L.C. for Clarendon.

C. Leslie Mais, Esq.

Secretary—Robert Johnstone, F.R. Met. Soc. (who is also Secretary of the Board of Supervision) salary £50.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

AFTER the establishment of Crown Government large strides were made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision was annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people: but it remained for the late Sir Anthony Musgrave to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not then sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, but the stimulus since afforded by the institution of the Jamaica Scholarships so raised the standard of three or four good grammar schools as to bridge over the interval which existed in 1871 between the schools of that period and the Queen's College until in 1890 the place of the Queen's College itself was filled by the establishment of University College. For a considerable number of years back the results of the examinations held simultaneously in England and the colonies have shown that Jamaica schools compare favourable with those of other colonies and even with many schools of good standing in England itself.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, the boys having been resident in Jamaica for at least five years preceding the prescribed examination which was at first the January examination for matriculation at London University, but has since 1892 been the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students held each December (see below.)

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed in the second division of the London University Matriculation Examination. Since that date the successful candidates have been—

In 1882. Tomlinson, A. E., of Potsdam.

1883. Lee, E. T., of Potsdam.

1884. Earle, E. R. C., of the Jamaica High School.

1885. Parnter, D. D., of York Castle High School.

1886. Tomlinson, F. C., of Potsdam.

1887. Lockett, E. V., of York Castle High School.

1888. Murray, E. E., of York Castle High School.

1889. Thomson, C. A. H., of the Jamaica High School.

1890. Jackson, H. C., of the Jamaica High School.

* See Civil Service, page 97.

1891. Josephs, H. A., York Castle High School.
 1892. Lockett, H. D., York Castle High School.
 1893. Brown, H. I. C., York Castle High School.
 1894. Levy, A. W., Jamaica High School.
 1895. DeSouza, D. H., York Castle High School.
 1896. King, L. C. D., Potsdam.
 1897. Myers, A. A., Potsdam.
 1898. Husband, G. S., Jamaica High School.
 1899. Bayley, H. H. R., Jamaica High School.

(For Regulations as to Jamaica Government Scholarships see below.)

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

AN important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examinations were held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and have since been held annually in December.

The following are the names of the winners of the respective Scholarships awarded in 1899 on the results of the examination of December, 1898:—

SENIORS.

Jamaica Scholarship of £200 per annum, tenable for three years (as already announced).

Bayley, H. H. R., Jamaica High School.

Scholarships of £60 per annum, tenable for three years.

Powell, F. C. H., Potsdam School.

Sharp, J. C., Jamaica High School.

Scholarships of £15 per annum for one year, (suspended till further notice.)

BOYS.

Pearman, J. O'H., Potsdam School.

Tait, H. P. B., Jamaica High School.

Nicholson, W. G., Potsdam School.

Dodd, E. A., Potsdam School.

GIRL.

Rattigan, M. A., Hampton School.

JUNIORS.

Scholarships of £10 per annum for one year, (reduced to £6 till further notice.)

BOYS.

Dodd, R. W., Potsdam School.

Murray, R. M., York Castle High School.

Kilburn, J. B., Potsdam School.

Rudolph, N. A. N., Jamaica High School.

Burrowes, B., Wolmer's School.

Rubie, H. P., Jamaica High School.

Atkin, F. R. H., York Castle High School.

Cridland, A. D., Potsdam School.

GIRLS.

Logan, A. H., Hampton School.

Hannan, M. L., Wolmer's School.

Regulations as to the Government Scholarships awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local Examination held annually in Jamaica, as temporarily amended by Gazette Notices No. 209 of May 31st, and No. 341 of August 23rd, 1899.

I.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Six Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the eight candidates, under the age of sixteen years, who shall 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 obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

The Scholarships shall commence from the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient School within the Island of Jamaica in which the Scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such Scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Board of Education that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years. The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, alter the number of Scholarships, the apportionment of them between boys and girls, or the conditions upon which they are held—provided that six months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration. Such alteration shall not, however, take effect until after it has been laid for two weeks on the table of the Legislative Council during its Session.

II.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination ;

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination ;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character ; and
- (e) Who, after excluding the winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and any others who cannot or do not take up this Scholarship, stands highest amongst those who pass the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided he obtain Honours or a mark of distinction in one subject, and declare his intention of proceeding within three years to the examination for some Degree of the University of London.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the Scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such Scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Board of Education is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the Scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

4. The Board of Education may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a degree of the London University ; and the Board may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate, or diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica ; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

5. The Governor may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, alter the conditions on which this Scholarship is awarded and held—provided that twelve months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration.

III.

£200 JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP, FORMED BY INCREASING ONE OF THE £60 SCHOLARSHIPS PROVIDED BY LAW 32 OF 1892.

1. A Scholarship of £200 per annum, tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination next December.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination ;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination ;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December next ;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character ;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 4th September next to the Colonial Secretary, stating that he [or she] is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he [or she] has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements ; and
- (f) Who stands highest amongst those who pass the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination at the Kingston Centre, provided he [or she] obtains Honours, or a mark of distinction in one subject.

2. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and another £60 Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (at present, the Rev. W. Pratt, Kingston.)

4. The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degrees of the University ; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious ; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholar will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, the Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July, 1900.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 will be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to England. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundationers," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The School buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. A College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1889, has been opened in connection with the School. (See article on *University College*.)

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

I.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax Scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax Scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships.

III.—Paying Term Boarders.

IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

V.—Paying Day Boys.

Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 15 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass a Competitive Examination:—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in Reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, and of America, north of Mexico the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, carried as far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's *Principia*, or p. 80 in Abbott's *Via Latina*, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in English Grammar, in Latin, as far as the end of Part 1st in Smith's *Principia*, or p. 137 of Abbott's *Via Latina*, with easy

Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals in Arithmetic, in Elementary Algebra, including the four elementary rules, brackets and easy simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I, props., 1-32.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin including the whole of Smith's *Principia* or Abbott's *Via Latina* and translation of Caesar or some equivalent book in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises, in Algebra, including fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar, translation and exercises, French Grammar, translation and exercises, Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B.—Success in every subject is not compulsory, but no boy above 12 will be elected who does not show fair knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

A boy may be withdrawn from the whole or any part of the Scripture Knowledge Examination if his parent or guardian should express in writing that he has conscientious objections thereto.

In the case of boys above 12 the examination will take two days.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

Exhibitions.

The Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions will be given as the reward of merit only, and will vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 22nd day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 12th day of September and end on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years they shall pay at the rate of £16 13s. 4d. per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term.

5. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition only at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per Term; over 12 years they shall pay at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have breakfast and dinner with the boarders for £4 a Term, or breakfast only for £2 a Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £35 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £35.

XII.—SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

The School shall be divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction shall include the following subjects:—

The English, Latin, and French Languages.
Arithmetic and Mathematics.
Geography and History.
The elements of Natural Science,

and such of the following as shall, from time to time be found possible and desirable:—
Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects shall be continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange. In every case parents shall be consulted in the choice of such additional subjects, which shall, so far as possible, be arranged to fit boys for their future life, and to prepare them for any of the various professional and other examinations. The additional subjects which can possibly be taken at any time will necessarily vary with changes in the school staff and arrangements. At present (July 1898) the Head Master will, so far as may be found possible in any case, arrange for any one at least of the following subjects being taken:—

Greek, German, Political Economy.
Indexing, Copying Manuscript, Rapid Addition, Digesting Returns, etc., for the Civil Service Examination.
Practical Horticulture and Agriculture.

Boys wishing to take this last subject must be at least fifteen years of age, and have passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. They will be exempted from the study of Latin and from some of the other teaching of the School. The practical teaching will, by permission of the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, be given at the Hope Gardens by the staff of his Department.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1899 there were in the School 10 *Drax* Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 4 Endowed School Scholars, 7 Terminal Boarders, 2 Weekly Boarders and 11 Day Boys, or a total of 47.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

Second Master—W. Cowper, M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class in the Classical Tripos, Part i., in 1886, and First Class in Part ii., Section E, of the same Tripos, 1887, salary £300 per annum.

Assistant Master—T. C. Jerrom, Esq., King's College, Taunton, salary £80.

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, salary £60.
(See also *University College*).

Matron—Miss M. McDermot, salary £60. Singing-Master—T. C. Jerrom £20.
Drilling Master—L. Giavelli.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE Schools Commission on Oct. 29th, 1889, adopted certain "proposals for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica," which were submitted to the Governor and extensively circulated through the Island. These proposals were intended to secure for such Jamaica Students as were unable to afford the expense of leaving the Island for a period of several years to study at a University abroad the opportunity of obtaining many of the advantages of University training within the Island and of testing their training by competing for a University degree of universally admitted value. It was advised that advantage be taken of the facilities offered by the University of London, which is willing to hold the Pass-examinations for the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in any Colony which makes provision for the efficient conduct of the examinations: that the Government should found scholarships to be held at any School or institution in Jamaica which was ready and willing to prepare students for the B.A. examination of the University of London; and further should provide funds for establishing lectures, to be given in Kingston, on the various subjects required for the London B.A. course. In the state of the Island finances at the time the Governor considered himself unable to submit to the Legislative Council any scheme involving increased expenditure.

The Schools Commission accordingly proceeded to make such provision as it could for University teaching and the procuring of University degrees in Jamaica from its own resources. We quote from further "Proposals for the Extension of Higher Education in Jamaica" issued by the Commission in Dec. 16, 1889, the steps it had found itself able to take up to that date;—

There are at present three students in the school one of whom has passed the Intermediate B.A. examination of the University of London and is reading for the final examination; the other two are reading for the Intermediate Examination.

The Commission having obtained the necessary sanction from the Government has borrowed £3,000 for the purpose of erecting a building to receive the students, which is now approaching completion, with accommodation for eleven students.

The College was completed and opened in September, 1890. Mr. Harrison, the first student, passed the B.A. examination in October, 1890, in the First Division, and the other two students mentioned passed the B.A. Examination in October, 1891. Since then there has been a regular succession of students, some paying for their education, others holding scholarships granted by the Schools Commission, and others holding a scholarship, tenable at University College, given by the Directors of the Mico Institution to students from the Mico College.

In the proposals of December, 1889, the Commission stated the "aims of the College now being founded by the Commission," as follows:—

The College should, it seems to the Commission, be equipped:—1st, to prepare students for the B.A. and M.A. examinations of the University of London; 2nd, to carry Science and Medical Students up to their first examination, which is all that can be attempted at present; 3rd, to prepare students to take the LL.B. degree of the University of London; and 4th, to have an Agricultural Branch, which should give a certain amount of literary culture, (say in Mathematics, or Modern Languages) and should have the same sort of connection with the rest of the institution as the Agricultural School of an American University has with the rest of the University. The Commission is unable to give details of the working of such a branch; but, speaking roughly, the teaching would include the literary culture spoken of above, and further; Practical Agricultural Chemistry with the elements of Scientific Chemistry; Practical Economic Botany with the elements of Scientific Botany; practical knowledge of live stock with the elements of Scientific Biology; the elements of Forestry; and the management of a pen or estate. The Commission is of opinion that if the foundation of such a College be held to be necessary for a purely agricultural country like Jamaica, (a view which it holds very strongly,) the College at Hope is the place for such an Institution on the following grounds: (a) Very little additional expense for management would be incurred; (b) The proximity of the Hope Gardens, and of what is ere long to be the residence of the head of the Botanical Department; (c) The proximity of Mona, a well worked sugar estate; (d) Convenience of access by train and steamer from all parts of the Island. The greatest difficulty would be the live stock branch.

Leaving the 3rd and 4th heads for action to be taken or not as the Government and Legislature may decide, the Commission asked for an additional grant of £300 per annum to secure the efficient carrying out of the 1st and 2nd aims. This additional grant was submitted to the Legislative Council in its session of 1890, and was by it approved of and voted.

On the application of the Schools Commission the University of London further consented on July 31st, 1891, to hold its Honour Examinations in the Intermediate and Final B. A. Examinations (except in Modern Languages), the M. A. Examination and the Scriptural Examinations in the Island, when requested four months previously to do so. Two students have passed the Scriptural Examination, and one has taken the degrees of M.A.

With regard to the Agricultural Branch the Commission, with the consent and financial assistance of the Government, in November, 1896, sent the Principal to America to visit the Departments of Education and Agriculture in the United States and Canada, and various Agricultural Schools, and Colleges in those countries. This report was published in the Gazette Supplement of 6th March, 1897, but no action has yet been taken upon it. In a report prepared by the Governor's order and submitted to him early in 1899 by Messrs. Fawcett, Watts and Simms, it was proposed to make use of the college in connection with a proposed Agricultural Experiment Station at Hope. No steps have yet been taken towards carrying out this report.

The College is on the grounds of the High School at Hope and is at present worked with the School with regard to its domestic arrangements, though it is scholastically quite distinct. It had 3 students in the financial year, 1898-99. The Schools Commission are its Governors and the staff is as follows:—

Principal—Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A., (Head Master of the High School), salary £100 in addition to his salary at the High School.

Lecturer in Classics—W. Cowper, M.A. (See *Jamaica High School*.)

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London; salary £12.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public purposes. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust, and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The School was remodelled and became one of the best Elementary Schools in the Island.

During the last few years the School has engaged the attention of the Schools' Commission with the result that a new scheme in aid of the Trust, prepared by the Commission after conferences with the former Trustees, received the approval of the

Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council, and came into operation on the 15th August, 1894, and provision is now made for that Secondary Education at the School which had always been contemplated by the old Laws relating to the Trust, but entire failure to provide which had existed for nearly thirty years.

The scheme is divided into sections of which the following is a brief summary :—

i. Certain old Laws (9 Geo. II. cap. 6, 15 Geo. III. cap. 14, and Law 2 of 1882) are repealed, and the following are the new Trustees, viz., six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston to be elected from time to time, and five other persons to be nominated by the Schools' Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two are to be chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman is elected annually by the Trustees, and the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

ii. The funds and property are to be devoted to (a) an Upper School and (b) a Lower School with boys and girls in each. Provision however is made, in the event of the concurrence of both the Trustees and the Schools' Commission, for the abolition of the Lower School, and the appropriation of all the resources of the Trust to the maintenance of the Upper School. In accordance with this provision the Lower School has now been abolished.

iii. The Upper School is to be a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The Head Master is to be appointed by the Trustees and all other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Head Master. The School is to consist of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the By-Laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education, and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The Trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the School as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

iv. An annual return of the income and expenditure of the Trust is to be forwarded to the Governor through the Schools' Commission.

v. Provision is made for grants by way of gratuities or compassionate allowances to Teachers of the old School who are not retained in the new Lower School in such manner and to such extent as may be approved by the Schools' Commission.

vi. In view of the provisions of the old Acts relating to this Trust, the Head Master and the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, if one is appointed, are required to be members of the Church of England, and the other Teachers members of the Church of England or of some Protestant Denomination. Religious teaching is to be given in accordance with the following rule: "The leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known," but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

vii. Provision is made for the possible establishment of Scholarships from Welmer's School tenable at University College.

viii. Provision is made for the making of By-Laws not inconsistent with but for the better carrying into effect of the scheme.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.

C. T. Burton
Dr. A. A. Robinson
Dr. J. R. Love
D. Brandon
R. A. Alexander
F. W. Hollar.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.

The Hon. Thos. Capper
The Rev. A. James
" " Wm. Simms
Mr. J. DeCordova
F. Cundall.

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. Thos. Capper.

The Officers of the Trust are as follow :—

Headmaster—

UPPER SCHOOL.

Albert Dews, Esq., B.A., late Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford; 2nd Class

in Hon. Classical Moderations (1887); 1st Class in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores (1889) and late Professor of Classics at Codrington College, Barbados. Salary £300 and capitation fees.

Second Master—W. Jeffcoat, Esq., M.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Camb., 3rd Senior Optime, 1891. Salary £250.

Assistant Masters—

J. L. Ramson, Esq., M.A. (Lond.), University College, Jamaica. Salary £170, rising by increments of £10 to £200.

F.W. Day, Esq., London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £120.

T. A. Aikman, Esq., London Matriculation, University College Jamaica. Salary £100

J. A. Bussell, Esq., South Kensington Certificates. Salary £100.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman, Esq.

Head Mistress—

Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., London. (Honours in Classics and English). Salary £200 and capitation fees.

Assistant Mistresses—

Miss Algar, Full Certificated Teacher, England. Salary £120.

Miss Sanderson, Queen's Coll., Barbados. Salary £100.

Miss Bovell, Queen's Coll., Barbados. Salary £80.

Secretary—Cyril Thompson, Esq.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1899 there were in the Upper School 124 boys (25 Foundationers and 99 Paying Scholars) and 101 girls (27 Foundationers and 74 Paying Scholars) making a total of 225 scholars.

The funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1898, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23			£12,000	0	0
Amount invested in Island Debentures—					
Law 19 of 1880	.	.	£5,000	0	0
Law 30 of 1888	.	.	500	0	0
Law 31 of 1890	.	.	200	0	0
Law 17 of 1894	.	.	200	0	0
			5,900	0	0
			£17,900	0	0

In addition to which there were the following Balances—

In Colonial Bank	.	.	555	13	9
In Savings Bank	.	.	423	10	4
			979	4	1
Grand Total of	.	.	£18,879	4	1

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1899:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Opening Balance	.	£649 4 6½	Salaries	.	£1,780 7 2
Interest on Funded Debt (1¼ year)	.	1,355 0 0	Miscellaneous	.	527 7 2
" " Debentures (18 mths.)	.	344 0 0	Balance	.	988 11 6½
Fees from Paying Scholars	.	974 6 8			
Savings Bank Interest	.	21 6 8			
Refunds	.	2 8 0			
		£3,296 5 10½			£3,296 5 10½

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions in Jamaica and Antigua only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company*, who died in 1666, had a kinsman, Samuel Mico. There is a tale to the effect that he was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place, the story running that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him.

But from Lady Mico's Will which is dated July 1st, 1670, it is evident that he was not engaged to her niece, favourite or otherwise. He had the option given to him of marrying "one of my nieces," and there were six of them—three daughters of a brother and three of a sister. Apparently not one of the six pleased him. The clause run as follows: " * * * Where as I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounds when he had married one of my neeces hee not performing it I give one of the said thousand pounds to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executors thinke the best for a yearly revenew to redeeme some yearly. * * * " By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

About that time the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence; and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time, but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, in 1834, conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are :—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Hoare, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
A. F. Buxton, Esq.
W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedde, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity, was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a Training College for 65 students and a School for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a Graded Elementary School, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the North of the Race Course where they have erected a spacious and handsome set of buildings at cost of over £12,000.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum about £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training sixty Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out as Teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now eighty students in residence.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and

* Pepys calls him an Alderman, but no trace of him can be found in the London Corporation Records.

more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

Towards the close of the year 1886 the Institution was visited by the Secretary of the Trustees in England, the Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Mr. Gedge made a minute and careful inspection of the whole of the Mico property, examined into the teaching and training work now carried on in the Institution, was present at, and took part in, several meetings with the students, and discussed with the Local Board of Directors many questions bearing on the present efficiency and future usefulness of the Training College. Before leaving he expressed his entire satisfaction with the results of his inquiries and on his arrival in England reported in the same favourable terms to the Trustees.

The Jubilee of the Institution was celebrated on the 30th June and 1st July, 1887, the Directors giving a large number of the old students along with the fifty students in residence a formal reception, a banquet, a social evening, and breakfast the day following, while a conference on practical educational questions was held on the second of the days named.

In the early part of the year 1891 a Teachers' Institute, promoted chiefly by the Directors of the Mico, but cordially joined in by Managers of other Training Colleges, was held in Kingston, perhaps the first ever held in the West Indies.

Dr. Dickinson and Prof. Boyden from America conducted the Institute, the lectures being attended by several hundred Teachers, from every part of the island, as well as by the Students in the various Training Colleges. From an educational point of view it was one of the most useful and successful gatherings that has ever taken place in Jamaica.

The practising School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the Annual Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Hon. Thomas Capper., Vice-Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

Rev. T. M. Geddes

Rev. H. H. Isaacs.

Rev. W. Griffith.

Rev. Canon Kilburn.

Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D.

Rev. Canon Wortley.

Rev. James Watson.

George Hicks, Esq.

W. E. Sant, Esq.

The Hon. T. B. Oughton.

Frank Cundall, Esq.

Rev. R. E. Johnstone.

Secretary—Rev. W. Griffiths.

Medical Officer—Dr. Maunsell.

Accountant—C. W. Chapman, Esq.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane, Esq.

L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

Messrs. G. Nutt, R. Lindsay and J. L. King

Mr. Charles E. Skyers

Principal

Vice-Principal.

Tutors.

Head Master of Practising School.

TITCHFIELD TRUST SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a Commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by the Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £183 16s. 0d. was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was resuscitated. Since then schemes have been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 39th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission. The School is managed, subject to the supervision and control of the Schools Commission, by a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and for girls was established in 1886, under the Head-Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have since been added an Infant Department in 1894, and a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at High Schools, three of which have already been established. The Secondary Department has eight foundations (four for boys and four for girls) which are open to the inhabitants of the Parish of Portland. There is also a scheme on foot to start a Kindergarten Department, which when established will make the School one of the most complete in the island.

The School is being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been leased to the Commission by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income has risen considerably as the property of the Trust has increased in value, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States. The School has already proved a great success and is of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood.

W. L. Mudon, Jnr., Overseer, £150 per annum.
E. P. Pullar, Treasurer, £18 per annum.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Rev. Thos. Harty, Chairman.	Rev. John Thomas.
Rev. S. L. Lindo, Vice-Chairman.	E. B. Hopkins, Esq.
Rev. C. C. Douce.	J. T. Musson, Esq.

W. H. Plant, Secretary.

W. H. Plant, Head Master, salary £170 per annum.
L. Z. Brandford, Master Boys' Department, salary £100 per annum.
A. B. Edward, Assistant Boys' Department, salary £40 per annum, House allowance.
Miss Ella E. Doran, Mistress Girls' Department, salary £80.
Miss S. E. Lewison, Mistress Infant Department, salary £60 per annum.
Miss Ada Chaves, Assistant Girls and Infant Department, salary £40 per annum, House allowance of £12.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be

sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's life-time, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme for its management; but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53 (under which the Trust has been worked to 31st December, 1890) was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity. On the 1st January, 1891, a scheme formulated by the Jamaica Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Privy Council, for the better governance of the Schools came into operation.

Under this scheme the following is the Board of Trustees:—The Custodes of the parishes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester, the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of these parishes, two members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth and one member of the Parochial Board of Manchester, to be elected from time to time by the said Boards, and five other persons appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. This Board of Trustees took the place of the elected Parochial Board which in its turn had taken the place of the nominated Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth, which in its turn again had succeeded a partly elected, partly nominated and partly ex-officio Board constituted under the Act 18 Vic. cap. 53. The other principal changes effected by the new scheme are (1) that in future there will be 10 Free Foundationers and 10 £20 Foundationers instead of 15 of the former and 5 of the latter, and (2) that in the event of no boy within the limits of the ancient parish of St. Elizabeth presenting himself for, and passing the necessary examination on the occasion of any vacancy on the foundation then such vacancy shall be open to candidates from the remaining parishes of the Island. This latter provision is made also to apply to foundations for girls at the School hereafter referred to.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testament. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age will be further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

There are at present on the Foundations 10 boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and 15 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with 33 term boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum, and in addition to the other Foundationers 5 boys from any part of the Island are admitted on the same terms as the £20 Foundationers. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Hampton in the

Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and eleven girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with term boarders for whom there is ample accommodation.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John V. Calder, Esq., Chairman	Rev. C. I. Smith
Hon. J. M. Farquharson, Custos, St. Elizabeth	Hy. Maxwell, Esq.
Rev. Chas. Melville	F. H. Farquharson, Esq.
E. T. Forrest, Esq.	Hon. John Clark, Custos of Manchester
Rev. J. D. Ellis	

SECRETARY—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; formerly Classical Tutor of University College Toronto, salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family, and the entire grazing of the lands.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London, University College, Jamaica, salary £250.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Mr. G. C. Evans.

JUNIOR TEACHER—Miss Peatman.

MATRON—Miss E. Wright, salary £45 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS AT HAMPTON—Miss Louise Holden } Late of Tranmere High School for Girls, England.

FORM MISTRESS—Miss Boyd

Do. Miss Blackburn

Do. Miss Winter, late County High School, Llanroost.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS—Miss Hendrik Hampton School.

Do. Miss Daly.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton, Auditor-General, were

appointed Trustees, but they have long since left the island and no new appointments were made until the end of 1887.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

After considerable correspondence had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Schools Commission, at the instance of the Hon. W. B. Espeut, and recommendations had been made by the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the School at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished, and that in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Merrick's Will the funds of the Charity should be applied, one half in providing for a scholarship for one poor boy from the old parish of St. George at the Jamaica High School and the other half in aid of poor persons of the same district, but not to the relief of actual paupers. The Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary were appointed by the Governor to be Trustees to prepare a scheme to carry out these proposals, but it is understood that this intention has been abandoned and that the Trustees have another proposal now under consideration.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Free School in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. The income of the School amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

The Jamaica Schools Commission in the year 1886, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, drew up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Custos of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by the bye-laws. The Schools Commission have approved of the withdrawal of the Scholarships at the High School, as the funds are at present all required for the use of the School. The number of boys received on the free foundation is at present fixed at 15 and the Trustees admit, in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the sons of persons belonging to the Parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers. The School having been closed for extensive repairs was reopened in September, 1890, and during that term there were 14 foundationers and 4 paying pupils. Before the Easter following the numbers were 15 and 15 respectively. The numbers in Dec. 1897 were 14 and 5, and are now (Aug., '99) 14 and 9 respectively. The Trustees, aided by the Schools Commission, have endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain some help from the Government towards providing a suitable residence for the Headmaster. An offer of one acre of land, with use of field for play-ground, has been kindly made by Mr. Watson Taylor for

the purpose of erecting new school buildings. The land is within the limits of the town of Lucea, and is a most desirable site. The offer is to remain open till December, 1899, and the Trustees have been seeking to provide the necessary funds. The Education Commission of 1898 recommended a Government Loan of £500, which the Government are willing to grant. The Trustees, meanwhile, are requesting the use of the "Long Barracks," Lucea, for school purposes. This building would make an admirable school house, affording as it does desirable play-grounds, and being situated in the healthiest and quietest part of the town; and as it is large enough to afford accommodation for boys and girls, as well as a resident Master, it would enable the usefulness of the Trust to be considerably extended in providing secondary education for the Parish. The Government seem disposed to aid in the matter, and it is confidently hoped that the School will soon enter upon a new and brighter era in its history.

TRUSTEES.

Dr. C. M. Phillips, Chairman.
A. E. Davis, Esq.

Hon. & Rev. James Macnee.
Rev. E. J. Thomas.

G. A. L. Sanftleben, Esq.

SECRETARY—The Second Master.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. C. A. Cover, B.A., (London). Honourman in English; late Classical Master of York Castle High School. Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fee of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) the amount paid by each paying pupil above the number of five (5).

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. P. A. Cover, late Music Master. &c., of York Castle High School. Salary £90 per annum.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, the sum of "£3,000 to the Parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity." Being changed in October, 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

COURSE OF STUDY.—LOWER DIVISION.

FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; Bills of Parcels and Letter Writing.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Euclid, First Book to Proposition XI.; Algebra, Four Simple Rules; Latin, Five Declensions; French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

UPPER DIVISION.

THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English Subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French to end of Fourth Conjugation and easy Translation; Euclid, First Book; Algebra, to simple Equations; Book-keeping (single entry); Arithmetic, to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Simple Interest.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section.—Latin, Greek, English Literature. In the Commercial Section.—Book-keeping (double entry); Short-hand, English and French Commercial Correspondence; also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other Examinations.

Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, Drawing, Singing and Drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in Science and other subjects.

A Laboratory for teaching Practical Chemistry has recently been fitted up, and is kept well supplied by the proceeds of the Russell Endowment.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "*The leading facts of the Old and New Testament, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential christian truths of the Gospel familiarly known.*"

The school-room which is near the Cathedral, is pleasantly situated in an open and healthy position with a good play-ground attached.

Cricket and other out-door exercises receive careful attention and public entertainments are occasionally given.

Fee, £2 per Term.

FOUNDATIONERS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the Parish of St. Catherine, for which examinations are held from time to time.

In no case does the fee include Books and Stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re-opening of School, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The year is divided as follows:—

The Lent Term	from 20th January to 21st April.
The Summer Term	from 22nd April to 10th July.
The Christmas Term	from 1st September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence where pupils receive careful English home training; or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal, and under his supervision.

N.B.—Persons desirous of sending children to this school are requested to communicate with the Principal, Spanish Town.

BOARD OF VISITORS.—Rev. E. J. Wortley (Chairman), Rev. W. Tucker, Captain D. H. Mendez, Messrs. D. Campbell, E. B. Lynch, James Ryley.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. W. Kemp Bussell, of London University, Queen's Prizeman and Certificated Science and Art Master S.K., late Head Master, College House Schools, Saltash, England.

ASSISTANT MASTER.—Rev. R. L. Reid.

EXAMINER (for 1898)—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., (T.C., Camb.)

THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings

and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping up of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic. chap. 54) which extended and better utilised the funds of the Charity. The sum of £9,000 was then standing to the credit of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the parish of Manchester being part of the parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic. chap. 39) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and schools were organized under the provision of these Acts which are now in operation in both the parish of Manchester and the district of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme under Law 34 of 1879, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and came into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission also drew up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity with the present needs of the parish and the original intentions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear

interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent-roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.
 Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.
 R. W. Miles, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.
 Thos. Glanville and Hon. J. T. Palache, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.
 Rev. Geo. Bailey and L. A. Isaacs, appointed by the Governor.
 G. A. Bonitto, Secretary, salary £12 per annum

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmaster, M. F. Johns, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.

Assistant Master—

Girls Middle Grade School, Mandeville—
 Boys Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, Luther Sutharland, salary £50 per annum.
 Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss A. S. Parnell, salary £50 per annum.
 Infant School, Boys and Girls, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vassal, salary £50 per annum,
 Wear Pen School—Master, Washington Freckleton.

TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon—G. D. Murray and A. P. Rubie, elected.
 G. Muirhead and H. T. Ronaldson, nominated.
 Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley.
 Mr. H. R. Forbes, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

Trust Schools,

The Alley—Mr. H. R. Forbes	Race Course—Mr. C. R. Taylor
Hayes—Mr. H. G. Richards	Milk River—J. C. Taylor
Portland—Mr. J. Watts	Mitchel Town—Miss Ella Goodin
Salt River—Miss L. Rose.	

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester, And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Anthony Musgrave in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School; that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The undenominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in a Schoolroom which has lately been purchased from the Church of England, and a residence for the Master of the School at Old Harbour Bay has been erected.

A difficulty arose on the occurrence of the first vacancy with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. O. McCalla, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1896, was £1,819.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination Standard, and for a Girls' School of the same description and there are now in the two Schools 34 Boys and 33 Girls.

TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland

Rector Parish Church

Chairman Parochial Board

3 Members of P. B. to be elected by the Board.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—W. A. Milne, salary £12 per annum, and 20s. for Stationery.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne, B.A. (London), salary £250 per annum, less £30 for rent of Castle.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. F. E. Smith, salary £100 per annum.

MISTRESS—Miss Daisy Thomas, salary £60 per annum and quarters.

SECOND MISTRESS—Miss I. Wilson—salary £50 per annum.

Appointed by the Governor:—

J. R. Williams, Esq., M. A.

W. Woolliscroft, Esq.

A. S. Aguilar, Esq.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881. The course of instruction is laid on the lines of the Cambridge Local Examination and comprises all the

branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Physiology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 40 resident pupils.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years	£35 per annum	Pupils over 15 years	£45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15	40 per annum	Daily Pupils	£10 to £12 per annum.

EXTRA—1. Music, with Theory and Harmony Class, £4; 2. Singing; 3. Drawing, £4 each; 4. Washing, £3 3s.; 5. Medical Attendance, £1 1s.

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, and have a knowledge of, at least, the simple rules of Arithmetic.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor—Rev. George Lockett.

Lady Principal—Miss Hay, with Resident Assistants.

YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN).

THIS School was opened in the year 1876. It was established in order that instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and the other branches of a liberal education might be brought within the means of residents of this and the other West Indian Islands. Its founders, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, had in view the purpose of supplying such an education and moral training as would obviate all necessity of sending boys to any English or European School.

Seventeen pupils have matriculated at London University since 1881, and one pupil—Mr. C. A. Cover—has graduated, taking honours in English.

The ordinary subject of a higher-grade English school are taught. In the higher forms pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Special pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, and special attention is paid to modern subjects, such as Book-keeping and English Literature.

Extra subjects are Music, Drawing and Painting.

The School premises afford accommodation for about 100 scholars, while the ample grounds give scope for recreation and amusement. The situation (some 2000 feet above sea-level) ensures health and gives a refreshing change to boys who have been reared in the lowlands.

The religious teaching of the School is strictly non-sectarian, the chief aim being to build up character by strong moral principles and to produce sound Scholarship.

Since its commencement in 1876 York Castle can count among its alumni several Jamaica Scholars, viz., T. W. Halliday, 1881, D. D. Parnter, 1884, E. V. Lockett, 1887 (placed next to the first in Honours in all England), E. E. Murray, 1888, (placed above the first in Honours in all England), H. A. Josephs, 1891, H. D. Lockett, 1892, H. L. C. Brown, 1893, and H. DeSouza in 1894.

In connection with the School is a Theological Institution for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry. This department is intended to supply to Jamaica students the same facilities as are afforded in England to Ministers of the Wesleyan Church. Many Ministers now labouring in this and other islands have passed through the classes at York Castle.

The following are the Terms, payable in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years of age	£40 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	45 “
Pupils above 15 years of age	50 “

The School year is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, and payment is made in half terms. There are five weeks' holidays at Midsummer, and five weeks at Christmas.

Governor, Chaplain, and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. J. Williams, Education Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference.

Head Master—W. H. Mitchell, Esq., M.A., late Mathematical Scholar and Prize-man of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Second Master—W. Felce, Esq., B.A., London University.

Assistant Masters— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{F. K. Boyd, Esq., M.A., Dublin University, Gold Medalist in} \\ \text{Science.} \\ \text{J. Duff, Esq., London University.} \end{array} \right.$

Drawing and Painting—W. H. Mitchell, Esq., M.A.

Music Master—C. Nicholson, Esq.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

THIS School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 Students. The Government granted sixteen maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. They have also to pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Assistants—Mrs. E. Weiss.

Miss E. V. McDaniel.

Miss A. Walder.

Miss R. Armstrong.

MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD.

THIS Institution was commenced in the year 1840, and with one short intermission has been continued ever since. It has done good work in supplying Male Teachers for the Day Schools in connection with the Church of the Brethren, not only in Jamaica but also on the Mosquito Coast and elsewhere. Nearly the whole of the cost of the establishment up to the close of 1885 was borne by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany, but up to the end of 1898 the Government paid maintenance allowance and bonus for 30 students. Owing, however, to retrenchment in the Education Department, maintenance grant has only been paid for 10 students in 1899. There are now 12 students in training.

Principal—Rev. J. Craig, Fairfield, Spur Tree P.O.

Teachers—Mr. Lewison.

Mr. Black.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. East's

arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired and old ones were pulled down. A Student's hall and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor was subsequently added and the Students' Hall was enlarged by the addition of ten dormitories and three rooms for study. The Student's Hall comprises sleeping accommodation for 36 young men, a dining room, rooms for study, three class rooms, a science room with gallery and a library containing about 4,000 volumes.

In 1892 the Rev. D. J. East retired from the presidency after forty years of service; and in the following year he was succeeded by the Rev. Arthur James, B.A., (Ireland.)

Since the Institution was begun in 1843 seventy-six Students have graduated for the Ministry, and seven are now in training; one hundred and fifty-three Schoolmasters have been trained, and twelve are now in the College. The number of Students in residence is nineteen. Of those who have left the College one hundred and fifty-three are, or have been Schoolmasters in Jamaica or the Turks Islands, Santo Domingo, Africa, and Central America, and seventy-five are, or have been, Ministers in this island, or in Hayti, Turks Islands, Cuba, United States of America or elsewhere.

The Theological Students pass Examinations annually under Examiners in England. The Schoolmaster Students are all sent to the Government Examinations.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Normal School Tutor; and Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Master of the Model School. There are 550 scholars registered in the Model School.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years; that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches aided by the donations and subscriptions of friends in Jamaica and England provide for the board and residence of the Theological Students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

Towards the maintenance and education of the Normal School Students grants-in-aid have been received from the Government and also from the "Taylor's Trust Fund" (England.)

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the Normal School for the training of Teachers is open to members of any Christian denomination, and that the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN in this department.

The Rev. P. Williams, of Bethel Town, is the Secretary of the Institution.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

THE object of the College is to prepare boys and young men for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education based upon careful religious training.

The Institution is a Day School, under the direct control of the Jesuit Fathers, who are personally responsible for the good discipline and thorough training of the students entrusted to their care.

The School course is the one usually followed in Colleges of the Society of Jesus: it embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, with Christian Doctrine, History, Natural Science and Mathematics.

Students of the College are prepared for the Cambridge Local as well as for the Civil Service and Jamaica Scholarship Examinations.

The College has its site at 26 North Street, where so many prominent and successful men of all denominations in the island received their education.

The School Fees payable quarterly in advance, are as follow :—

For Day Scholars under 12 years of age, £1 10s.

For Day Scholars over 12 years of age, £2 10s.

Satisfactory testimonials will be required of students who come from other schools. Three months' notice in writing is required before the removal of students from the College.

PRESIDENT.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, V.A. of Jamaica.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. William F. Gregory, S.J., who is assisted in teaching by Rev. Peter Kayser, S.J., and Rev. Edward J. Magrath, S.J. These Professors have had long experience in training youth in the large Jesuit Colleges in the United States.

Address : The Rev. Principal, St. George's College, Kingston, Ja.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School, in Kingston in 1858.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated Convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French Languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a Country Residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the Boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for Boarders :—

For Board, Lodging and Education, £11 5s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For Day Boarders who take their mid-day meal at the Convent and are provided with books and stationery, the terms are £5, payable as above.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

THE KINGSTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

PROVISION has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education and for preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Medical and Legal Professions, and for Matriculation at English and Colonial Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Précis Writing, etc.

Languages—Greek, Latin and French.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, Trigonometry Conic Sections, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a Junior Class of Pupils in preparation for entrance into the Upper Forms of the School.

Mrs. Morrison continues to conduct her Elementary Class at the same premises.

The School Year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition and is divided into four Terms; two of ten and two of eleven weeks each.

The Holidays are four weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and five weeks at Midsummer. The fees for tuition, payable in advance, are as follows:—

For Pupils under 10 years of age ...	...	£1 10 0 per term.
For Pupils between 10 and 12 years age ...	...	1 15 0 “
For Pupils above 12 years of age ...	...	2 10 0 “
The charge for Board payable in advance is ...	...	8 0 0 “
“ “ “ Washing ...	...	1 0 0 “
“ “ “ Repair of pupil's clothing ...	...	0 3 0 “

PRINCIPAL.—W. Morrison, M.A., University and King's College, Aberdeen, assisted by a staff of competent Masters.

The School is situated at No. 135 Orange Street.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College has been established (1) To assist in the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Jamaica. (2) To direct and assist the Catechists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. [For the constitution and powers of this Corporation see Clause 5 of Law 30 of 1870, and the terms of the Charter granted in accordance therewith, and Canon V. of the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica entitled “Of the Incorporated Lay Body.”]

The general management of the College is entrusted to a General Committee.

The College stands in its own grounds some couple of hundred yards from the West Camp Road, between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp.

The educational staff consists of the Warden, Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A., Worcester College and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; and the Tutor, Rev J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Diocesan Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.	
The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.	
The Ven. Archdeacon Downer.	The Rev. Canon McDermot.
“ Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	“ “ Canon Kilburn.
“ “ Canon Simms, M.A.	“ “ F. L. King.
“ “ F. H. Sharpe.	“ “ R. G. Ambrose.
“ “ Canon Wortley.	A. H. Jones, Esq.
Chas. Goldie, Esq.	L. G. Gruchy, Esq.
R. Johnstone, Esq.	
I. R. Latreille, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.	

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THE object for which this School is founded is to provide a sound and liberal education, the religious element of which shall be based distinctly upon the teaching of the Church of England.

The subjects taught include Religious Knowledge, English, Mathematics, Classics and French. Provision has also been made for instruction in Music, Drawing, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Boys are prepared for—The Oxford and Cambridge Locals, the College of Pre-

ceptors, the Civil Service, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica High School.

The School year is divided into three terms—Lent Term beginning in January Summer Term beginning in April, Michaelmas Term beginning in September.

Ample facilities are provided for cricket and all other manly and healthy exercises. A Gymnasium has lately been added to the School.

The fees, payable in advance, are—

For boys under 12, £8 per annum.

“ over 12, £10 “

Patron—The Most Reverend the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Warden—Rev. G. W. Downer, Rector of Kingston.

Headmaster—Rev. M. C. Clare, B.A.

Assistant Masters—Mr. R. W. Bradley, B.A., Camb. and Lond.

Rev. G. H. Thompson.

Mr. N. A. Crosswell, (Cert. Pitman's Shorthand), and others.

Lecturer in Ambulance—P. M. Ragg, Esq., M.B., C.M.,

Gymnasium Instructor—Professor Giavelli.

Drill Serjeant—Col.-Serj. Gregory.

Bursar—Mr. N. Crosswell.

Address—Rev. M. C. Clare, The School House, Church Street, Kingston.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALPHA COTTAGE.

St. Mary's Orphanage was established by the late Very Rev. Thomas Porter, S.J. There are about 20 children in it at present. It is the only Orphanage in the island, is exceedingly well managed and well worthy of public support.

Within the grounds of Alpha Cottage are also two Denominational Industrial Schools. One is licensed by Government for 50 Girls, the other for 53 Boys. The inmates of all these Schools are taught what is usual in Elementary Schools, and the Girls learn strawplaiting, straw hat-making, house cleaning, cooking, washing, baking and the general duties of domestic service. In addition the cultivation of plants useful on small holdings is taught the Boys. When the Boys are sufficiently grounded in Elementary Education they are apprenticed to trades, so that at the end of their term of committal they are actually engaged in trades which enable them to earn their livelihood. This method completely solves the problem intended to be worked out by Industrial Schools, which is :—given a waif and stray, preying on society, to transform it into a wealth-producing member of the community. All other Industrial Schools are satisfied with giving a percentage of their number a more or less perfect knowledge of trades but there is no certainty as to their being able to turn to account the knowledge they may have acquired, or perfect what has been begun.

These Schools are under the charge of Sisters of Mercy most of whom have come over recently from London for this work. With regard to the results of the labours of these Sisters whose life is devoted to their work, we quote from the Official Reports of the Inspector of Schools, for 1892 and 1893 :—

“The Industrial School at Alpha Cottage has fully maintained its position as one of the best managed Institution in the Island. It should be visited by everyone who has anything to do with similar work elsewhere, and who desires to see what can be done with the most unpromising material. It is only quite recently that a Boys' School has been started, but the Girls' School has been long in operation. though of recent years it has been much enlarged. The Elementary School is re-

“markably successful, especially when we consider the mental condition of nearly all the children on admission, whilst the needlework, &c., and the cultivation of flowers and vegetables receive their due share of attention. The greatest credit is due to the Nuns and all connected with the management.

“The Schools at Alpha Cottage have continued to be conducted as admirably as heretofore, and have elicited the warm commendation of the Inspector who examined them. The progress made by these little waifs and strays in elementary education alone needs to be seen to be fully appreciated; whilst at the same time the training of the hand and eye is not neglected. The Boys School is a comparatively recent addition, but it has commenced very satisfactorily, and will doubtless be as successful as the older branch of the Institution. An excellent feature is a drum and fife band, to which the boys naturally take with enthusiasm.”

At the Jamaica Exhibition, in 1891, a Gold Medal was awarded to the Schools at Alpha for Industrial Art Work. The same work gained a Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

A high school has been opened, the general design of which is to impart a superior education on the lines of the English schools. In connection with it there is a Kindergarten and preparatory school for little boys: the average attendance is 40.

ST. CLAVER'S ORPHANAGE, SPANISH TOWN.

This is a most interesting experiment, which aims at being entirely self-sustaining; independent both of eleemosynary and Government assistance. Up to this, as in all first attempts at cultivation, the first, second and third years show greater expenditure than receipts; but another year when the workers have acquired greater experience will probably lead to a different result. It is encouraging that those best fitted to judge have no doubt that the calculations of those who undertook the work are well founded.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy from St. Mary's Industrial School. They have about 60 boys under their charge in this Orphanage.

THE BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children. Within a few months twelve girls—the full (ordinary) number—were admitted, and since that time the work has steadily progressed.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not larger than a good-sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The Orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot cocoanut oil, and granadilla and other preserves, chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the Day School for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday School and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Rev. W. Whiteley, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as

Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Governess, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

HOPE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In October, 1893, this school was transferred from the Inspector of Industrial Schools to the Director of Public Gardens.

The boys over 12 years of age have two hours a day in school, during which time they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. During the rest of the day they are working in Hope Gardens. The boys under 12 are for three hours a day in school, and for the remainder of the time they are engaged in work about the buildings and the grounds of the school.

The Superintendent gives the whole school half an hour's practical teaching every day on the cultivation of various products, and on the elements of agriculture.

The Superintending Inspector of Schools reports that "the school may now be fairly considered a first-class one."

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

[On account of the increasing size of the Handbook it has been necessary to leave out the interesting accounts of the early history of the Churches, for which the reader is referred to the Handbook of 1891.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the Deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of Crown Government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

Law 30 of 1870, which was passed by the Legislative Council, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."* The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-

* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.

thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church, Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1898* it may be interesting to know that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £24,936.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,238.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,350. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £26 to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £100 each for Removal Expenses of Clergy and Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, Diocesan Secretary, the Accountant, the Clerk, and the Auditor, cost £630. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £40. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Pension, Copying, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sastentation Fund to the Poor Churches amounted to £722.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies

* Later figures not yet available.

in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial, Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the Clergy and Catechists and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The Capital Funds of the Church on 31st December, 1897, consisted of £47,700 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £2,000, and Colonial Bishoprics Fund £1,500. Total, £51,200 0s. 0d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1899.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£ 2,115 17 0	119
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0	270
27th "	Feb. 1896	...	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3	309
28th "	Feb. 1897	...	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11	299
29th "	Feb. 1893	...	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6	295
30th "	Feb. 1899	...	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6	299

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, President.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

T. L. Harvey, Esq., Legal Adviser.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

S. C. Burke, Esq.

A. H. Jones, Esq.

J. F. Cargill, M.D.

Dr. Pringle, C.M.G.

E. Nuttall, Esq., Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex Officio Members.

The Lord Archbishop, President.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacons Downer and Davis.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Elected by the Synod.

Ven. Archdeacon Downer

Rev. Canon Kilburn

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

Rev. J. W. Austin

Rev. Canon MacDermot

Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

Rev. R. G. Ambrose

Rev. R. Harding.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

Ven. Archdeacon Davis

Rev. J. D. Ellis

Rev. Canon Wortley

Charles Goldie, Esq.

R. Johnstone, Esq.

L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

A. H. Jones, Esq.

W. E. Sant, Esq.

F. Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.

Hon. S. O. Burke.

J. W. Mennell, Esq.

Hon. Dr. Pringle

C. P. Bovell, Esq.

A. N. Dixon, Esq.

E. Vickers, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. S. C. Burke, Chairman.

A. H. Jones, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

*Permanent Members.*The Lord Archbishop.
The Assistant Bishop.
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated
Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
2. C. A. T. Fursden, Esq.
3. L. Isaacs, Esq.
4. R. Johnstone, Esq.
5. Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.
6. Hon. V. G. Bell

7. L. G. Gruchy, Esq.
8. F. Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.
9. Rev. Canon Kilburn
10. W. E. Sant, Esq.
11. E. J. Sadler, Esq.
12. E. Vickers, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary

I. R. Latrielle, Accountant

Rev. Canon Simms, Hon. Sec. W.O. & C.P.
Funds

C. O. Magnan, Auditor.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

Oscar Marescaux, Esq.

C. G. Farquharson, Esq.

Hon. James Allwood.

} Business Referees.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D. Canterbury.
 Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A. 67, Belsize Park, London, N.W.
 Rev. E. H. Pearce, M.A. The Vicarage, Kg. Edward St., London, E.C.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, Madison Ave., New York.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A. Toronto, Canada.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D. Archdeacon of Surrey.
 Ven. G. W. Downer Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. Canon MacDermot Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A. Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Canon MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston	Parish Church	G. W. Downer
		M. C. Clare
		G. H. Thompson
	St. George's	H. H. Kilburn
	St. Michael's	J. B. Ellis
	Port Royal	R. G. Ambrose
	Allman Town And 6 Mission Stations	J. Massiah C. H. Coles A. B. Mullings
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
	The Grove	C. R. G. Thomas
	Woodford	D. W. Bland
	Craigton	D. W. Bland
	Clifton	H. M. F. MacDermot
	Mavis Bank	T. P. George

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	Mount James	J. N. Swaby
	Brandon Hill	
	St. Christopher's	W. M. Whiteley
	Stony Hill	
	St. Luke's	B. J. Shaul
St. Thomas	And 8 Mission Stations	
	Morant Bay	R. J. MacPherson
	Yallahs	Vacant
	Woburn Lawn	
	Blue Mtn. Valley	A. A. Hedmann
	Bath	
	Golden Grove	J. A. Bowen
Portland	And 4 Mission Stations	
	Port Antonio	T. Harty
	Manchioneal	C. C. Douce
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce
	Boston	C. C. Douce
	St. Margaret's Bay	J. Thomas
	Hope Bay	Thos. Banbury
	Buff Bay	C. E. Tomlinson
	Birnam Wood	W. J. Dewdney
	Moore Town	F. Scurfield
	And 10 Mission Stations	C. E. Tomlinson
St. Catherine	The Cathedral	E. J. Wortley
	Trinity, Sp. Town	C. M. Buckley
	Harewood	G. C. Linton
	Linstead	R. Harding
	St. Faith's	G. C. Linton
	Somerset Hall	J. S. Fraser
	Lluidas Vale	
	Point Hill	A. Brown
	St. John's	
	O. P. Church	Rev. J. S. Fraser
	Old Harbour	C. H. Swaby
	St. Philip's	C. H. Swaby
	Highgate	Catechist
	And 9 Mission Stations	
Clarendon	Chapelton	C. P. Muirhead
	Arthur's Seat	A. Brown
	Lime Savannah	J. D. Hunt
	Milk River	
	Kemp's Hill	A. B. Williams
	Portland	C. T. Husband
	Hayes	C. T. Husband
	Vere, St. Peter's	C. T. Husband
St. Mary	And 10 Mission Stations	
	Port Maria	J. H. Graham
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.
	Highgate	S. A. Swaby
	Annotto Bay	F. M. H. Mercier, B.A.
	Scott's Hall	A. C. S. Smyth
	Gayle	S. A. Swaby
	Labyrinth	F. H. Sharpe
Manchester	And 8 Mission Stations	
	Mandeville	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet
	Mile Gully	H. Clarke
	Christiana	E. Clarke
	Porus	J. Cass
		W. Lund

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Manchester, <i>contd.</i>	Snowdon . Chantilly . Providence . Pratville . Keynsham . Balaclava . And 6 Mission Stations	F. L. King W. Lund F. L. King T. A. Fraser F. H. Perkins F. H. Perkins
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay . Ocho Rios . Brown's Town . Aboukir . Guy's Hill . Claremont . Gibraltar . And 7 Mission Stations	R. J. Ripley G. S. Grange J. P. Hall S. I. Moodie J. W. Graham J. T. H. Chandler Catechist
St. Elizabeth	Black River . Lacovia . Gilnock . Mount Hermon . Nain . St. Alban's . Plains . St. Mary . Siloah . Whitehall . Mayfield . And 8 Mission Stations	C. Melville B. A. S. MacCalla A. P. Kennedy A. E. Lewis A. E. Lewis A. P. Kennedy C. T. Rickard J. D. Ellis B. A. S. MacCalla E. D. Tinling C. T. Rickard
Westmoreland	Sav.-la-Mar . Trinity . Bluefields . Kings . St. Paul's . Negril . Petersfield . Darliston . New Road . And 5 Mission Stations	C. H. Davis J. J. C. Ormsby S. J. Vaughan S. Negus R. L. Reid W. Heaver E. D. Tinling
Hanover	Lucea . Green Island . St. Saviour's . And 6 Mission Stations	E. J. Thomas J. N. Somerville J. Rigg
St. James	Montego Bay . Holy Trinity . Marley . Montpelier . And 5 Mission Stations	J. W. Austin G. B. Hall H. F. R. Sharpe C. G. McGregor
Trelawny	Falmouth . Swanswick . Rio Bueno . Stewart Town . St. Silas . Albert Town . And 4 Mission Stations.	E. A. Stewart H. A. Cover W. E. Evelyn, B.A. W. Noble J. P. Hall F. H. Perkins J. R. M. Cass

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has ten Churches, four Clergymen, and one unpaid Lay Missionary and 2,000 to 2,400 Communicants, twelve Day Schools, ten Sunday Schools with Scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are seven others situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth—Medina, Hyde Park, Thornton, Retirement, Accompong, Cambridge, and Giddy Hall.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant.

The Services of the Church in Kingston are as follows:—

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Public Worship: Forenoon at 11 a.m., Evening at 7 p.m., Sunday School: Morning at 9.30 a.m.

WEEK-DAY SERVICE.—Wednesdays: Prayer Meeting at 7 p.m.

The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sunday in January, Easter Sunday, first Sunday in July and first Sunday in October.

Miss Mayo's Bible-class for women meets every Monday evening at six o'clock in the lower Collegiate Hall.

There is a Young Man's Guild in connection with the Church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a Gymnasium and Reading Room in connection with the Guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. W. Graham is Moderator.

The premises formerly known and occupied as the Collegiate School have been repaired—indeed it might be said replaced by a building which contains two halls—the upper and the lower. The lower is for the Sunday School, while the upper is for Congregational Meetings—for Literary Meetings—and for such Public Meetings as may be sanctioned by the Committee of the Church. The building, which has cost about a thousand pounds to repair, is now known as *The Collegiate*.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000 £1,200 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent., and £300 in Permanent Building Society is invested in behalf of the Church at Medina.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Medina	Rev. J. Maxwell	Black River.
Hyde Park	Rev. W. S. Lea	} Siloah.
Thornton	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Retirement	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Accompong	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Glen Stuart	Rev. W. S. Lea	} Black River.
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Cambridge	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Green Valley	Mr. Buckland	
	Rev. J. Maxwell	

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE is a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church is that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street. They have besides about 20 Chapels in various parts of the Island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by Missionaries resident in the country.

HOURS OF SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays : 6.30, 7.30, 9 a.m., and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days : 5.45 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays : 7 p.m.

From the 15th October to 15th of March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

At the Bishop's House, 26 North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. Charles Gordon,
Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar
Apostolic of Jamaica.
Rev. William Spillman, S.J.
Rev. John J. Collins, S.J.

Rev. James Noonan, S.J.
Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, S.J.
Rev. Edward Magrath, S.J.
Rev. P. Kayser, S.J.
Rev. W. F. Gregory, S.J.

All Saint. Duncans P.O.

Rev. A. Emerick, S.J.

Reading, Anchovy Post Office.

Rev. J. J. Broderick, S.J.

Spring Hill P.O.

Rev. D. Lynch, S.J.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Besides several Elementary Schools in Town and Country there are in Kingston

- 1—St. George's College, in which a good Classical, Scientific and commercial Education is imparted to Day Scholars and Boarders. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon is the President of the College. The Jesuit Fathers direct the studies and deliver lectures to the students.
- 2—The Franciscan Convent, Duke Street, where besides large and most efficient Elementary Schools and a Training College for Elementary Women Teachers, there is a Boarding School in which from 60 to 70 pupils receive Higher Education, in conjunction with a considerable number of Day Scholars. The Sisters of this Convent have charge, at Duke Street, Marango Pen on Hope Road, North Street and Spanish Town, of first-class Elementary Schools. The Superioress is the Reverend Mother Paula.
- 3—The Convent of Mercy, Camp Road.—In this establishment, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy from Bermondsey, London, there are two Industrial Schools, a High School and a Kindergarten. The Orphanage is described fully on page 344 of this Handbook.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE foundation of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica was laid by a few black and coloured men who came from America to this Island in 1783. Some of them were slaves in the United States, who were granted liberty by their owners. Some were Christians when they arrived in Jamaica, but others were converted after their arrival. The most noted of these men were George Lisle, George Lewis, George Gibb and Moses Baker.

It was chiefly through Moses Baker's representations, that the English Baptist Missionary Society was led to take up missionary work in Jamaica. The first Missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe, who landed at Montego Bay, February 23rd, 1814. He commenced his earnest labours in Trelawny and St. James, but died in little more than two years after his arrival. In 1815 a second Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, was appointed, whose labours were commenced near Old Harbour, but who afterwards

removed to Kingston, and ere long had a Church containing 400 communicants. Mr. Compere was followed by the Rev. James Coultart, who arrived in Kingston, May 9th, 1817. Thus at important centres, north and south, the Mission was started, and in a very short time, so diligent and successful were the Missionaries, the work extended until its influence was felt, and Churches were formed, in almost every part of the island. The Missionary Society were gratified with the progress made, and generously supplied the Mission with men and means as fully as they were able. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery; and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and therefore received an unusually large share of the persecution.

The published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1898, shews that there are 177 Churches connected with it, in which Churches there are 33,638 members and 3,676 inquirers. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 80,644 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1898 the Churches contributed £2,010 5s. for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the Churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist Churches in the Island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1899, are:—

Chairman—Rev. S. J. Washington, Porus.

Chairman Elect, 1900—Rev. G. House, St. Ann's Bay.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers and Schoolmasters. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. E. J. Hewett, Anchovy. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Day and Sunday Schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,200, and there are at present 5 Foreign and 5 Home Missionaries, supported in whole or in part by the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the Cayman Islands. The Missionary in Honduras (British) is wholly supported by funds raised in that country. A mission to the East Indians in Jamaica is also carried on.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. P. F. Schoburgh, Adelphi. This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shews that there are 2,523 Teachers and 25,381 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *Day School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. C. Chapman, Montego Bay. There were in 1897, in connection with the denomination, 231 Schools, with 23,846 children enrolled, and 14,101 in average attendance.

5. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Washington, Porus.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Arnett, E.	Linstead	Kendon, J. J.	Linstead
Barron, Charles	Ulster Spring	Kingdon, John	Falmouth
Bennett, C. M.	Moneague	Kirkham, A. G.	Sav.-la-Mar
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Linton, J. S.	Gayle
Bennett, J. G.†	Dry Harbour	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, C. S.	Gayle	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, T. N.	St. David	McCaulay, J.	Cave Valley
Brown, W. N.	Montego Bay	Mornan, W. J.	Port Antonio
Brown, W. D.	Kingston	Mowl, Edwin	Cedar Valley
Burke, Windsor	Point Hill	Murphy, J. B.	Chapelton
Chapman, Charles	Montego Bay	O'Meally, Patrick†	Ulster Spring
Christie, W. M.	Flint River	Pearn, W.	Annotto Bay
Collie, G. S.†	Ulster Spring	Pratt, W., M.A.	Kingston
Cunning, E. H.	Bath	Schooburgh, P. F.	Adelphi
Dillon, J. T.	Old Harbour	Shaw, M. A. N.	
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sibley, Charles	Balaclava
Duckett, Angus†	Four Paths	Sibley, W. P.	Hector's River
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Smythe, L. A.	
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Somers, T. G.	Spanish Town
Fray, Ellis	Duncans	Steele, J. J.	Rio Bueno
Gordon, J. J.†	Ewarton	Touzalin, E. J.	Sav.-la-Mar
Gooden, A. M.	Milk River	Tucker, Leonard, M.A.*	Calabar College, Kingston
Head, William	Cave Valley	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Turner, George	Croft's Hill
Hewett, E. J.	Anchovy	Washington, S. J.	Porus
Hobson, R. H.	Old Harbour	Watson, A. P.	Blue Mtn. Valley
House, George	St. Ann's Bay	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
Hutchins, T. C.	Montego Bay	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
James, A., B.A.†	Calabar College, Kingston	Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
James, R. R.	St. Margaret's Bay	Yair, John	Luca
Jones, Edward	Riversdale		

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. The Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-two, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are nineteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now four such Catechists at work, Mr. Jonathan Rajkumar Lall, at Ewing's Caymanas, St. Catherine, Mr. Simon Siboo, at Paul Island, Westmoreland, and Mr. Chedami at Linstead, St. Catherine. Mr. Kangaloo, at Kingston, and two more are on their way from Trinidad. Miss Croll, late Zenana Missionary in India, labours among the East Indian women in Kingston, Hope and Mona. Two East Indian Churches have been built, and a third is being erected. There are 92 Church mem-

* Tutor of Calabar College.

† Without pastoral charge.

‡ Principal of Calabar College.

bers, and there have been 216 baptised. Some Schools have been established for the education of East Indian children. This Mission is superintended by the Rev. W. F. Martin, M.A., who from a residence of 10 years in India knows Hindi and understands the East Indian character.

The Official Organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. Luke, Christiana P.O., and Rev. J. Hunter, M.A., Kingston.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D., Convener, and T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. H. Scott, Rev. G. McNeill, Rev. J. McDonald.

The General Board appointed by Synod consists of Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Chairman, T. F. Roxburgh, honorary member A. D. Cadenhead, Esqs. *ex officio*, Revs. R. Johnston, B.D., G. McNeill, J. Hunter, M.A.; J. D. Robertson, H. Scott, H. H. Hamilton, Jas. Macnee, J. McDonald, J. W. Grant, T. D. Macnee.

The General Board meets quarterly. It has the oversight of the mission work of the Church, and deals with the questions of Finance and Education.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the Island of the Grand Cayman, and since 1891 there have been two. The present ministers are the Rev. J. E. Martin and the Rev. T. Redpath. There are under their care eight churches with about 700 communicants and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Scotland.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameison, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The students were taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They studied systematic and pastoral theology; were carried daily along a course of careful exegetic study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments; and were instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons. On Dr. Robb's resignation in 1889 the Mission Board disposed of the Kingston premises. The students have now a four years course of instruction under the Rev. Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D., of New Broughton.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 62 congregations, and 30 ordained Ministers, of whom 21 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 11 are natives of the island. There are 32 Catechists and 397 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The communicants at 31st October, 1898, numbered 11,133; the candidates, 1,693; Sunday Schools, 99; Sabbath classes, 896; adults in these classes, 2,631; children, 8,587; Teachers, 905; Day Schools, 78; Scholars on Roll, 8,053; Average Attendance, 5,011; money given for all purposes, £6,723 13s. 5d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1898-99 is the Rev. J. M. Macnee, Lucea.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Castleton P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN		
Falmouth	PRESBYTERY.	Falmouth
Bellevue	J. W. Grant	"
Reid's Friendship	John Smith	"
Hampden	L. Miller	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	Little River
Montego Bay	Thos. D. McNee	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	A. H. Hamilton	Bethel Town
Mount Hermon	"	"
THE WESTERN		
Sav.-la-Mar	PRESBYTERY.	Sav.-la-Mar
Friendship	T. B. Prentice	"
Stirling	"	"
Little London	"	"
Riverside	John McDonald	Mount Moriah
Cocoon	"	"
Lucea	Jas. MacNee	Lucea
Jericho	"	"
Green Island	"	"
Negril	"	"
Brownsville	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Flint River
Carlisle Memorial	"	"
Askenish	H. A. U. Powell	Lucea
Maryland	"	"
THE SOUTHERN		
New Broughton	PRESBYTERY.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	"
Alligator Pond	"	"
Marley Hill	J. W. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Ebenezer	W. F. Martin, M.A.	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	George McNeil	Walderston
Baillieston	"	"
Bryce Church	James Luke	Christians
Victoria Town	W. S. Smith, M.A.	Milk River
Longwood	"	"
THE NORTH-EASTERN		
Port Maria	PRESBYTERY.	Hampstead
Hampstead	Henry Scott	"
Carron Hall	S. McDowell	Pear Tree Grove
Seafield	"	"
Salem	Edward Ross, M.A.	Albany
Camberwell	"	"
Eliot	"	"
Goshen	H. H. Hamilton	Gayle
Lauriston	"	"
Jamieson	"	"
Rose Hill	T. Grant	Richmond
Brainerd	"	"
Cedar Valley	I. N. D. Gordon	Linstead
THE SOUTH-EASTERN		
St. Andrew's Church	PRESBYTERY.	Kingston
St. John's	John Hunter, M.A.	Kingston
Mt. Carmel	S. R. Brathwaite	Chapelton
Light-of-the-Valley	C. A. Wilson	"
Chapelton	Jas. Ballantine	Chapelton
Ewing's Caymanas	Jas. D. Robertson	Spanish Town
Chesterfield	W. Y. Turner, M.D.	Castleton
Brandon Hill	"	"
Castleton	"	"
George Town, Gd. Cayman	J. E. Martin	Gd. Cayman
West Bay	"	"
Prospect	"	"
Bodden Town	T. Redpath	"
East End, Green Bay	"	"

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its Churches in the Island, they adopted the Congregational or Independent form of Church Government; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 24 Churches, and a number of outstations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 8 ordained Ministers, 12 Catechists, 3,438 Church members (communicants), 399 candidates and inquirers. The adherents number some 10,000. In connection with the Sabbath Schools there are 32 schools, 191 Teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the Churches is represented by 30 Public Day Schools, in which there are over 3,079 children, with an average attendance of 1,866. These schools earned, in 1897, a Government grant of £1,588 8s. 3d.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational Ministers, the stations in which they labour, congregations and Church membership:

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston . . .	600	Rev. Wm. Priestnall	Woodside . . .	30	Rev. C. H. Baker
Shortwood . . .	300		Content . . .	110	
Rosedale . . .	250		Pleasant Valley . . .	100	
Porus . . .	900		Chapelton . . .	550	
Redberry . . .	140	Rev. James Watson	Bread-Nut . . .		Rev. Alex. Eastwood
Trinity . . .	140		Bottom . . .	310	
Mount Airey . . .	140		Mount Liberty . . .	100	
Richmond . . .			Alexandria . . .	60	
Park . . .	140	Rev. G. Bailey	Collington . . .	60	Rev. W. B. Esson
Mandeville . . .	800		Mount Tabor . . .	120	
New Green . . .	140		Taremount . . .	300	
Broad Leaf . . .	150		Mount Zion . . .	450	
Royal Flat . . .	120	Rev. James Watson	Rutlands . . .	150	Rev. A. P. Thomas
Richmond . . .	160		Tabernacle . . .	150	
Heart's-Ease . . .	100		Long Look . . .	100	
Harry Watch . . .	200		Wilbury . . .	300	
Davyton . . .	650	Rev. C. H. Baker	Lucky Valley . . .	60	Rev. G. H. Lea
Blue Mountain . . .	135		Mount Effort . . .	60	
Peace River . . .	80		Top Hill . . .	60	
Bellefield . . .	163		First Hill . . .	450	
Four Paths . . .	500	Total	Dry Harbour . . .	500	10,238
Brixton Hill . . .	490		Claremont . . .	200	
Rock . . .	160				

THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNEXION IN JAMAICA.

THE West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declensions in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are

the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labours and encourage to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country and the report for 1897 gives 23,338 full and accredited members; 1,674 probationers, and 13,856 Sabbath scholars; one hundred and fifty Chapels and one hundred and ten other preaching places.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and 150 Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the Conference. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel. Besides these there is a third well-built Chapel in the city called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Port Morant, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, Mandeville and Sav-la-Mar, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Stewart Town, Epworth, Oracabessa, Newstead, Hampstead, and Lionel Town, are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and with in recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures.

The sum of £200,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

The sittings provided are forty-eight thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Church in 1884 to grant to the Churches in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies their full status, on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference, was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Churches in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference; and they assemble once in three years in a General Conference.

Jamaica, with Turks Island, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 24,429 full and accredited members and 52 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. Thomas M. Geddes, President; Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D., Vice-President; Rev. John Duff, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1885.

The Conference is divided into five District Synods, thus: No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of District Synods are Rev. G. Lockett, Rev.

John Duff, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Rev. S. L. Lindo, and the Rev. T. R. Picot.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and of the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued monthly, under the editorship of the Rev. A. H. Aguilar, now exists under the auspices of the Connexion in the island, with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

A book depôt for the sale of healthy and helpful literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connexion, and the Rev. W. R. Griffin is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1896, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Chapels	153	Attendants on public worship	71,270
Preaching Places	110	Sabbath Schools	147
Ministers	49	Sabbath Scholars	14,773
Lay Preachers	269	Day Schools	120
Members	22,741	Pupils	13,766
Probationers	1,715	Value of Connexional property	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Western Conference are :—

Rev. T. M. Geddes, President of the Conference, Kingston.	Rev. T. R. Picot, Cape Haiti, Haiti.
Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Vice-President, Brown's Town.	Rev. W. S. Smith, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Rev. John A. McIntosh, Duncans.	Rev. E. Mair, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. C. M. Clark, Morant Bay.	Rev. J. James, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. G. Lockett, Governor Barbican High School for Girls, Kingston.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Manchioneal.
Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Spanish Town.	Rev. G. H. B. Hay, Kingston.
Rev. J. Duff, Secretary of the Conference, Montego Bay.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Mountainside
Rev. H. T. Page, Cave Valley.	Rev. George S. Lamb, Kingston
Rev. W. J. Williams, Education Secretary and Governor York Castle High School, York Castle P.O.	Rev. C. C. Wallace, Port Royal.
Rev. A. M. Smith, Gordon Town.	Rev. A. Lambert, Black River.
Rev. W. Baillie, Sav-la-Mar.	Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Turks Island.
Rev. N. A. Bagueie, Chapelton.	Rev. W. J. Maund, Bath.
Rev. R. M. Parnter, Claremont.	Rev. H. G. Clerk, Retreat.
Rev. S. L. Lindo, Port Antonio.	Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Colon, U.S.C.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Chapel Secretary, May Pen.	Rev. A. L. Johnson, Yallahs.
Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley.	Rev. T. A. Glasspole, Guy's Hill.
Rev. W. Griffin, Kingston.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Lucea.
Rev. C. Reynolds, Williamsfield.	Rev. Auguste Albert, Les Cayes, Haiti.
Rev. W. H. Atkin, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. Henri Belloncle, Jeremie, Haiti.
Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, Ramble.	Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., Glengoffe.
Rev. J. Grant, Falmouth.	Rev. William E. Mears, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. A. W. Geddes, Panama, U.S.C.	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Buff Ray.
	Rev. R. W. McLarty, Port Morant
	Rev. R. H. Sloley, Montego Bay.
	Rev. M. C. Surgeon, Ulster Spring.
	Rev. A. Cresser, Puerto Plata, Haiti.
	Rev. E. G. Cooke, Linstead.
	Rev. T. P. Russell, Moneague.

FOREIGN MISSION.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica has commenced the work of a Foreign Mission, having sent down its first Missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as to the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. The Rev. A. W. Geddes is the Missionary, and his address is Box 203 Panama, U.S.C. There is an Assistant Missionary, the Rev. W. J. Jacobs, who resides at Colon. The Missions in Haiti and Santo Domingo handed over to us by the British Conference are also continued.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The organization of the Conferences was completed in 1885, when the first General Conference assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The second session of the General Conference was opened in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th March, 1888, third in Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 16th March, 1891, and the fourth in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th March, 1894. The gathering of Ministers from all parts of the West Indies attract much attention and bring to the community the opportunity of hearing several preachers of great ability. The Rev. Thomas M. Geddes is President, and the Rev. John Duff, Secretary of the General Conference.

Note—No General Conference was held in 1897.

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1891.

	No. of Chapels.	Preaching places.	Ministers.	Catechists.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Junior Members.	On trial.	Church Members.	Day Scholars.	Teachers.	Sabbath Scholars.	Teachers.	Higher Education.
I. Western Annual Con.	129	98	45	5	237	184	5,252	1,597	22,999	1,221	128	14,577	1,310	1 High School, Boys 94 1 High School, Girls 4
II. Eastern Annual Con.	150	68	56	5	221	153	3,004	979	24,744	16,695	275	16,233	1,446	1 High School, Boys 30 1 High School, Girls 41
Total	279	166	101	10	458	337	8,256	2,576	47,743	28,916	403	30,810	2,756	4
Increase	12	—	14	7	—	96	2,251	489	3,242	3,448	86	1,287	142	1
Decrease	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1894.

	No. of Chapels.	Preaching places.	Ministers.	Catechists.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Junior Members.	On trial.	Church Members.	Day Scholars.	Teachers.	Sabbath Scholars.	Teachers.	Higher Education.
I. Eastern Annual Con.	147	65	55	3	232	164	3,692	1,321	23,933	18,756	223	16,715	1,439	1 High School—Boys. 1 High School—Girls.
II. Western Annual Con.	140	103	3	3	251	142	6,051	1,759	24,299	15,337	171	16,001	1,353	1 High School—Boys. 1 High School—Girls.
Total	287	168	108	6	483	306	9,345	3,080	48,232	34,093	399	32,746	2,792	4
Increase	8	2	7	—	25	—	7,092	506	489	5,177	91	1,906	36	—
Decrease	—	—	—	4	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which Bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Churches. The Conference, or governing body of the Wesleyan Churches at that time consisted entirely of ministers, the laity being entirely excluded from its deliberations, and having no share in its proceedings or authority. Several disruptions took place as protests against this exclusively clerical, self-elected, non representative form of church government and administration and many minor Methodist bodies were formed in which the laity were given representation.

The United Methodist Free Churches have now a membership of over 90,000, of whom over 11,000 are in the colonies and Foreign Mission Field.

The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of ten groups of churches comprising 43 individual churches and mission stations. At nearly all the stations a day school is maintained which in addition to Government Grants re-

* Including 3 Supernumeraries

† Including 2 Supernumeraries.

ceives aid from the Missionary Committee in England. The amount raised in 1898 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Church and Day School building, &c., was over £1,400. A sum of about £1,500 being contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. Each Church conducts its internal affairs for itself subject to the provisions of the foundation deed of the denomination and the laws passed in the Annual Assembly from year to year. A General Superintendent appointed by the Annual Assembly is in charge of the whole of the churches in the island, as also of the missions in Central America. The Annual District Meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year. All the Churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

The following is the list of Ministers and Stations for the year 1899:—

Rev. Francis Bavin, Kingston, General Superintendent
and Chairman of the District.

Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Richmond, Vice-Chairman.

Rev. Jas. Roberts, Gordon Town, Secretary.

Mr. W. M. Davis, Kingston, Treasurer.

Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	Rev. Francis Bavin	Kingston
Ewarton (St. Catherine)	Rev. William Griffith	
St. Andrew—	Mr. J. Z. Johnson { Cate- " G. L. Young { chists	Stony Hill
Stony Hill		
Cavaliers	In charge of General Superintendent	Kingston
Mount Prospect		
Gordon Town	Mr. J. P. Leigh (Catechist)	Lawrence Tavern
Constitution Hill		
Rock Hall.	Rev. J. I. Kirschmann	"
Content		
Bethuel	Rev. E. J. C. McPherson (Assistant Minister)	Bartons
Belmont		
St. Catherine—	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Richmond
Mizpah		
Allman Hill	Rev. S. E. Williams	Enfield
Brown's Hall		
Doddington	Rev. A. J. Ellis	Claremont
Old Works		
Mount Pleasant	Rev. J. K. Philips (Assistant Minister)	Frankfield
Kentish		
Mountain River	Rev. John Chinn	Boca del Toro, Rep- of Colombia.
Blue Hole		
St. Mary—	Mr. J. S. Millar, (Catechist)	
Mount Regale		
Lewisburg		
Rock River		
Marlborough		
Job's Hill		
Richmond		
Enfield		
Pontefract		
Devon		
St. Ann—		
Claremont		
Walker's Wood		
Brittonville		
Beecher Town		
Golden Grove		
Clarendon—		
Frankfield		
Crooked River		
Unity		
Desire		
U. S. Colombia—		
Boca del Toro		
Old Bank		
Boca del Drago		
Wari Biari		

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity—its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practice which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent, that we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with all our brethren in peace and charity. * * * Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the first place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. At the present time they number 10,029 Congregations, 5,780 Ministers, and 1,051,079 members. They have 50 Missionaries in the foreign field, and they sustain 20 Colleges.

The work in Jamaica was begun in the year 1858 by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, under the auspices of the American Christian Missionary Society. He established a Church in Kingston and opened several Mission Stations in the mountain districts, but after the departure of Mr. Beardslee from the island the work was suspended for several years.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Mission was formed in Indianapolis Indiana, by a few Christian women who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the resuscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Since then the work has been continued. There are now twenty Churches, grouped in seven Districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. C. E. Randall, Kingston.

Vice-President—Rev. Neil MacLeod, Halfway Tree.

Secretary—Rev. A. C. McHardy, Bull Bay.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Rev. C. E. Randall	Kingston
Torrington	" "	" "
Mount Olivet	" A. C. McHardy	Bull Bay
Bloxburgh	" "	" "
Bushy Park	" "	" "
Mount Zion	" "	" "
King's Gate	" Neil MacLeod	Halfway Tree
New Bethel	" "	" "
Carmel	" "	" "
Providence	" A. W. Meredith	Castleton
Chesterfield	" "	" "
Flint River	" "	" "
Mamby Vale	" "	" "
Oberlin	" G. D. Purdy	Lawrence Tavern
Manning's Hill	" "	" "
Lucky Hill	" "	" "
Bethel	" H. Morris	Highgate
Airy Mount	" "	" "
Fairy Hill	" P. M. Robinson	Buff Bay
Berea	" "	" "

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, (commonly called Moravians, from the fact, that her original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Curies and two other Missionaries settled on the Bogue Estate, in north-eastern St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun, and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labours rising out of it, proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties, they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Church has in Jamaica, twenty (20) principal stations, besides out-stations. Most of these are in the western end of the island, chiefly in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland; their operations extend into St. James and Clarendon; and in 1893 a congregation was organized in Kingston.

The number of communicants at the close of 1897 was 7,324, with a total membership of 17,060. The number of Sunday Scholars was 6,177. There were 20 first-class, 42 second-class and 12 third-class Day Schools in connection with the Church, attended by 8,851 scholars, taught by 51 male and 23 women Teachers.

The Church has for many years maintained two Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these Colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the late Rev. Mr. Holland, and has been successfully carried on ever since. It has always enjoyed the advantage of an able teaching staff, and the teachers turned out have as a rule been most successful in their profession. The present staff consists of the Rev. Joseph Craig, Director; with Messrs. Weiss, Lewison and Black, as Assistants. There were 29 students in attendance in 1896.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861, and for many years was the only institution for the training of women in the island. Owing to various circumstances it was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The College had 24 students in attendance in 1896. The teaching staff consist of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; Mrs. Weiss, Miss Walder and Miss Glanville.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Conference which meets, as a rule, once a year. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, a final voice. The Church is directed, between Conference, by its Executive, the Western Provincial Conference, the members of which are the Rev. F. P. Wilde, the Rev. S. C. Ashton, and the Rev. Augustus Westphal. There is at present no resident Bishop.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregation served by them:—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke	25 Hanover Street	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D. Chairman of the Conference	Bethabara	Newport
	Geo. H. Lopp	Bethany	Mile Gully
	Archibald Clarke	Broadleaf	Porus
	Augustus Westphal, B.D.	Fairfield	Spur Tree
	Walter Hawk	Mizpah	Shooter's Hill
	J. Ernest Harvey	Nazareth	Maldstone
	Frederick Smith	Moravia	Christiana
	Wm. Reid, Asst.	Patrick Town	Newport
	Joseph Walker, Asst.	Beulah	Christiana
	Joseph Craig	Director of College, Fairfield	Spur Tree

MORAVIAN MINISTERS, *continued*.

Parish.	Name of Minister.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
St. Elizabeth	John Meek, Asst. S. C. Ashton James Carnagie Hy. Cambridge, Asst Jas. Gale Richard Gale F. Weiss Peter Larsen ...	Aberdeen Bethlehem Carisbrook Dober Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley	Siloah Malvern Lacovia Black River Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield ...
Westmoreland	An Assistant Wm. Morris Samuel Allen Vacant	Beaufort Carmel Salem	Watson's Hill Darliston Newmarket Bluefields
St. James	C. P. Watson	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	H. Cambridge, Jr., Asst. J. J. Seiler R. Campbell	Ritchies Emeritus	Spaldings Newport Black River

THE JAMAICA INDEPENDENT SOCIAL BAPTIST UNION.

THE above-named Union was organized on the 16th day of January, 1897, by the following Independent Baptist Ministers of the Island:—

CHAIRMAN—Rev. M. B. Campbell.

SECRETARY—Rev. A. A. Austin.

Rev. W. W. Durrant

Rev. J. Bains

Rev. R. C. Quarrell

Rev. H. T. Lorman

Rev. A. F. Webb.

This Union has at present 18 Churches socially connected under its management and has made good progress since its consolidation.

The principal place of worship is at 38½ Maiden Lane, Kingston. It was established on the 23rd August, 1885, by the late Rev. Thomas Austin.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bells and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building was erected, which was consecrated on the evening of the 19th of July, 1888. On the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire the Congregation appointed the Rev. S. Jacobs, formerly of Aria College and Minister of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Congregation, as their Minister.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly neat Synagogue in East Street where service is regularly conducted. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin, to whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.

PART X.
PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.
THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *Topography*.—Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses.

Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further supply of water has recently been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has so augmented the delivery that the numerous suburbs of Kingston and the pens of St. Andrew have now a most satisfactory supply of water. In very dry seasons the Hope River sometimes partially failed, but as the Wag Water never fails, it is reasonably believed that Kingston will never again suffer from want of water.

KINGSTON: History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain bylaws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal; On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend, *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city: it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 26; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 24;

Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 15,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1896-97 was 5,634, the amount received being £8,638. The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the Island. Besides these a Discount Society, twelve Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation in the city.

The city is lighted with gas and several of the Churches and public buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is a statue of Her Majesty erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street.

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honoured by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the Garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, stands at the North-east corner of the Garden.

In the porch of the Scotch Kirk, Duke St., is a marble bust of the late Rev. John Radcliffe, M.A., for many years Minister of that Church and a prominent educationalist.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, the Institute of Jamaica, and the Jamaica Club. A substantial permanent iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the parade, St. Michael's Church near Rae Town, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church. There is also a fine Synagogue at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has been considerably enlarged by

the additions of side aisles. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the parade; here also are the offices of the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Schools and the Board of Supervision. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Office in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Protector of Immigrants Office in Upper King Street; the Treasury and Audit Office at the south-eastern junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street; one branch of the Post Office at the north-eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blundell Hall,—the Inland Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. The R. M. S. Spey leaves Kingston once a week for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company were laid from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Slipe Pen Road and Halfway-Tree; to the north-east corner of the Race Course via East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the road to Spanish Town. Under a license granted by the Privy Council to the West India Electric Company (limited) for the construction and working of an Electric Tramway in the city and vicinity the plant of the Jamaica Tramway Company, was on the termination of its concession purchased by the West India Electric Company, which Company has now laid the track and equipped it for electric traction. Cars under the new system began running in December, 1898, from North Street to Constant Spring and the line is now in operation to Hope Gardens. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being the Park Lodge Hotel, the Myrtle Bank Hotel and the Queen's Hotel in Heywood Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street. There is also a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Two daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—Situated at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest

spot in the universe."* "It was the headquarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."† At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."‡ The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval and military station.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion

*A New History of Jamaica by Leslie.

† Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

‡ Inscription on the Tomb.

of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The Imperial authorities have completed the laying of a line of pipes from Rock Spring at the head of the Harbour along the Palisades to supply the Garrison and town with water.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and the American Hotel at Constant Spring is only three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree, and between Halfway-Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Duval's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8.30 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 3/ from Gordon Town to Kingston and 3/6 from Kingston to Gordon Town and 5/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of a half battalion of Infantry and a company of Artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of serious illness.

The Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners acquired the right of taking water from the Wag Water River as an extra source of supply to St. Andrew and Kingston.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Electric Tramway runs as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill. At Constant Spring there is a fine Hotel.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, some years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation has been discontinued and the exportation has practically ceased. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona, which has 300 acres in cultivation in canes.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew is 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The increase since 1881 has been 1,067 males and 1,806 females, or 2,873 in all. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Gusta Ridge and Bull Bay.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the Island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized

* The year before Emancipation.

for grazing. There are still several large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish, one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Several new bridges have, however, been recently built in the Parish. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 656) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoals gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. This shows a falling off as compared with 1881 of 1,769, the decrease in the number of males being 1,263 and in that of females 506. The area of this parish is 274 square miles and the population to each square mile is 117. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay, Cedar Valley and Easington; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington, and Cedar Valley.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchio real, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and seurest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red fixed one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel: the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favorite place with our American Cousins, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower story contains the offices of the Court and Parochial offices and the upper story a Town Hall and Court Room.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Offices was built in 1886.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting was carried on, on a much larger scale than before. Two severe storms which visited the eastern end of the island on the 27th of June and 19th August, 1886, again devastated the banana fields, the latter sweeping down whatever the former had left standing. For twelve months the banana trade was completely at a standstill but it is now once more in active operation. The larger proprietors as well as the peasant proprietors are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.

The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of little use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains

a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. A new Police Station has recently been erected, and the Boston Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market, &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and on the construction of the Railway will become a very important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the Boston Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will only be available in very fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northerly, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on the north side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons; it has, however, been closed and the premises are now used by the Government. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Chepstowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone," as fish cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the tramline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coconut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the Village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. Hitherto the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers in this parish have presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; these obstacles have now been overcome by the bridging of these rivers. The Bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each. This Bridge was formally opened by the Governor Sir H. A. Blake on 26th May, 1892, the day being observed as a gala day and general holiday in the parish. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present and 100 carriages of different kinds. Other dangerous rivers have also been bridged.

Under the new Main Road system the interior of the parish is being opened up and the roads generally much improved.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 31,998; 15,664 males and 16,334 females. This is an increase over the population of 1881 of 3,097—the increase in the number of males being 1,370, and in that of females 1,727. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magis-

trates' Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Buff Bay every fortnight, and at Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be doubled in a very short time. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts. Stock-raising has increased lately, chiefly cattle, horsekind, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has lately made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three chief towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade coupled with its having a good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Neuvo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabrietta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Almshouse, a Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House and a fine Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Offices, the Revenue and Parochial Board Offices and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, and its wharves and stores are being added to by a resident trader, who has built a fine commodious store and is now building a substantial wharf at which, it is hoped, steamers will be able to load. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Alms-house, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town and Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St.

Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three Lines of Steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar Rivers, all of which are now bridged.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 42,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. In 1881 the population was 39,696; the increase has therefore been 3,219, of whom 1,257 were males and 1,962 females. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat weekly.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Station, a Club, and close to the town are the Poor Houses.

There is a fine market at St. Ann's Bay, over the centre gate of which is a small quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west, the gift of the late Hon. Michael Solomon, Custos of the Parish. There is an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River.

St. Ann's Bay does a large shipping trade to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. The fruit business is carried on with energy and success.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nuevo" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision

grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market, Court House and Police Station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. Near by is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the "Sink Hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. This Hole is said to find an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios).

The Village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station and a Market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine Hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, cannot fail to attract visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 54,127: 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The increase during the last 10 years has been 7,543 the

population in 1881 having been 46,584; males having increased by 3,423, and females by 4,120. The area of the parish is 476 square miles and the population to each square mile 112. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Boards.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay weekly, Brown's Town fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios monthly. Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town are held fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal Towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island: the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with an elementary school attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the island. The Military Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary: they are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour. A new market has recently been erected in the Square and a Park to be called the Victoria Park has recently been opened.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming more important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is a very fine old Episcopal Church, and a Baptist Church, a Post Office, a Government Dispensary and a Police Station. A Court House has been erected at Ulster Spring, this being found necessary from the growing importance of the district.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c.

Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was some years ago dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not been secured, the well having been thrown up.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. It contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The population has greatly increased of late years and is now about 6,000. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in this district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,335 males and 16,670 females. The parish has suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 93. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year; Resident Magistrate Courts are held at Falmouth, Duncans, Hampshire, and Ulster Spring once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire, Duncans, and Ulster Spring twice a month.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks. The terminus of the Railway Extension from Porus is at Montego Bay; the station is a commodious one, and is well equipped with the necessary stores, &c.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It is much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large and handsome market.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northerly winds sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an Ice Factory in the town and a telephone system. A company for supplying Electric Light has recently been formed.

At Montpelier on the property and near the Railway station of that name there is a particularly comfortable and well conducted Hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

The exportation of fruit is steadily maintained.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase has therefore been 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 150. The parish is divided, for the purposes of the parochial election, into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrate's Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months; Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adelphi once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. It is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches and Schools, and Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. A new market was opened by Sir H. A. Blake in 1893. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacaoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrow-root. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 has been 2,521, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 193. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucea. Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island,

Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month. Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once every two months.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler, and a commodious new Market was opened during 1892 by His Excellency the Governor. There is also a Telephone Service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respect, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 is given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom are males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last

ten-year period being 4,415. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn monthly. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a week and at Little London, Darliston, Bethel Town, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn once a month.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is one of the largest parishes in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 132 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. Several new and attractive looking villas, facing the sea, have been built, and others are in course of erection. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower: it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the "Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. River. Black River is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the Parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the Parish. No less than five new markets have recently been built in the villages of the Parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other Parish of the Island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost

among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and the one for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

The lowlands of the Parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the Parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the Parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with alligators; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing Parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship: these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock in the Parish may be stated at 15,000 horned stock, 3,100 horsekind, and 1,700 sheep.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the Parish.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of Parochial Roads have been transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Malvern; and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lacovia, Malvern, Santa Cruz and Balaclava.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public

tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's, Mrs. Halliday's and Mrs. Senior's lodgings and at the Waverley Hotel. A Club is established in the town.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 48° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway until the extension to Montego Bay was constructed. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Barracks, Devon and Christiana, but they are not of much commercial importance. There is a Court House and Police Station at Porus, and at "The Cottage," Mile Gully.

There are four Railway Stations in the Parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant; there are two trains to and from Kingston daily.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, and ginger is cultivated to some extent.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 55,462; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. This shows an increase of 7,004 since 1881, when the population was 48,458. Males have increased by 3,551, and females by 3,453. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also a Normal Moravian Training College for male teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Mandeville, Porus, Lincoln, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Christiana.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or Lower District, the Alley and the Rest, or Milk River Village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a very brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law, which was passed in 1888. Many of the settlers in this District have recently bought and erected Chattanoga Iron Mills (first brought to the island at the Exhibition of 1891) and they find them to work satisfactorily and save labour. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal Church, St. Paul's; an Independent Chapel, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian

Church; a Court House, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) Constabulary Barracks, and Inspectors Quarters, a Public General Hospital, Public Works Office and Store, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village is a new Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary regularly attended by the D.M.O. from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen, or Lime Savannah, is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is the most important Railway Station on the line between Spanish Town and Balaclava and collects the traffic of a large part of the Valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. May Pen has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the Court House are the Courts Office, Collectorate and Parochial Offices, the Public Works and Constabulary Offices having been recently removed to Chapelton. There is a large Public General Hospital, a Police Station, an Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and a Post Office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been recently improved at the instance of the Parochial Board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. A Resident Magistrate's Court is now held there once a month. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this District may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hillside, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains a Court House, (with a Sub-Collectorate), Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office; and in the vicinity are a large Public General Hospital and Poor House. The Parochial Board has recently imported a new Iron Market which has been erected on a good site, to replace the former inferior accommodation.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French

under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, with fairly good roads and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,105; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The increase during the past decennial period has been 7,260—made up of 3,158 males and 4,102 females. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 122.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton, Frankfield and Milk River.

The parish is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (the official residence of former Governors of the island), the building formerly used for the Assembly and Legislative Council, the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home, and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St.

Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital, Smith's and Beckford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a Billiard Club; and there is an excellent hotel known as the "Hotel Rio Cobre." There is a Telephone Service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the Railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the earlier English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off, the want of which had long been an obstacle to the success of the place. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."* The port has been reopened and a fair amount of business is done there. There is an Episcopal Church and also a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital, Alms House and many fine stores. A new Market and Water Works have recently been added. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

* Gosse.

† King.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.*

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco, cocoas, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estates, Ewings Caymanas, Cherry Garden, and Bushy Park and several pens. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the sugar estates.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 65,509, of whom 31,738 are males and 33,771 are females. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor

* See page 371 (Port Royal).

and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON

Mayor—Dr. A. A. Robinson.

Vice-Chairman—C. T. Burton, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 12 Elected Members.

Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson Salary £324

Assistant Clerk and Accountant—Wm. O'Reilly Fogarty " 250

Third Clerk—H. A. deSouza " 120

City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams " 400

Health Officer—Dr. J. Ogilvie " 400

Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey " 170

Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale " 250*

Office of the Board, No. 8 Duke St.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—The Hon. the Rev. Carey B. Berry, M.L.C.

Vice-Chairman—P. L. Rousseau, Esq.

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 15 Elected Members.

Clerk—R. A. Williams Salary £350

Asst. Clerk—Cecil Gray " 60

Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray " 100

Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House—

R. A. Williams " 60

Superintendent of Roads and Works—R. W. Butler " 250

Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Josiah Smicle, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—E. Ashman, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas (*ex officio*).

Hon. James Harrison, as Custos (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins Salary £250

Asst. Clerk—St. John G. B. Hepburn " 100

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne " 250

Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—Charles J. Paterson " 100

Ditto Western—Leslie Turner " 100

Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins " 60

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—Robert Russell, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—R. W. Clarke, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Portland (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 14 Elected Members.

Clerk—P. B. Spence Salary £200

Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—J. E. McCrea " 200

Asst. Supt. of Roads and Works—W. G. Russell " 120

Ditto ditto F. A. Johnson " 36

Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale " 80

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

* With residence.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—The Hon. The Rev. H. B. Wolcott.*Vice-Chairman*—Henry R. Cargill, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

16 Elected Members.

Clerk—R. M. Cocking	Salary	£318
Superintendent of Roads and Works—F. D. Marshall	"	300
Inspector of Poor for St. Mary—R. M. Cocking	"	40

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*—A. N. Dixon, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—W. G. Nunes	Salary	£294
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Nunes	"	60
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	300

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—L. C. Shirley, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*—R. H. Lindo, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—H. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£180
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—L. A. Morris	"	250
Inspector of Poor—A. B. Nathan	"	104

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*—Jos. Shore, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£310
Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw	"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Hon. The Rev. J. Macnee. *Vice-Chairman*—Dr. C. M. Phillips.The Member of the Legislative Council for Hanover (*ex officio*).The Senior Resident Justice of the Peace filling the place as Custos (*ex officio*).

12 Elected Members.

Clerk—F. B. Cover	Salary	£150
Pay Clerk—John Allwood	"	15
Superintendent Roads and Works—M. L. Hendriks	"	200
Assistant Superintendent Roads and Works—R. A. Hogg	"	60
Inspector of Poor—Lewis Grant	"	75

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—John Williamson Mennell, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. A. G. Kirkham.The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—M. A. Seaton	Salary	£150
Inspector of Poor—M. A. Seaton	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—J. S. Mowatt	"	75
2nd Ditto Ditto—Wm. K. Hilton	"	45
Superintendent of Roads and Works—H. M. Cork	"	250
Office of the Board at Savanna-la-Mar.		

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—E. V. Salmon, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—E. T. Forrest, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 15 Elected Members.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	250
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	100
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	50

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.

Vice-Chairman—R. W. Miles, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 15 Elected Members.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£218
Superintendent Roads and Works—S. T. Scharschmidt	"	300
Travelling allowance	"	50
Inspector of Poor—William Logan	"	100

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Quintin Logan, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—P. H. Rubie, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 13 Elected Members.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Superintendent Roads and Works—Jas. Wheeler Kemp	"	250
Inspector of Poor—A. De la Haye	"	80

Office of the Board at Chapelton.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—H. L. Isaacs, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—R. C. Marshall, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine. (*ex officio*)The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*). 15 Elected Members.

Clerk—J. A. P. M. Andrade	Salary	£220
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works*—Alexr. McFarlane	"	350
Inspector of Poor—Jas. P. Laidley	"	80

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1900 :—

KINGSTON—Charles Goldie, and R. S. Haughton, Esqs.

ST. ANDREW—Dr. J. Cargill and The Hon. S. P. Musson.

CLARENDON—A. J. Melville, and H. P. Rubie, Esqs.

* There are also 3 Assistant Superintendents.

ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED LANDS ON WHICH TAXES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, 1897-98.

Parish.	Cane.	Coffee.	Bananas.	Tobacco.	Ground Pro- visions.	Guinea Grass.	Cocoa.	Other Pro- ducts.	Common Pasture in- cluding Pi- mento.	
Kingston	97	.	310	272	
St. Andrew	...	1,085	2,601	717	158	5,164	2,274	8	46	11,130
St. Thomas	...	1,428	2,449	3,371	.	5,536	1,394	127	3,291	14,682
Portland	...	240	703	4,060	1	5,978	926	132	3,875	14,867
St. Mary	...	543	1,314	10,531	12	7,763	4,775	974	2,803	36,683
St. Ann	...	1,445	1,913	557	.	9,970	25,610	63	363	67,621
Trelawny	...	5,424	299	44	.	3,623	15,683	.	141	25,773
St. James	...	2,862	162	159	2	3,071	6,601	.	436	20,101
Hanover	...	1,877	85	110	1	4,987	7,054	.	599	27,956
Westmoreland	...	5,503	380	13	1	2,799	10,063	6	236	40,385
St. Elizabeth	...	310	900	1	1	5,154	18,076	2	143	31,862
Manchester	...	55	5,634	21	.	6,071	9,049	1	26	26,286
Clarendon	...	4,908	2,055	460	46	5,418	7,559	2	138	21,270
St. Catherine	...	1,443	4,406	3,362	102	11,737	14,175	214	376	33,060
Total	...	27,123	22,901	23,405	324	77,271	123,136	1,527	11,746	373,048

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND:

Kingston	...	...	3,669
St. Andrew	...	...	50,814
St. Thomas	...	...	91,183
Portland	...	...	80,191
St. Mary	...	...	58,424
St. Ann	...	...	110,416
Trelawny	...	...	68,939
St. James	...	...	71,300
Hanover	...	...	52,083
Westmoreland	...	...	99,739
St. Elizabeth	...	...	123,642
Manchester	...	...	84,333
Clarendon	...	...	158,668
St. Catherine	...	...	134,520
Total	...	...	<u>1,187,909</u>
Total collections under Law 26 of 1868			...
			<u>£5,588 8 9</u>

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

LOCAL RATES.

the Rates leviable for the undermentioned purposes for the

of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.	School Tax.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ards . . .	0 1 9	0 0 9½*	0 0 3½*	
annual value	0 4 8†	...	...
£ annual value				
ards . . .	0 2 0*	0 0 3*	0 0 4*	4s. each
ards . . .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...	5s. "
ards . . .	0 2 6*	0 0 3*	0 0 6*	6s. "
ards . . .	0 6 8†	0 1 4†	...	
ards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 6*	0 0 6*	
ards . . .	0 4 0†	0 2 0†	...	
ards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 4*	0 0 4*	
ards . . .	0 4 0†	0 1 0†	...	
ards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 2*	0 0 2*	
ards . . .	0 4 0†	0 0 6†	...	
ards . . .	0 2 3*	0 0 4*	0 0 6*	
	0 6 0†	0 0 8†		

Houses at £6
Above £6 and not exceeding £12
Above £12

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the following establishments:—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*, 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 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average annual rainfall 113.29 inches for 26 years.

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 instructions 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, 62.6° Fah.; average rainfall 102.2 inches for 27 years.

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 orange, cocoa, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, etc. Elevation 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 71.6° Fah.; average rainfall for 17 years is 51.79 inches.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah.; average rainfall for 28 years is 35.16 inches.

5. *Botanic Garden at Bath*, is the old Botanic Garden of the Colony, established in 1779; 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 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 18 years is 48.20 inches.

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly during the last hundred years the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect is being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or more often direct influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced into the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted for good on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane though here in the time of the Spaniards was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1718 (b). The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea), and is now one of the commonest trees in the island (c). The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americus*," in 1715 (d). The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778 (e). The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f), who brought it from Hispaniola and first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (g) For the Cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 (h); to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmines and many species of lilies; many convulvi; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camellia; *Calla aethiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vite*, and the sweet scented mimosa (i). Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1777, brought with him the jujube tree; and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sunn" hemp plant (j). The wango or zezegary was sent by Sir Simon Haughton Clarke in 1801 (k). The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea-grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745 (m). Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America; the afou, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 205.

(b) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 226.

(c) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 257.

(d) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 465.

(e) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., p. 379.

(f) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., p. 371.

(g) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallenford, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs. Bryan Edwards, 5th Ed., vol. i., p. 243.

(h) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(i) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed. vol. iii., pp. 367-407.

(j) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. 3, pp. 367-407.

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. x., p. 635.

(m) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 353.

Africa or East Indies (a). The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle (b). Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name (c). The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the South seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville, the lime, the lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main (d). The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. VIII., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1777, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which however, was not established till long after, at Cinchona, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. E. H. East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the Globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, and forms an appendix under the title of "*Hortus Eastensis*" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. I., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the breadfruit trees* "were upwards of 11 feet high, with leaves 36 inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common, and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard breadfruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the breadfruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed several Committees for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them," and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairmen of the

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. II., p. 310.

(b) Macfadyen *Flora*, vol. I., p. 308.

(c) Macfadyen *Flora*, vol. I., p. 131.

(d) *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica*, vol. I., p. 114.

* For his services in introducing the Bread Fruit tree 1,000 guineas were granted in 1793 to Captain Bligh and 500 Guineas to Lieutenant Portlock.

County Committees were apprised and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made everywhere for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cocoes, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegary or wanglo, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee, it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics will, without doubt, in a course of years lessen the dependence of the Sugar Islands on North America for food and necessities; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influence of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and, the Garden passing to private hands, many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was however maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the object of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized in this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufactures, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field for discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to pro-

(a) Bryan Edwards' History, 5th Ed., vol. I., p. xlii.

(b) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has become the property of the heirs of Mr. Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

mote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London." As a result of this proposal Mr. James Macfadyen was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1825.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intention proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath on the removal and death of Mr. Macfadyen, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed to "report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island, and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840 when the sum of £300, was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interest; and assisted and encouraged by the Rev. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and-a-half inches long by eight and three-quarters inches broad. The same plants in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at a base of four and-a-half inches.

In 1862-63 a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

The export of cinchona bark from the Government Plantation to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327. There was no exportation in 1885. A consignment of 150 bags of various qualities was despatched to London in December, 1886. The bark weighed 17,009 pounds and was sold for £542 9s. There has been no export since that time.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed under the Directorship of Mr. D. Morris. After the appointment of Mr. D. Morris in 1886 as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of the present Director, Mr. W. Fawcett, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In the report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows:—

"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work, and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast."

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st July, 1898, and compiled from ingivings 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 1,848,400. Of these 1,187,909 acres or 64.2 per cent. are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 660,491 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 496,184 acres or just under 75.1 per cent. of the whole being grazing lands and 164,307 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 27,123 acres or 16.5 per cent. are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1899, were as follows:—

Sugar, 360,748 cwt., valued at	...	£150,311
Rum, 1,564,436 galls., valued at	...	104,295

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 22,901 acres or 13.6 per cent. of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 110,289 cwt., valued at £162,219. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 23,605 acres the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 7,497,281 bunches, valued at £468,580. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 11,293 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 11,967,902 nuts, valued at £34,108. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 77,271 acres, is that of cocoa which is returned as 1,527 acres, the exports being 21,001 cwt, valued at £53,379.

The Department of Public Gardens and Plantations issues a Monthly Bulletin, affording information "on cultural industries, and on the diseases of plants, on soils and on native plants." The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canees.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1889 -	—	—	32,515	19,825	227	10	754	3	2	234	961
1890 -	—	—	32,486	21,376	206	10	649	6	1	258	1,280
1891 -	7,816	9,959	32,487	22,476	228	10	581	10	—	291	1,231
1892 -	8,981	14,860	32,486	21,450	142	6	457	12	—	275	1,014
1893 -	9,061	17,297	31,555	22,423	246	12	446	1	—	249	1,315
1894 -	10,395	18,528	31,284	23,523	128	7	421	1	—	241	1,552
1895 -	10,956	18,847	30,971	23,643	84	7	384	7	—	230	1,687
1896 -	10,040	19,227	30,036	25,559	84	15	328	5	—	261	1,632
1897 -	10,799	19,760	28,764	22,387	82	18	245	3	—	274	1,611
1898 -	11,293	23,405	27,123	22,901	98	8	332	—	3	324	1,527

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1889 -	37	79,792	122,377	310,517	45,812	1,795	614,901
1890 -	64	84,037	122,355	309,401	55,672	2,364	628,035
1891 -	83	85,842	124,586	325,787	45,832	707	640,249
1892 -	50	87,075	123,080	338,835	35,656	1,482	666,741
1893 -	76	94,716	123,881	335,724	32,378	7,672	677,152
1894 -	36	95,177	125,972	349,889	29,712	5,201	692,069
1895 -	44	95,808	126,577	342,020	53,573	10,289	691,967
1896 -	70	94,332	127,437	320,555	61,584	1,609	693,674
1897 -	45	80,666	124,672	314,149	59,133	962	663,560
1898 -	22	77,271	123,186	304,637	62,418	4,993	660,491

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1897-98.

Parish.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture and Pl. mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	97	272	679
St. Andrew	.	716	1,085	2,601	19	5	15	.	158	8	7	5,164	2,274	11,130	23,182
St. Thomas	3,286	3,371	1,428	2,449	.	1	3	.	.	127	1	5,536	1,394	14,682	32,278
Portland	2,873	4,060	240	703	1	.	1	.	1	132	.	5,978	726	14,867	29,582
St. Mary	2,781	10,531	543	1,314	.	1	12	1	12	974	1	7,763	4,775	36,683	65,391
St. Ann	348	557	1,445	1,913	8	.	3	.	.	63	.	9,970	25,610	67,621	107,638
Trelawny	140	44	5,424	299	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,633	15,683	25,773	50,987
St. James	416	159	2,862	162	14	.	.	.	2	.	.	3,071	6,601	20,101	33,388
Hanover	589	110	1,877	85	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4,987	7,054	27,956	42,660
Westmoreland	219	13	5,503	380	12	1	4	.	1	6	.	2,799	10,063	40,385	59,386
St. Elizabeth	4	1	310	900	17	.	122	.	1	2	.	5,154	18,076	31,862	56,449
Manchester	7	21	55	5,634	12	.	5	.	.	.	2	6,071	9,049	27,386	48,242
Clarendon	113	460	4,908	2,055	10	.	14	.	46	1	.	5,418	7,559	21,270	41,854
St. Catherine	217	3,862	1,443	4,406	3	.	153	2	102	214	1	11,737	14,175	33,060	68,875
Total	11,293	23,405	27,123	22,901	98	8	332	3	324	1,527	22	77,271	123,136	373,648	660,491

Parish.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.										Total.
	Not exceeding 5 acres.	Not exceeding 10 acres.	Not exceeding 20 acres.	Not exceeding 50 acres.	Not exceeding 100 acres.	Not exceeding 200 acres.	Not exceeding 500 acres.	Not exceeding 800 acres.	Not exceeding 1,000 acres.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres.	
St. Andrew	3,318	515	244	126	62	38	27	19	8	14	4,372
St. Thomas	4,613	314	143	71	20	30	35	24	15	20	5,300
Portland	4,732	455	261	160	65	42	62	21	18	12	5,833
St. Mary	5,386	638	316	223	64	33	35	27	13	18	6,763
St. Ann	6,370	967	565	365	115	69	76	34	7	21	8,622
Trelawny	2,780	133	94	84	27	21	26	16	12	19	3,234
St. James	2,206	197	127	85	37	27	31	21	13	23	2,778
Hanover	2,815	312	155	110	30	18	26	17	8	10	3,517
Westmoreland	2,776	453	339	177	72	38	42	19	14	20	3,981
St. Elizabeth	2,792	1,093	716	399	105	67	54	17	8	8	5,286
Manchester	4,838	939	491	277	92	61	54	20	10	11	6,803
Clarendon	3,843	578	324	180	60	42	35	26	14	21	5,157
St. Catherine	7,873	1,155	521	260	95	63	70	20	12	14	10,113
Total	54,342	7,749	4,296	2,517	844	549	573	281	152	211	71,759

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1898-99.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1898.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phs. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Mona	Louis Verley	...	195	913	Water	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	.	.
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	John Grinan	...	240	4,084	Water	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	320	234
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	G. W. Fitzherbert	40	2,631	"	Common Process & Centrifugal	78	40
Coley	Melhado, Bros. & Co.	...	60	903	"	"	80	72
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	Richard Evans	100	1,808	" & Steam.	"	120	180
Lyssons	Chas. Hope Levy	...	135	2,992	Steam	"	50	68
Norris	I. J. Mordecai & Co.	J. M. Lewis Bro., Lessees	80	1,289	Water	"	300	150
Serge Island	ditto	...	260	1,546	"	Vacuum Pan	.	.
ST. MARY.								
Gray's Inn	T. Elmslie	Henry Braham	50	1,626	Steam	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	150	100
ST. ANN.								
Bengal	Alex. Hopwood	...	130	1,619	Water	Ranger cured	31	57
Cave Valley	Henry Sewell	...	152	928	Steam	Helical & Aspinal Pans	119	111
Drax Hall	ditto	...	250	1,288	Water & Steam.	"	218	191
Greenock	J. W. Anderson	J. H. Levy	60	1,711	Steam	Ordinary Process	19	.
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	E. J. Saddler	310	2,362	Water	Open Battery	250	208
Richmond	Bernal Family	...	300	1,498	"	"	280	255
Seville	Webb & Harris	A. J. Webb	70	2,222	"	"	37	27
TRELA WNY.								
Arcadia	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	247	1,204	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	157	153
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. V. Proctor	"	190	1,212	"	"	116	121
Brampton Bryan	ditto	"	154	1,181	"	"	125	129
Braco	C. H. Gordon	Henry Sewell	226	1,887	"	"	158	140
Cambridge	Elizabeth Gottenburgh	H. S. Hoskins	250	722	"	" and Aspinal	216	181

THE LAWNY, *contd.*

Dundee	Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	Herbert J. Kerr	130	920	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	36
Etingdon	Hon. L. C. Shirley	Hon. L. C. Shirley	228	842	"	"	166
Fontabelle	C. C. Plunkett	C. C. Plunkett	114	1,390	Water	"	72
Georgia	Houchen & Curtis	A. C. Houchen	230	887	Steam	Helical and Aspalinal Pans	198
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	W. Woodliscroft	340	1,725	"	Common, Helical and Centrifugal	330
Gales Valley	Edward M. Jale	Herbert J. Kerr	210	2,142	"	Common Process	172
Golden Grove	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Alexr. Oppenham	160	1,490	Steam & Water	"	100
Good Hope	Alexr. Oppenham	Hon. L. C. Shirley	74	910	Water	" and Centrifugal	62
Hyde Hall	Hon. L. C. Shirley	H. S. Hoskins	260	1,380	Steam	"	7
Hyde	Trustee, Hy. Sewell	G. P. Dewar	230	3,623	"	"	166
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	Herbert J. Kerr	156	950	"	Common Process	143
Kent	Miss A. M. Jarrett	H. S. Hoskins	170	838	"	" and Centrifugal	99
Lottory	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	280	2,143	"	"	104
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor & J. Sime	210	2,136	"	"	58
Lancaster	C. H. W. Gordon	H. S. Hoskins	211	872	"	Aspalinal and Centrifugal	211
Oxford	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	204	781	"	"	173
Orange Valley	W. L. & H. J. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	250	2,259	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	121
Swanswick	Mrs. Lewis	L. C. Shirley	267	2,330	"	"	146
Steelfield	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	130	813	"	Centrifugal	245
Tilston	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Herbert J. Kerr	182	1,836	"	"	190
Vale Royal	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	275	1,024	"	"	143
ST. JAMES.						Centrifugal, Helical and Aspalinal	120
Anchovy	J. H. Parkin	...	160	1,095	Steam & Water	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	96
Beliefield	Jno. H. Watson	...	145	1,200	Steam	" and Open Battery	50
Canaan	Shore & Fletcher	Joseph Shore	40	765	"	"	33
Content	J. H. Parkin (Lessee)	...	160	1,366	"	"	28
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin (Estate of)	...	77	423	Water	" and Centrifugal	80
Catherine Hall	Miss Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	233	798	Steam & Water	Ordinary and Open Battery	83
Cinnamon Hill	George Robertson	Joseph Shore	130	1,325	Water	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pan	222
eden	J. H. Parkin	...	80	814	Steam	" and Open Battery	117
Fairfield	W. F. Lawrence	Alexr. Doulls	200	350	Water	Open Battery and Wetzel Pan	62
Guisbro	Hon. W. Kerr	...	92	494	"	"	203
Hamden	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	...	160	1,285	Water	" and Open Battery	132
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	...	20	1,224	Steam	" and Centrifugal	76
Ironsore	Irving & Martin	H. J. Kerr	180	972	Water	" and Open Battery	82
					Steam	" " and Wetzel Pan	47
							56
							46
							116

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1898-99.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1898.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood land and Ruinate.			Hlds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES, contd.								
Leonan	R. S. Goodrich	J. H. Parkin	70	562	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	6	59
Lima	James Sime	...	140	2,482	"	"	83	58
Providence	Messrs. Broadwood	...	150	916	"	" open Battery and Wetzel Pan	165	94
Running Gut	R. Ferguson	Joseph Shore	140	627	Steam & Water.	"	-	-
Rose Hall	George Robertson	...	145	616	Water	" and open Battery	120	80
Success	Joseph Shore (Lessee)	...	70	735	Steam	"	55	38
Spring	H. & W. L. Kerr	...	170	857	"	"	114	89
Tryall	Edgar Turnbull	...	130	947	Steam & Water.	" and Centrifugal	80	50
HANOVER.								
Barbican	F. Topper	...	30	204	Wind & Cattle	Old Process	20	20
Cobase	Heirs of R. Hind	John Rigg	225	1,677	Steam	"	142	81
Chester Castle	E. H. Cooke	...	32	598	"	"	-	30
Clint River	Heirs of R. Hind	John Rigg	78	979	"	"	32	16
Golden Grove	C. W. Trealeaven	...	124	2,379	"	" and Wetzel Pan	96	71
Georgia	H. V. Davis & Son	...	94	1,605	Water	Old Process	68	39
Geughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	Jos. Shore (Lessee)	96	803	Steam	"	66	37
Haw	Anthony Charley	...	165	882	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	169	127
Mosquito Cove	Sanfiebren & Sons	...	30	396	"	Old Process	57	38
Prospect	J. C. Nolan	W. H. Farquharson	80	5304	"	" and Wetzel Pan	93	59
Round Hill	Geo. F. Lawrence	...	200	849	"	"	310	203
Riley	H. Davis & Son	Alexr. Doull	150	1,189	"	Old Process	101	51
Spring Valley	A. Charley (Lessee)	...	80	422	"	"	70	54
Tryall	J. H. Parkin	...	200	1,640	"	Wetzel Pan	310	182
			200	1,964	Water	"	160	103

WESTMORELAND.									
Albany	Anthony Charley	...	120	469	Steam	Crop taken off at Masemure	500	377	
Belleisle	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	S. H. Morris	363	2,359	"	Vacuum Pan	164	144	
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris	...	170	1,311	"	Centrifugal	350	328	
Blackheath	Eustace Greig	P. H. Greig	330	1,154	Water	"	147	110	
Carawina	Edward Sadler	...	140	1,451	Steam & Water	Centrifugal & Aspinal Pans	147	110	
Cornwall	Col. Kitchener	W. H. Farquharson	240	1,443	Water	Centrifugal	147	110	
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	130	1,430	Steam	"	279	185	
Friendship	E. W. Eves & Co.	Edward Sadler, Jr.	220	1,932	Water	"	392	213	
Frome	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	Morris & Vickers	230	828	"	"	257	223	
Fort William	Heirs of Admiral Hay	S. H. Morris	300	2,380	"	"	335	268	
Fontabelle	Heirs of H. A. Vickers	W. A. S. Vickers	240	1,017	"	"	237	179	
George's Plain	Adelaide Watt	W. Wollscroft	240	1,653	Steam & Water	"	218	175	
Gaegow	Helen Whitelocke	S. H. Morris	350	1,263	Steam	"	428	309	
Masemure	Anthony Charley	...	300	1,740	"	"	317	225	
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	E. R. F. Burgess	300	2,624	"	"	240	125	
Mint	Clarke & Pengelley	Charles Clarke	300	2,302	"	"	236	180	
Meysersfield	Leyden & Co.	W. H. Farquharson	240	1,374	Water	"	280	228	
Mesopotamia	Eustace Greig	P. H. Greig	170	1,795	Steam	"	172	110	
New Hope	John Hudson	...	200	789	"	"	260	178	
Retrieve	R. E. Braham	John Hudson	266	1,682	"	"	250	232	
Retreat	W. H. & J. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	250	2,303	Water	Crop taken off at Fort William	221	192	
Roaring River	John Hay	S. H. Morris	56	5,792	"	Centrifugal	19	121	
Shrewsbury	E. C. Seymour	Edward Sadler	180	6,173	"	Ordinary Process	172	264	
			58	5,210	"	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pan	51	76	
						Centrifugal			
ST. ELIZABETH.									
Appleton	A. M. Nathan	E. V. Salmon	410	398	Steam	Centrifugal	364	220	
Holland	M. H. M. Farquharson	...	470	3,399	"	"	450	424	
Y.S.	A. H. Browne Bros.	P. J. Browne	150	1,346	Steam	Canes taken to Money Musk	100	102	
			60	1,503	"	Centrifugal	117	148	
			150	7,309	"	"	170	165	
			400	4,541	Steam	Canes taken to Bog	369	371	
						Canes taken to Money Musk			
						Centrifugal			
CLARENDON.									
Amity Hall	Hon. J. H. Mitchell	G. W. Muirhead	410	398	Steam	Centrifugal	364	220	
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	...	470	3,399	"	"	450	424	
Carlisle	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	150	1,346	Steam	Canes taken to Money Musk	100	102	
Caswell Hill	Elliot & Murray	Elliot & Murray	60	1,503	"	Centrifugal	117	148	
Dunks-Savoy	Robert Craig	Robert Craig	150	7,309	"	"	170	165	
Denbigh	G. W. Muirhead (Lessee)	...	400	4,541	Steam	Canes taken to Bog	369	371	
Gibbons	Alfred Pawsey	Alfred Pawsey				Canes taken to Money Musk			
Greenwich	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox				Centrifugal			
Hillside-Raymonds	Miss Harvey and Mrs. F. G. Pearce	F. M. Ellis							

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1898-99.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1898.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phs. Rum.
CLARENDON, contd.								
Money Musk	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	749	3,458	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1359	328
Morlands	J. H. Mitchell	G. W. Muirhead	300	2,982	"	Common Process	280	226
Parnassus	Alfred Pawsey (Lessee)	Alfred Pawsey	270	2,752½	"	Centrifugal	223	177
Perrins	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	G. M. Fitzherbert	150	1,076	"	Common Process	160	113
Puckey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	Callaghan & Elliott	244	2,291	"	"	245	142
Pukey River	John Scully	John Scully	45	1,929	"	"	38	19
Sevens Plantation	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	180	3,020	"	Vacuum Pan	400	154
St. Jago	Hon. J. H. Mitchell	G. W. Muirhead	200	5,634	"	Aspinal and Centrifugal	-	-
Suttons—Chesterfield	Nixon & Harty (Lessees)	Nixon & Harty	160	1,133	"	Crop taken off at Denbeigh. Common Process	180	100
ST. CATHERINE.								
Caymanas	A. Crum-Ewing	John Cameron	512	5,581	"	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	942	288
Cherry Garden	L. Robinson	C. J. Georges	140	1,161	"	Centrifugal	140	116
Lodge	T. M. Martin	H. T. Ronaldson	150	836	"	"	100	100
Loudways	Col. Dawkins	W. Gyles (Lessee)	17	1,038½	Cattle	Common Process	298	10
Worthy Park	J. V. Calder	J. V. Calder	306	7,112	Steam & Water	Centrifugal and Aspinal Pans	250	250

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1898-99.
(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.	
			Coffee in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW.				
Bellevue	O. A. M. Feurtado	...	50	530
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserly	...	70	333
Chesterfield	E. A. dePass & C. E. deMercado	...	149	500
Clifton Mount	A. K. Hamilton	...	70	603
Cold Spring	Est. John McLean	...	50	426
Clydesdale	M. E. M'Laverty	...	60	702
Flamstead	T. M. Martin	...	60	23
Green Valley	A. G. Heron	...	80	810
Middleton	Heirs of Duke of Buckingham	Hope, Levy & Co.	126	1,055
Mt. Lebanon	Oliver Chisholm	J. A. Stephens	61	352½
Newton	H. M. C. Cobbold	...	70	260
Pleasant Hill	Hon. C. J. Ward	...	140	914
Silver Hill	A. K. Hamilton	John McLean	80	1,169
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	1,736	...
ST. THOMAS.				
Arntully	H. E. Eves	...	120	1,005
Ben Lomond & Newfield	G. B. Massy	J. P. Provan	65	1,300
Farm Hill	Gossett, Treleaven & Co.	...	100	850
House Hill and Whin	R. B. Hopkins	...	35	960
Middleton	W. J. Cathcart	...	50	66
Moy Hall	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	300	511
Monklands	J. P. Provan	...	100	1,630
Radnor	J. A. Stephens	...	200	792½
Sherwood Forest	O. A. M. Feurtado	...	150	535
Whitfield Hall	DeB. S. Heaven	...	150	230
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	940	...
PORTLAND.				
Portland Gap	B. S. Gossett	...	80	850
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	393	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	1,391	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	1,719½	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	310	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	109½	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	81½	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	331	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	807	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne	...	338	662
Campbell Castle	Wm. Hungerford	...	80	75
Loman & Somerset	C. T. Husband	...	120	2,475
Perrin's and Park Hall	Sir Rich. Fitzherbert	...	180	1,278
Soho	R. B. Braham	...	80	210
Virginia	George Nash	...	60	252
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	4,607	...
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Quintin Logan	...	40	1,074
Mt. Industry	Est. Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	79	1,430
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clarke	200	2,523
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	1,151	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres		and small settlers	4,332	...

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i> Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small sett'ers	37½	586½
<i>St. Thomas—</i> Amity Hall ...	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	...	200
Bachelors Hall ...	Mrs. A. C. Neyland	W. C. Groves	100	60
Cambridge and Clif- ton Hill ...	A. C. James	...	...	150
Creighton Hall ...	J. H. Cox & Bro.	...	...	—
Golden Grove ...	Boston Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	...	670
Hordley ...	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. John Pringle, C.M.G.	...	164
Harbour Head ...	S. F. Noyes	...	...	50
Morant ...	W. Creighton	H. Cork	...	45
Middleton ...	W. F. Harrison	...	...	—
Phillipsfield ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	20
Potosi ...	Potosi Estate Co.	Henry Steer	...	50
Pleasant Hill, (Unity)	A. C. Neyland	W. C. Groves	100	—
Plantain Garden River	Boston Fruit Co.	James Dougall	...	300
Rhine ...	Hon. S. C. Burke	Boston Frt. Co., Lessees	35	30
Stanton ...	I. J. Mordecai & Co.	...	...	50
Stokesfield ...	S. F. Noyes	...	25	14
Springfield ...	Boston Fruit Co.	R. B. Hopkins	...	139
Wheelerfield ...	do.	L. D. Baker	...	147
Winchester ...	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	...	199
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	44	836
<i>Portland—</i> Big Spring Garden	L. D. Baker	Wm. Watson	...	110
Boston ...	Boston Fruit Co.	do.	...	40
Bound Brook ...	do.	do.	...	45
Buff Bay River ...	R. L. Benbow	...	20	50
Burlington ...	Henry Cork	...	...	132
Caenwood ...	J. A. Small	...	...	60
Elysium ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	181
Fellowship ...	do.	do.	2	74
Golden Vale ...	do.	do.	...	415
Greenvale ...	Henry Cork	...	...	20
Hart Hill 1 ...	Henry A. Bolton	...	...	35
Hart Hill 2 ...	A. J. Henriques	...	...	40
Hector's River ...	Hon. E. O. Hall, Comdr. R.N.	...	...	50
Hermitage ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	60
Hope ...	M. C. Wallace	...	...	25
Kildare ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	29
Lennox ...	J. O. Mason	...	...	66
Little Spring Garden	Thos. F. Thompson	...	...	40
Low Layton 1 ...	Jas. Broughton	...	...	70
Low Layton 2 ...	Chas. D'Aubigny	...	...	140
Mid Layton ...	J. O. Mason	...	...	20
Mt. Vernon ...	G. H. Moodie	...	...	20
Orange Vale ...	Herbert Walsh	...	...	30
Paradise ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	157
Prospect ...	do.	do.	...	22½
Red Hazel ...	do.	do.	...	26
Seaman's Valley ...	do.	do.	...	171½
Shrewsbury ...	D. Sanftleben	...	...	87
Snow Hill ...	P. A. Moodie	...	...	24
Stanton ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	143
Terra Nova ...	J. Sweeting	...	...	36

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Tom's Hope ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	405
Union ...	Joseph Affli-k	...	...	27
Unity Valley ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	104
White River ...	Benj. Crossley	...	4	29
Windsor ...	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	210
Windsor Castle ...	A. DaCosta	...	...	30
Properties with cul-	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	115	664
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Aqualta Vale ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	380
Berry Hill ...	Hans Olofsen	...	...	40
Brimmer Hall ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	304
Ballards Valley ...	Chas. L. Walker	...	...	63
Cove ...	José A. Benjamin	...	...	27
Crescent ...	Leo Geo. Silvera	...	...	100
Do. ...	Robt. A. Silvera	...	...	20
Do. ...	Est. of Geo. Silvera	...	...	200
Claremont ...	Henry Constantine	...	...	30
Do. ...	Robt. L. Constantine	...	...	70
Do. ...	R. A. Morris	...	...	50
Do. ...	Edward Dyer	...	...	30
Cromwell ...	Susan E. Prendergast	...	...	40
Crawle ...	David Priest	...	...	27
Chovy ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	312
Charlottenburg ...	W. H. Westmorland	...	...	132
Dover ...	S. Supersangsing	...	...	50
Eden Park ...	Jno. H. Phillpotts	...	...	80
Esher ...	H. S. Westmorland	...	...	82
Ellis's Estates ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	428
Frontier ...	Est. of D. R. Clemetson	Robt. P. Simmonds	...	30
Do. ...	Est. of A. B. Clemetson	Jno. B. Goffe	...	60
Fort George ...	Aug. F. G. Ellis	...	79	196
Fontabelle ...	Harriett D. Simmonds	Robt. P. Simmonds	...	144
Do. ...	Edward Campbell	...	...	22
Fort Stewart ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	271
Gray's Inn ...	T. Elmslie	Henry Braham	90	343
Greenwood ...	F. D. Marshall	...	...	60
Gibraltar ...	M. E. Westmorland	...	29	290
Golden Grove ...	E. E. C. Hossack	...	...	127
Harmony Hall ...	John Wile	...	...	21
Do. ...	Susan E. Prendergast	...	...	25
Heywood Hall ...	J. E. Kerr & Co.	...	...	150
Hopewell ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	230
Iter Boreal ...	J. L. Hossack	...	50	300
Koningsburg ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	254
Langley ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	20
Langley No. 1 ...	A. J. Johnson	...	...	45
Do. No. 2 ...	M. E. Johnson	...	...	70
Lambkin Hill ...	A. E. Silvera	...	...	35
Llanrumney ...	J. E. Kerr & Co.	...	...	150
Moore Hall ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	45
Nonsuch ...	Susan E. Prendergast	...	...	50
Do. ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	208
Do. ...	Henry J. Rudolph	...	...	84
New Ramble ...	Leo Geo. Silvera	...	...	250
Oxford ...	C. H. C. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	...	...	100
Osborne ...	Richd. L. Benbow	...	32	113
Orange Hill ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	370
Preston ...	R. M. Cocking	...	...	30
Pemberton Valley ...	Harriett D. Simmonds	R. P. Simmonds	...	98

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Quebec ...	Harriett D. Simmonds	R. P. Simmonds	30	155
Russell Hall ...	A. E. Silvera	...	...	70
Richmond ...	H. B. Walcott	...	...	44
Roslyn ...	C. H. C. & C. J. F. M. Goffe	...	...	75
Spring Valley ...	G. H. Powell	...	...	44
Sherness ...	E. M. Mais (Lessee)	...	...	50
Tremolesworth ...	Alfred N. Dixon	...	...	189
Trinity ...	Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	393
Tryall ...	Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.	James G. Cohen	...	60
Union Hill ...	A. R. DaCosta	...	...	71
Warwick Castle ...	Est. A. B. Clemetson	...	...	70
Do. ...	John T. Marsh	...	...	35
White Hall ...	R. T. Rigg	...	...	65
Wentworth ...	Charles L. Walker	...	...	30
Water Valley ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	300
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	Est. of Jas. Broughton	J. H. Scarlett	578½	3,610
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Content ...	Dr. J. L. Cox	...	...	50
Malvern Park ...	Edwd. Pratt	...	1	50
New Ground ...	A. N. Dixon	...	70	100
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	61	505½
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	2	52
<i>St. James—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	...	163
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	...	107½
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	1	11
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	...	...
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	...	6½
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Low Ground ...	Lord Dudley	Horace C. Munn	...	25
Mount Industry ...	Est. of Jas. L. Hibbert	Hon. R. B. Braham	...	20
North Hall ...	David Girvan	David Girvan	...	25
Do. ...	Herbert D'Aguilar	...	...	25
Do. ...	Ann Saunders	Emile D'A. Saunders	...	20
Suttons ...	Col. W. G. Dawkins	Sidney Moxsy (Lessee)	...	26
Whitney ...	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clarke	...	100
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	1	80

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANAS AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Parsons Pen ...	Hon. James Allwood	...	...	30
Cedar Grove ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	87
Pt. of Cow Park ...	Do.	...	...	198
" Congreve Park ...	Easton Muirhead	...	...	331
" Cottage ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	42
" Farm ...	Lord Carrington	Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C.	...	187
Great Salt Pond ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	400
Hayfield ...	Do.	...	...	100
Rodons ...	John Breary	...	...	30
Tamarinds ...	Boston Fruit Co.	...	...	40
Watson Grove ...	Do.	...	...	126
Grange ...	Henry Cork	...	...	147
Twickenham Park...	E. M. Davis	...	...	27
Clifton and Goshen	Chas. Fulford	...	...	50
Craigallachie ...	Bishop C. Gordon	...	...	35
Halfway-Tree Pen...	R. Hotchkin	...	...	80
Hartlands ...	Hartlands Co., Ltd.	...	...	200
Pt. of Rodon's ...	Robt. Hay	...	...	85
" Reid's Pen ...	J. E. Kerr & Co.	...	...	75
" do ...	F. B. Kennedy	...	...	100
" Cow Park ...	Henry McGilchrist	...	...	200
Blair Pen ...	R. L. Rivett	...	...	32
Eltham Park ...	Thos. H. Sharpe	...	...	50
Pt. of Reid's Pen ...	Reids Pen Syndicate	...	...	106
Cooksons ...	W. R. Turner	...	...	140
Mt. Pleasant ...	Do.	...	40	-
Phoenix Park ...	Do.	...	...	140
Woodlands ...	Do.	...	...	100
Guinep ...	Louis Verley	...	...	20
Dove Hall ...	J. Mills	...	...	20
New Works ...	F. W. Aris	...	...	51
New Hall ...	P. H. Bather	...	...	95
Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder	...	127	-
Cambrians ...	F. Cohen	...	28	-
Riversdale ...	A. McIntosh	...	...	30
Hawkers Hall ...	J. C. Lescesne	...	20	30
Charlemont ...	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	...	30
Tulloch ...	John McPhail	...	80	80
Rio Magno ...	Henry J. Rudolf	...	...	29
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			...	185

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BEFORE the establishment of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the subject of how best to encourage and foster agriculture, which appeared to have reached a crisis, when, without some stimulus, retrogradation seemed inevitable, began to seriously engage the attention of the thinking public in Jamaica. Petitions advocating the establishment of an Agricultural Department were presented to the Legislative Council of 1893 from various districts.

Nothing definite was done however until the session of 1894, when on the motion of the member for Clarendon a Select Committee of the Council was appointed "to enquire into the Agricultural position of the Island with the view of reporting thereon and recommending the amendment of existing Laws relating thereto and the enactment of any further measures necessary for the advancement and progress of agriculture within the Island." The Committee presented an ad interim report later in the Session, but were permitted to continue their labours during the recess

and it was not until April 1895, that their final report was presented. The adoption of the suggestions of the Committee however would have involved so large an expenditure that it was considered sufficient for the present that a Society of Agriculture should be formed, with the Governor at its head to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and to watch over the interests of the Agricultural Industry generally.

The Council granted one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Board for the first year. After the close of the session His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake invited a large number of Gentlemen, by circular, to attend a meeting in Kingston under His Excellency's presidency.

The invitation was heartily responded to and at this preliminary meeting the Jamaica Agricultural Society was formed, the qualification for membership being the payment of an annual subscription of four shillings. "The Board of Management" to be the executive body of the Society was formed consisting of the members of the Legislative Council, who are Members of the Board *ex officio*; 14 members elected by the Society; 14 members nominated by the Governor.

The following are the members of the present Board:—

His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., President,
The Hon. J. T. Palache, M.L.C., Mandeville, Vice-President.
T. H. Sharp, Esq., Spanish Town, Vice-President.
The Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston, Vice-President.
The Hon. J. Pringle, Annotto Bay, Vice-President.
The Elected Members of the Legislative Council

Elected.

Capt. Baker, Port Antonio.
D. Campbell, Esq., Linstead.
C. A. T. Fursdon, Esq., Up-Park Camp
H. Cork, Esq., St. Margaret's Bay.
A. Roxburgh, Esq., Walker's Wood.
F. G. Bather, Esq., Linstead.
G. McGrath, Hon., Ewarton.
J. P. Clark, Hon., Shooters Hill.
H. T. Ronaldson, Esq., Milk River.
G. F. Murray, Esq., Hayes.
W. W. Wynne, Esq., Old England.
B. S. Gossett, Esq., Hagley Gap.
A. F. Clarke, Esq., Shooter's Hill.

Nominated.

Archbishop of the West Indies.
Bishop Gordon, Kingston.
J. Allwood, Hon., Collector-General.
H. E. Cox, Esq., Claremont.
W. Fawcett, Esq., Director Public Gardens.
P. C. Cork, Esq., Asst. Colonial Secretary.
G. Nash, Esq., Mandeville.
R. H. Robertson, Esq., Ramble.
J. Shore, Esq., Little River.
F. Watts, Esq., Kingston.
J. Duerden, Esq., Kingston.
J. V. Calder, Esq., Malvern.
R. A. Walcott, Esq., Kingston.
L. J. Bertram, Esq., Kingston.

STAFF.

Secretary—Mr. George A. Douet, Salary £400 and travelling expenses.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. John Barclay, Salary £200 and travelling expenses.

1 Clerk.

1 Messenger.

The Office of the Society is at No. 3 King Street, Kingston.

In addition to the sum of £1,000, before mentioned, the Legislative Council has made further grants of £4,000 and £2,000, in 1896 and 1897, respectively, £2,000 in 1898, and £500 in 1899, and the Society may now be regarded as established on a working basis, though, doubtless, the future will see many important developments. "The Society was formed," to quote the words of his Excellency the President, "for the general improvement of Agriculture in Jamaica by the co-operative efforts of the members of the Society. It was desired that the people, both great and small, that the owners of the large properties and small farms should come together and take council with each other as to the best way for the improvement of the community in Agricultural matters." The objects of the Society thus outlined are being fulfilled. From the first, much enthusiasm was aroused among the large landed proprietors, who, fully cognizant of the wide field of usefulness open to the Society, were in sympathy with its objects and have lent their hearty co-operation. To the task of securing the confidence of the peasantry and of rendering the Society of real service to them the Board of Management has addressed its most earnest efforts. One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the Island and there are now fifteen affiliated branch Societies at work in the various parishes, while others are in course of formation.

Two experimental Farms, to serve as object lessons, were established, one at Kellets, in Upper Clarendon, and the other at Darliston, in Westmoreland. On these, which were somewhat equivalent in extent to those under cultivation by the peasantry class, many of the Island products were cultivated under the most approved principles and with implements of the most modern type. Owing to the great apathy of the peasantry at Darliston and lack of sufficient means to employ trained and competent men to stir them up, this Farm was closed.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants, together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Many lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society have been held from time to time. Much of the work of the Society has been of a missionary character and all the results cannot at once be expected to display themselves, but hopeful signs of an intelligent and awakened interest in agricultural matters, are apparent on all sides.

The close attention of the Society has been given to the important question of stock breeding. Two hackney stallions, one of which died, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry have been imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are already most marked. Premiums have also been given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees. It became increasingly evident, however, that the most effective method of affording assistance to stock breeders in general would be the establishment of a stud farm, where agricultural experiments could also be carried out. The Society was pledged to this, and the matter seemed within reasonable distance of realization when the Society was compelled to use the funds it had saved for this purpose owing to the reduction of grant by the Government through the financial straits of the colony. The reduction, however, was only temporary.

The need of a competent resident Agricultural Chemist was greatly felt, and in October last, the Society decided to engage the services of Mr. Francis Watts, late Government Chemist of Antigua, but before he took up his duties the Island Chemist having died Mr. Watts was also appointed Chemist to the Government, to act conjointly, under the title of "the Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist," at a salary of £600 per annum, the Society contributing £300 per annum, and paying also two-thirds of the fees charged for analysis to Mr. Watts, together with a sum of £100 towards the support of the Laboratory. In May, however, after doing good work here, Mr. Watts was called to act as Chemist to the newly formed Imperial Agricultural Department of the West Indies under Dr. Morris, and the Society has since been without a Chemist.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal, the first number of which was issued January, 1897. It has a circulation of 2,800 per month and is sent free to all members of the Society and of the local branches. Advertisements are accepted at moderate rates. The Society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new one and to open up fresh market for Island products. The office of the Society is regarded in the light of a "Bureau of Information" and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. It is impossible here to do more than touch upon a few of the matters that have been undertaken by the Society and to indicate briefly the scope of its action. Year by year its sphere of usefulness is enlarging and from the results already accomplished it may reasonably be inferred that its existence is indissolubly linked with the agricultural future of the colony. To bind the various agricultural agencies in the colony together, the Government appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural Department and an Experiment Station, and this has been done, and in all probability the lines of this scheme will be carried through.

it is not intended to impair any of the Society's usefulness. How far it will, affect its constitution remains to be seen.

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897, was passed.

It enacts that the control of all Pounds be vested in the Parochial Board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial Boards to appoint Keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from owner of animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the Pound and at the nearest Constabulary Station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a Justice of the Peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses Poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs or pigs may be killed by the person on whose land they may

be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of the land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the Law. The Parochial Board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly, when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d.
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	1 0
(c.) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together, for the first three	0 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	0 6
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such land shall be charged double the above rates.	

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—	s. d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	0 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	0 0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	0 6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication expenses actually incurred	
For notice of impounding when given to the owner	2 6

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

BOUNTIES ON IMPORTED STOCK.

UNDER an old Act, now expired, it was provided that the Receiver-General shall pay on 31st December in each year, £30 to the importer or importers of each of the first four entire horses of certain breeds which were named, not less than 3 or over 6 years nor under 15 hands height imported in each year; £20 for each of the first four mares, not less than 3 nor above 5 years nor under 15 hands; £20 for each of the four first bulls of certain breeds named, not less than 18 months or over 3 years old, and after having been at least 3 months in the Island; and £10 for each of the first three rams of certain breeds named, that has been at least 3 months in the Island.

Since the expiry of the Act a sum of £250 has been annually placed on the Estimates for expenditure in connection with the encouragement of improving the breed of stock.

The conditions under which bounties are now paid to importers are the same as under the Act quoted above, but it is no longer confined to animals of the particular breeds mentioned in the Act.

In making application for bounty, then, it is necessary for the importer to furnish a certificate signed by three Magistrates of his parish, of whom one should be the Custos, to the effect that the animal fulfils the necessary conditions as to age, size, &c. It is also usual to require in such certificates that it should be stated that the animal is in good health, and that it is of a description and quality calculated to improve the stock in the district.

The certificate of the breeder or exporter should also be forwarded with the Magistrates' certificate.

It may be added that Government will not give the bounty for a horse which is imported and used for racing, unless and until he is used entirely for stud purposes.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from Foreign Country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Government, and shall then be placed in a *Dépôt* on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in Quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the Law quoted above, and Law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the Law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British Possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free of disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston, and the only duly appointed Inspector within the meaning of the Law is Mr. James M. Gibb, Kingston.

The question of providing other Quarantine Grounds, under the power conferred by Sec. 1 of Law 1 of 1895 is now receiving the attention of the Government. The same Law empowers the Governor in Privy Council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the *Dépôt*.

The following table shews the number of horned stock imported into the Colony during four years ending 1896 :—

1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.
1,979	2,679	4,724	955

In consequence of the Report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the Government to enquire into the cattle disease which has been doing so much mischief during the past three years, the Government in September, 1896, issued an order forbidding the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and from South Africa. In 1897 this order was modified to the extent of allowing animals for breeding purposes only, to be imported with the special leave of the Governor first obtained, and on condition of certificates as to perfect health being produced from the port of shipment as well as from the Inspector of stock here.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865 bringing Jamaica into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles; but it has for some years ceased its connection with the island.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Although the contract with the Government has ceased by mutual consent, the Company have continued to trade with Jamaica, and the trade has so largely increased that the Company have had to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce, but this line no longer serves the trade of the Island.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London: this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line," which now calls at Nassau instead of Kingston.

In 1888, Messrs. Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line, was started between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston. In 1897 this line became the property of a Limited Liability Company, "The Halifax-West India Company (limited)."

In addition to the regular lines there is a large fleet of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade, most of which carry mails and thus afford almost daily postal communication with other countries. Most

of these steamers have good accommodation for passengers which they take at rates varying from 30 to 45 dollars.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Spey" plies between Kingston and the out-ports at irregular dates.

The steamers of the Hamburg American Line also now call here on their way to Colon.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office;—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London; Canute Road, Southampton; 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

Chairman and Manager—Vice-Admiral A. J. Chatfield, C. B.

Supt. in Jamaica—J. Lockwood Wingate, Esqre., 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.—WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Atrato	5,140 tons	} Transatlantic Mail service.	Derwent	2,402 tons	} Cargo service London to West Indies.
Orinoco	4,434 "		Avon	2,225 "	
Don	4,028 "		Essequibo	1,831 "	
Pará	4,028 "		Dee	1,864 "	
Tagus	3,056 "		Tyne	615 "	
Eden	2,145 "	} Intercolonial Mail service.	Spey	467 "	} Local Island service in West Indies.
Esk	2,145 "		Taw	180 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Tees	180 "	
			Wear	180 "	
			Waltham	87 "	
			Exe	61 "	

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago; extending the voyage to La Guayra once in four weeks.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Thomas.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Jacmel, Jamaica and Colon; going on thence, once in four weeks to Savanilla, and once in four weeks to Port Limon.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Southampton (calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France).

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on the 2nd Monday after leaving Southampton) to Jamaica where they are due on the following Friday at 7 a.m. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m., and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon at 2 p.m. on the Saturday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica.

A cargo steamer leaves London on Wednesday every four weeks for the West Indies calling at Plymouth and proceeding thence direct to Barbados and subsequently to Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica. Returning via Curaçoa, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and proceeding thence direct to Havre and London.

In addition to the above, there are local services round the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St. Lucia.

Saloon fare between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton £25 and £35, according to position of cabin. Return Ticket available for twelve months £40 and £56 Second Class £20; Third Class (male only) £15. Children: one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School Tickets 12 years and under 18 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school £20, special Return Ticket available for three months £32 10s. 0d. Servants (when accompanying their employers) £17 10s. Return Ticket, £26 10s.

Saloon fares between Kingston, Jamaica, and ports as under:—

Antigua, £12 10s.; Barbados, £8 10s.; Carthagena, £10 10s.; Colon, £5 5s.; Curaçao, £14 10s.; Demerara, £12 5s.; Dominica, £11 15s.; Grenada, £10 15s.; Grey Town, £10 10s.; Guadeloupe, £12 10s.; Jacmel, £5 4s. 2d.; La Guayra, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s.; Martinique, £11 10s.; Montserrat, £12 10s.; Nevis, £12 10s.; Puerto Cabello, £15 15s.; Savanilla, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £10 10s.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £10 10s.; Tobago, £12 10s. Trinidad, £11 10s.

Deck fare to Colon by mail steamers £1 2s. 6d.

Return Tickets—(saloon only) a fare and half.

DISTANCES FROM PORT TO PORT TRAVERSED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	.	.	3,635 miles
Barbados to Jacmel	.	.	812 "
Jacmel to Kingston, Jamaica	.	.	255 "
Jamaica to Colon	.	.	550 "

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Spey" sails from Kingston every Tuesday at 7 a.m., going alternately eastward and westward round the Island calling at ports as under, taking freight and deck passengers, returning to Kingston on the Saturday following.

Ports called at—	Agents—	Ports called at—	Agents—
Morant Bay	Hope & Co.	Montego Bay	Saml. Hart
Port Morant	Boston Fruit Co.	Falmouth	T. M. dePass
Port Antonio	Boston Fruit Co.	Lucea	C. Sanftleben & Sons
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Sav.-la-Mar	Neilson & Co.
Port Maria	Levy, Bros. & Co.	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
St. Ann's Bay	Cover & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy & Co.		

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Head Office, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Manager and Secretary.

Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Agents in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Colombian	-	5,613 tons.	Cuban	-	4,201 tons.
Costa Rican	-	3,251 "	Mexican	-	4,201 "
Darien	-	3,362 "	Nicaraguan	-	3,642 "
Floridian	-	3,257 "	Barbadian	-	4,501 "
Jamaican	-	4,501 "	American	-	8,195 "
Texan	-	3,257 "	European	-	8,195 "
William Cliff	-	3,352 "	Tampican	-	4,833 "
Yucatan	-	2,816 "	Antillian	-	5,608 "
Louisianian	-	3,642 "			

The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence :—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthagena, and New Orleans, sailing on *Saturdays*, and calling at Santa Martha at fixed dates.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 20 days) thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and New Orleans, sailing every alternate Thursday.

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Carthagena and Colon, £22; to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct, £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried.

SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool, via New Orleans	...	£25
" to Vera Cruz	...	8
" to Tampico	...	9
" to Progreso	...	10
" to New Orleans via Mexico	...	11 5s.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PASSENGER SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York fortnightly taking mails and passengers.

FREIGHT SERVICE TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston fortnightly taking cargo.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti fortnightly, and calls at Ports in north Hayti en route to Colombia.

A steamer leaves Kingston every Saturday for Savanilla, Carthagena and Port Limon.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Altai	-	2,400 tons.	Athos	-	2,000 tons.
Alleghany	-	2,500 "	Alps	-	1,800 "
Alene	-	2,250 "	Andes	-	1,800 "
Adirondack	-	2,200 "			

The larger ships of the Company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in warm climate.

The cargo ships are fitted with electric fans by which the temperature of the holds is regulated for the safe carriage of perishable cargo.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—

Adults . . . £10 5 0 Servants . . . Two-thirds Cabin fare.
Children under 12 years half fare. Return ticket for adults only £16 8 0
Through tickets issued via New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow.

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship:—

To Liverpool—By the White Star or Cunard Lines.

To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.

To London—By the Atlantic Transport Line.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

(Successors to the Boston Fruit Company.)

THEIR fleet during the busy season, say from March 1st to October 1st, consists of twenty (20) steamships, four each for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and two for Newport News, with two others for use at any of the above ports as necessity arises.

Included in these, are the fine passenger ships "Admiral Dewey," "Farragut," "Schley," and "Sampson";—all for Boston from March to October—from October to March, two of them run on the Philadelphia route.

The "Beverly" and "Belvernnon" are passenger ships on the New York route; "Barnstable" and "Brookline" on the Baltimore route.

These ships make the passage to their respective ports in from four days five hours to four days fifteen hours; are furnished with electric light and other facilities, and are the finest and fastest ships doing business in these waters. They also carry the United States and Island mails.

HALIFAX AND WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

THE Steamships "Alpha," and "Beta" are appointed to sail fortnightly between Halifax and Jamaica, and vice versa, calling at Bermuda and Turks Island.

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER :

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Passengers also booked through to London and Liverpool at low rates.

Freight carried to Turks Island Bermuda and Halifax, also to all points in Canada by rail, and to London and Liverpool.

Halifax	Pickford & Black, Managers.
Burmuda	W. T. James, Agent.
Turks Island	W. S. Jones, Agent.
Kingston, Jamaica	E. A. H. Haggart, General Agent.

PRINCE LINE.

SAILING from Antwerp and Glasgow to Jamaica.

Owner—James Knott, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Antwerp Agents—Aug. Bulcke & Co.

Glasgow “ Whimster & Co.

New York “ John C. Seager.

London “ Park, McFadyen & Co., & Low, Son & Carter.

General Agent for Jamaica—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

Steamers sail from Antwerp and Glasgow once a month.

THE TWEEDIE TRADING CO'S LINE.

THIS Line leaves New York every fortnight for Kingston (and transhipment to outports), and proceeds thence to Porto Cortez, (Spanish Honduras,) Port Banios, Livingston, Guatamala and Belize, (British Honduras,) coming back to Jamaica and proceeding hence to New York. The “Origen” and “Erna” leave New York on regular fortnightly days and return from Kingston to New York on regular fortnightly days, two weeks after their departure from Kingston on downward trip to Central American Coast.

The Agents in New York are Messrs. Bowring and Archibald.

The Agents in Jamaica are Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.

CUBAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Managers—Ernest Bigland & Co., 7 East India Avenue, London.

Agent in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble, 43 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

S. S. Cayo Largo	5,366 tons dead weight
S. S. Cayo Soto	5,365 “ “ “
S. S. Cayo Romano	4,085 “ “ “
S. S. Cayo Blanco	4,055 “ “ “
S. S. Cayo Mono	4,057 “ “ “

These steamers leave London for Kingston, Jamaica, once a month, and return to London via New Orleans. They are specially adapted for conveyance of cargo, but have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Passengers are not carried from New Orleans to London.

UNDERWRITERS AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica :—

Lloyds, London

Board of Underwriters of Liverpool } Turnbull & Co.

Board of Underwriters, New York, Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.

Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.

Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles, George & Brandy.

Italia Società d'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa, George & Brandy.

Société Anonyme d'Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest.

Austrian-Hungarian Veritas.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York, John Orrett.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la Mar and Black River—Frank Bastian, Sub-Agent.

Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. E. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.

St. Ann's Bay—Bravo, Bro. & Co., Sub-Agents.

Annotto Bay—Sub-Agent.

Port Antonio—D. S. Gideon, Sub-Agent.

Morant Bay—

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several Pilotage and Harbour Boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the Boards and the Pilotage and Harbour Districts under those Laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the Pilotage and Harbour Boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacon other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting trading ships.

The Board also have the duty of examining persons applying for Pilot Licenses.

The present members of the Board are :—

Commodore Henderson, R.N., President.

Hon. H.R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

Charles Goldie, Esq., Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston.

W. P. Forwood, Esq.

T. L. Wingate, Esq.

with Mr. W. E. M. Drummond as Clerk of the Board.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891) :—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	0	15 0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	-	10	0 0
For every additional Port	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license for one Port	-	1	0 0
For every additional Port	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.			Outward.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	6 0	-	0	4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	7 0	-	0	17 6
For every additional foot and part of foot	-	0	3 6	-	0	2 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) —	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0	18	0	0	10	6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0	2	6	0	1	6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0	6	0	0	6	0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet	-	1	10 0	-	1	5 0
For every additional foot or part of a foot	-	0	4 0	-	0	5 0

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Rio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Luca	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

The following are the names of Pilots and the several Ports for which they are licensed for the year 1899:—

- W. Long, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay
 John Freeman, Kingston
 William Taylor, Kingston
 J. A. Duncan, Kingston
 Thomas McKoy, Kingston, Old Harbour, and Salt River
 W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
 Philip Hall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, and Milk River.
 John Bryan, Kingston
 J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios
 J. H. Alford, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal
 Walter Fish, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay and Lucea. Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Oracabessa
 A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal
 J. S. Legoe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Green Island, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio
 W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River and Carlisle Bay
 C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Alligator Pond, Old Harbour, Oracabessa, Salt River
 T. Taraldsen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
 John William Morris, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Carlisle Bay, and Salt River
 H. Lowe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, and Carlisle Bay
 W. C. Howell, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, and Falmouth
 George Jennings, Old Harbour, including Long's Wharf and Salt River
 J. Boor, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Black River and Savanna-la-Mar
 Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River
 John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar
 Joseph Brown, Black River
 Charles Davis, Black River
 Uriah Davis, Black River
 Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay and Lucea
 J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea
 Robert Walker, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios
 E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay and Lucea
 James Whitter, Black River
 J. A. Soas, Montego Bay and Lucea
 Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay and Lucea
 G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Lucea
 Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay
 Edward Brown, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour
 G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa and St. Ann's Bay
 John Samuel Neison, Kingston
 W. H. Manning, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio and Manchioneal
 H. J. McCrae, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Montego Bay and Annotto Bay
 Thomas Dowie, Kingston
 Peseoph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
 Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston
 Charles Peak Langmaid, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Dry Harbour
 Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
 Ole Martin Lund, Kingston
 Edwin Cole, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Old Harbour
 Allan Macaulay, Kingston,

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to Harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of Harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in Harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under Section 6 of Law 17 of 1896 Harbour Masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that Law created. Under the Law of 1873 the Harbour Masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
All other harbours	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Under the provisions of Law 13 of 1892, vessels entering any Harbour for the purpose of calling for orders only, are exempt from Fees provided they do not take in or discharge cargo or ballast, and do not take on board or land Passengers, and do not come into any Harbour further than the place where they are boarded by the Health Officer.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described: It is 37 feet above High Water—with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel; red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is on a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 501 tons and upwards	£3 0 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	Steamers under 1,200 tons register	3 12 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Other Emolument.	Date of Appointment.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	£500 0 0	...	Nov., '93
Morant Bay	J. A. Marshall	20 0 0	...	Sep., '99
Port Morant	W. M. Robertson	15 0 0	...	Nov., '98
Port Antonio	E. P. Pullar	25 0 0	...	Nov., '99
Annotto Bay	H. G. B. Murray	20 0 0	...	Sept., '81
Port Maria	J. P. K. King	20 0 0	...	Feb., '99
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	...	Fees	Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	J. Addison	20 0 0	...	Dec., '94
Falmouth	E. A. Savage	15 0 0	...	March, '94
Montego Bay	S. Binns	12 0 0	...	Oct., '96
Lucea	L. A. Rattigan	12 0 0	...	June, '96
Green Island				
Savanna-la-Mar	S. E. Payne	15 0 0	...	April, '95
Gravesend, Black River	J. A. S. Monaghan	12 0 0	...	Mar., '98
Alligator Pond	H. Barned	2 0 0	...	July, '92
Dry Harbour	P. J. Browne	6 0 0	...	Oct., '99
Milk River and Carlisle Bay	A. J. Rogers	6 0 0	...	June, '95
Salt River	A. J. Rogers	6 0 0	...	April, '97
Old Harbour	E. A. Davis	6 0 0	...	Feb., '99

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Wreck Bay inclusive on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Great Pedro Bluff.
- (14.) Alligator Pond—Great Pedro Bluff to Cuckold Point.
- (15.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to Portland Point.
- (16.) Salt River—Portland Point to Spring Point.
- (17.) Old Harbour—Spring Point to Wreck Bay.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

No. 1	District (Kingston)	Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs.
No. 2	" (Morant Bay)	J. A. Marshall, Collector of Taxes.
No. 3	" (Port Morant)	W. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4	" (Port Antonio)	C. L. Scarlett, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 5	" (Annotto Bay)	H. G. B. Murray, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6	" (Port Maria)	J. P. K. King, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 7	" (St. Ann's Bay)	J. Addison, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8	" (Dry Harbour)	P. J. Browne, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 9	" (Falmouth)	E. A. Savage, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10	" (Montego Bay)	S. Binns, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11	" (Lucrea)	L. A. Rattigan, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12	" (Savanna-la-Mar)	S. E. Payne, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 13	" (Black River)	J. A. S. Monaghan, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 14	" (Alligator Pond)	H. Bamed, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 15	" (Milk River)	A. J. Rogers, Landing Waiter.
No. 16	" (Salt River)	A. J. Rogers, Landing Waiter.
No. 17	" (Old Harbour)	E. A. Davis, Landing Waiter.

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees payable to Receivers one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the Receivers for their personal use :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of 0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all Light-houses are by Law 22 of 1893 vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This Light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water, which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the Light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E., now Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc., who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other Light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for cocoanut oil being thereby effected.

PLUMB POINT.—This Light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston Harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a 4 wick burner lamp, arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54''$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47''$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This Light-house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, shewing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

NEGRIL POINT.—A Light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	170 0 0	1st Dec., '89
Keeper	J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
Second Keeper	J. Craddock	60 0 0	1st Nov., '98
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Superintendent	John Sturgeon	100 0 0	23rd Nov., '89
Keeper	T. S. Fraser	60 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. F. Brownhill	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper	Charles Durrant	70 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	A. O'Sullivan	26 0 0	9th Dec., '98

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

The total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	5	75
Port Henderson Branch	4	00
Subsidiary Channels	1	50
Cumberland Pen Branch	5	50
Subsidiary Channels	6	67
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Total	43	69

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and Guinea grass.

During the last two years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district, and has been encouraged by the adoption of Rule 6 under which water is supplied without charge for one year to lands not previously irrigated, on the owner or occupier agreeing to take and pay for a similar quantity for the succeeding five years.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is over 10,000, and the total quantity of water supplied is over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The revenue in 1898-99 was £5,604 18s. 8d., and will be not less in the coming year. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found. Amongst the crops which can be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view, and it is to be hoped that that result will be realised in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the drought of 1884-85 is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were benefited, whether they contributed to the revenue or not, for, although many penkeepers took no water direct from the canals, they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved miles of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought, but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pasture land. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation, with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent. The Engineer informed the Government that "he was not overestimating the gain from the works in the financial year 1884-85 to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals, by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Rule 5.—Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(2)	When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of				£52	0	0	per annum.
	100	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do.
	125	do.	do.	.	81	5	0	do.
	501	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do.
	175	do.	do.	.	107	18	4	do.
	200	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do.
	250	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do.
	300	do.	do.	.	172	10	0	do.

(3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

(d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.

(e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

(f) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

(g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

Rule 6.—In the case of an owner or occupier of any property who desires to establish cultivation on land not previously irrigated, the Director of Public Works is hereby empowered to supply each owner or occupier with the water necessary to irrigate such land, free of charge, for one year on the condition that the owner or occupier aforesaid binds himself to take such supply of water after the expiration of the said first and free year, for five years immediately succeeding, and gives the Commissioners a satisfactory guarantee that he will pay for the same quarterly at the established rates charged by the Commissioners.

Provided always that when any agreement has been or shall be made under the provisions of this Rule, the owner or occupier aforesaid party to such agreement shall be at liberty at any time, in case he shall so desire, to have the supply of water agreed to be taken by him for the land mentioned in the said agreement transferred, in whole or in part, to some other lands occupied or owned by him, and which have not been previously irrigated, but which are capable of irrigation: Provided that such owner or occupier shall give to the Director of Public Works at least three months notice of such desire, and shall pay to the Director of Public Works, on demand, the cost of all appliances and works necessary to transfer the said supply of water.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a Law passed in the Session of 1897 by the Legislative Council, called the Kingston General Commissioners Law, No. 24 of 1897, the several Commissions hitherto governing the Kingston Markets, the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, the Gas Works, the Slaughter-Houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the Law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of Commissioners, called the "Kingston General Commissioners." The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

STAFF KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

Executive Staff.

R. S. Haughton, Managing Commissioner, £750 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.
H. Gould, Mem. San. Inst., Engineer in Charge, £700 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.
C. C. Anderson, Secretary, £500 per annum.
R. H. Isaacs, Clerk, £300 per annum.
C. H. Hall, Clerk, £175 per annum.

Attached to Water and Gas Works.

Fred. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., Asst. Engineer in Charge, £500 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.
E. V. Acton, A.M.I.C.E., Asst., £250 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.
A. H. Isaacs, Collector, £300 " "
W. Curtin, Clerk, £175 " "
S. H. DePass, Clerk, £150 " "
L. E. Pouyat, Clerk, £100 " "

Kingston Improvements.

C. V. Espent, Asst., £208, including travelling.
J. R. Johnson, Clerk, £100.

Attached to Markets.

Joseph Feurtado, Superintendent, £190 per annum.
E. Morand, Clerk, £150 " "
F. A. Robinson, Clerk, £120 " "
T. Demetrius, Asst. Clerk, £90 " "

Attached to Slaughter-House.

R. Brown, Superintendent, £120.

Commissioners.

The Hon. Director of Public Works	R. S. Haughton, Esq.
" " Supt. Med. Officer	Dr. G. C. Henderson
" " Custos of Kingston	Simon Soutar, Esq.
" " Custos of St. Andrew	J. L. Ashenheim, Esq.
His Honour the Mayor of Kingston	Herman Stern, Esq.
The Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew	

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Clinie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless

accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal shed, and two gas holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 574 street lamps for lighting the city, is £36,822. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the building being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made in 1898-99 was 14 million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 1,400 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 31st March, 1899, was 283, supplying over 2,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gasaliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been 6,000,000 cubic ft. per annum. In public lamps 7,000,000 cubic ft. per annum.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1899, were £7,093 9s. 7d. and the expenditure £4,576 5s. 3d. without the charge of £1,133 7s. 2d. for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5 0 0	{ With 2/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment. with 4/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	
For gas consumed by Engines and Stoves	0 12 0	
For coke, per ton	1 10 0	{ retail.
For tar, per gallon	0 0 6	
For quick lime, per barrel	0 3 9	
For temper lime, per phn.	2 4 3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0 7 3	

The price charged for gas consumed for illuminating purposes is virtually 10/ per 1,000 cubic feet, and 8/ when consumed in gas engines or stoves.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb. £1 3 6 | 5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon £1 7 6
 40 lbs. composition candle at 1/ per lb. 2 0 0 | 6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon 0 12 0

Good gas, therefore, at 10/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells, and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c., are supplied with filtered water from the Constant Spring Reservoirs by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 7-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered.

The quantity supplied to the suburbs from these reservoirs is about 700,000 gallons daily.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varied in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain $1\frac{1}{4}$ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of

clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and water consumed by the town and St. Andrew, amounting, on an average, to about 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, Hope and Constant Spring.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following statement of the mean of ten different analyses by the late Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., the Government Analytical Chemist:—

All results, excepting "Hardness," are stated in grains per gallon of water.										
	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Total solids dried at 220° F.	Degrees of Hardness before boiling.	Degrees of Hardness after boiling.
Mean of ten different samples taken as delivered from the pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, and at the General Penitentiary from 24th February to 5th September, 1891.	0.318	Traces.	0.00293	0.0005	0.00378	0.01448	0.02539	14.835	8.375	3.21

Mr. Bowrey in connection with the above analyses stated: "On each occasion the water was clear and bright and the microscopic examination was satisfactory. The first four samples were collected during dry weather, the remaining six while there were frequent heavy showers in the hills. The results of these different conditions are very evident in the analyses. In no instance has the water, judged simply by the analytical results, been other than of first rate quality."

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)

When the property shall be of the annual value of	£6 and under £10	1/6 per month.
"	10	2/
"	20	3/
"	30	4/
"	40	4/6
"	50	5/6
"	60	6/6
"	70	8/
"	80	10/
"	100	12/
"	150	14/
"	150 and upwards	16/

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Pasmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd

sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	. 100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	. 400 gallons a day
2/ "	. 150 "	8/ "	. 500 "
3/ "	. 200 "	10/ "	. 600 "
4/ "	. 250 "	12/ "	. 1,000 "
4/6 "	. 300 "	14/ "	. 1,000 "
5/6 "	. 350 "	16/ "	. 1,000 "
		Stores "	. 250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1898-99 was £16,604 5s. 3d. and the expenditure £7,053 4s. 3d., without the charge of £5,241 2s. 7d., for interest.

MARKETS.

1.—THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean. Sanitary arrangements of the most modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Govr. Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called "The Sollas Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The Jubilee Market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £2956.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1898-99 was £3,388 0s. 4d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,805 17s. 4d. without the charge of £597 4s. 10d. for interest.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The several markets throughout the island with the names of the persons in charge are given in the following table:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	. T. Demetrius
Jubilee Market	. E. Morand
Port Royal	. Henry Wade
St. Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	Michael Lennan
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	. Nathl. Wilson, Clerk
Linstead	. John Davis, Acting Clerk
Old Harbour	. Isaac Dolphy, Lessee
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	. Robert Clark, Lessee
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	. William Gladwish, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	. Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee
Annotto Bay	. R. Cherriff
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	. John Thompson
May Pen	. B. E. Simpson
Four Paths	. John Beverly
The Rest	. William Rose
The Alley	. Anthony Williams
Hayes	. Robert Foster
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	. J. O. Clarke
Claremont	. C. Atterbury
Moneague	. Sam. Rose
Brown's Town	. W. Brown
Ocho Rios	. W. Shaw
Manchester—	
Mandeville	. F. H. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	. Jos. Levy, Lessee
"	. E. Jacobs, jr., Clerk
Newport	. James Daley, Lessee]
Devon	. Jos. DeLeon, Lessee
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	. Vacant
Malvern	. F. B. Bowen, Clerk
Lacovia	. Adrian Hendriks, Collector
Santa Cruz	. ...
Shaws	. ...
Mountain Side	. ...
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	. F. G. Anderson
St. James—	
Montego Bay	. William Tomlinson, Clerk
Hanover—	
Lucea	. Henry Lyon
Green Island	. Joseph Vernon
St. Thomas—	. R. E. Hearne
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar	. ...

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provi-

sions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Haughton.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharfand for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,795 2s. 7d.

The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1899, amounted to £1,282 9s. 3d. The expenditure to £636 14s. 0d. without the charge of £400 for interest.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen 4,606, Calves 15, Sheep 1,622, Pigs 572, Turtle 619, = Total, 7,434.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Goats "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31, of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the Streets. The Commissioners empowered under the Law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the Sewerage Works and to advise the Commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers the minimum rain water will be excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the street sewers and house drains of glazed fire clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour Street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the Gas Works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street and the Windward Road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck. It is proposed that the use of water-closets should be introduced gradually.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working.

The work on the street sewers has been completed, giving a total mileage of about 41 miles, including the corresponding house connections which have been laid to the boundaries of private property.

The work of connecting private premises with the sewers is being rapidly pushed on, and the system is now in working order, 1,400 premises are connected and provided with water-closets.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897, and is being vigorously carried on. About 11 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete, the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the Street Improvements.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into 2 settling reservoirs, formed at that place, having a capacity of three million gallons, equal to about twenty days' supply. From the reservoirs the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

On March 31st, 1899, the liability of the Commissioners had been reduced from £7,051 18s. 7d. in 1880, to £2,564 15s. 2d. so that within a few years the Works will be entirely free from debt.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Director of Public Works.

The Custos of St. Catherine.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission

Superintendent of Works—Mr. C. A. J. Smith, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. MacKinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late Honourable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The Works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February,

1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a double line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 234 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The mains have since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, Church and Bonners Pen District, the water being supplied to the Ratepayers from Tanks. The shipping may be supplied with water from the Old Harbour Bay District on payment of 1d. per ton on the gross register of the vessel. The Church and Bonners Pen District has since been delimited.

The Jamaica Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d.; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine's Municipal Board; they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish. The Government has made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d. for laying down a new 4 in. auxiliary main and for the construction of a reservoir.

The following shall be the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the town of Old Harbour, payable monthly in advance:—

Houses of the annual value of	£4 and under £10		2/
" " " "	10 " "	15 "	2/6
" " " "	15 " "	20 "	3/6
" " " "	20 " "	25 "	4/6
" " " "	25 " "	30 "	5/6
" " " "	30 " "	35 "	6/6
" " " "	35 " "	40 "	7/6
" " " "	40 " "	50 "	9/
" " " "	50 " "	60 "	10/6

The following is the scale of charges for the Old Harbour Bay District, payable monthly in advance:—

Under the value of	£4		1/3
" " "	12		1/6
" " "	20		1/9
" " "	30		2/
" " "	40		2/3
" " "	50 and over		2/6

but since the same was originally laid down an increase of over £2,000 has been spent for the purpose of giving an increased supply of water.

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Hon. Colonial Secretary) presented to the Municipal Board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale Estate or from the Berkshire Hall Lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Parochial Board, as the successors to the Municipal Board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall River the other the Cistern Gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4 inch pipes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern Gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is £550 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant; there are several premises within the limits still unprovided with service pipes, a disadvantage which, it is hoped, will soon be remedied. This has since received the attention of the Board.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead Water Supply District payable monthly in advance:—

Houses under the annual value of £4 at 1s. 6d. per month.			
Houses of the annual value of £4 and under £10			
"	"	10	2/6
"	"	15	3/6
"	"	20	4/6
"	"	25	5/
"	"	30	5/6
"	"	40	6/
"	"	50	7/
"	"	60	8/
"	"	70	10/
"	"	80	12/
80 and upwards, at 15s.			

THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Parochial Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of $3\frac{6}{10}$ d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons, an allowance of 10 per cent. is now made to ships paying water rates.*

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 16s. per share per annum.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director.

* A charge of 10s. per trip is now paid by coastal steamers making weekly calls, and on vessels taking fruit only

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Nunes, Esq.	Joseph Shore, Esq., President.	Dr. A. W. Thomson
Hon. William Kerr	John Delisser	R. H. Lindo
Henry Sewell	John H. Clark	J. R. T. Main, Esqs.
Chas. A. Nunes	Lawrence W. Sharpe	Miss Emma Carter.
	A. L. Delgado, Esqs.	
Treasurer—Mr. Chas. A. Nunes.		
Secretary and Collector—Mr. Theodore Mitchell DePass.		
Deputy Collector—Mr. J. S. Adams		Supt. of Works—Mr. S. T. Mowatt.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

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

To supply this need as far as possible, the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the Municipal (now the Parochial) Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent Law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought "the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water" to "the earnest attention" of the Parochial Authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely:—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon and Porus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in

the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park Railway Station, 13 miles from the May Pen Railway Station, and two miles south of the Rest Village where there are stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon, and has now under Law 16 of 1885 passed to the Parochial Board.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging-houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging-house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary outhouses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazette: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the Charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging-houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually in very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the Institution, granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance

of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

Until 1891 the Institution consisted of the following buildings, viz.—3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath-rooms and the necessary out-buildings.

In the previous year the Directors having obtained a loan of £600 from the Government renovated and replenished the buildings, and on the 31st March, 1891, completed the erection of a new lodging-house with bath-house, kitchen, &c. This building affords accommodation to ten persons and is meant for the reception of poor persons, who are required to pay 1s. per day, and for paupers in the parish or from any other parish.

The centre lodging-house, hitherto known as the matron's house, has been renovated, and furnished as a first class lodging-house. The other buildings (the north and south houses) are now the second class lodging houses.

The Directors have recently added an Invalids' bath to the first class lodging house through which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of going down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first class house. The water is pumped into it from the first class bath.

The following alterations in the charges have been found necessary and were made in March, 1891 :—

1st Class.—4/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy the same bed-room the charge is 8s. each.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bed room the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

" " " 2nd " " 6d.

" " " 3rd " " 3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the Bath corresponding with the class of Lodging house occupied by them.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a Government Medical Officer, countersigned by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the Institution.

When required, the matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 5/ to 6/ per diem, for 1st class lodgers, and from 4/ to 4/6 per diem, for 2nd class. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. To afford facility to visitors who prefer to board themselves the Directors have made arrangements with the proprietor of a Pen in the vicinity to supply (whenever required) mutton, poultry, eggs, and milk to the Institution.

Visitors have hitherto recorded their complaints against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the Directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

A Commission to consider the best means of increasing the usefulness of the Bath, consisting of the Hon. R. Craig, the Hon. J. P. Clark and the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., was appointed in 1893 and made their report; but no action was taken on it.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

DIRECTORS.

Quintin Logan, Esq., Chairman.

H. P. Rubie

J. C. Elliott

Theophilus Hart

H. W. F. Robertson

H. E. Upton

George Turland

A. E. Abrahams

Alfred Walder

Rev. C. H. Baker.

James Allwood

E. D. Saunders

James Wignall

Rev. Alex. Eastwood

J. W. Welsh, Secretary—salary £20.

Mrs. M. R. McDaniel, Matron—£45 with extras.

Vehicles are run from Milk River, to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station, and if desired, the Matron makes the arrangements :—The

fares from Clarendon Park to the Bath are, for 1 person, 5s. ; for 2, 10s. ; for 3, 12s. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the fares are, for 1 person, 6s. ; for 2, 10s. ; for 3, 12s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F. , and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence ; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A building has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

The rate for lodgings is 2s. 6d. each person per night ; 2 in one bed, 2s. each.

Mr. B. Churton Orgill has generously made a donation of a collection of books to the Institution ; this will form the nucleus for a Library for the use of visitors.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	} 1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.69		

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member of the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the Parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. C. Burke. R. Egerton, Esq., Chairman.
James Harrison, Esq. | T. J. Breakspear, Esq., Hon. Treasurer
| Josiah Smickle, Esq.

OFFICERS.

G. R. Groves, Clerk.
A. E. Gauntlett, Keeper. | Mrs. Ada Gauntlett, Matron.
Address, Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
Salvation Army	1	0	00
	47	2	01

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 10 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under ten years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	•	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	•	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	•	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	•	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	•	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Pave Stones	•	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	•	0 10 0
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	•	0 5 0
For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground	•	2 0 0
For setting up a railing	•	1 0 0

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable :—

1st Class	•	£1 0 0	5th Class	•	£0 10 0
2nd „	•	0 16 0	6th „	•	0 8 0
3rd „	•	0 14 0	7th „	•	0 6 0
4th „	•	0 12 0	8th „	•	0 4 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1898, show that the total number of persons interred during the period was 1,157 as follows :—

Church of England	•	446	
Ditto Paupers	•	660	1,106

NOT PAUPERS.

Baptist (Rev. W. Pratt)	•	12	
Baptist (Rev. A. A. Austin)	•	2	
Moravian	•	5	
Congregational	•	13	
Church of Scotland	•	9	
Roman Catholic	•	22	
United Methodist Free Church	•	11	
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	•	6	
Mahomedan	•	0	
Wesleyan	•	5	85
			<u>1,191</u>

The revenue for the period was	•	£828 15 9
Balance on 31st March, 1898	•	38 18 6½
		<u>£867 14 3½</u>
Expenditure	•	746 17 11
showing balance of	•	<u>120 16 4½</u>

to be carried to next year.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. A. M. Benjamin, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the

senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association as to allow its division, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £1,021 5s. 2d. has been written up to credit of Associates.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1899, a period of nearly twenty-seven years, guarantees to the amount of £385,775 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £1,740 6s. 2½d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the twenty-seven years under review amounted to £10,955 15s. 10d. to which has been added £1,021 5s. 2d. arising from profits on investments. Of this sum of £11,977 1s. 0d., £5,901 7s. 10d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1899; and £5,655 19s. 6d. had been refunded to Associates with-drawing from the Association. The assets on 31st March, 1899, amounted to £6,224 10s. 0d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £5,643; Government Savings Bank £484 19s. 3d.; and amount in hands of Secretary 12s. 10d. and amount in the hands of the Treasurer £95 17s. 11d. Of the total assets £5,901 7s. 10d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £323 2s. 2d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbur-ing

officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of twenty-six years have been about £65 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

C. Goldie	{	Appointed by the Governor.
T. F. Clarke, Esqs.		
Hon. J. Allwood	{	Elected by the Associates.
J. Sinclair, Esq.		

SECRETARY—A. H. Miles, Esq.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872, Law 2 of 1893. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed :—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT & TRUST FUNDS & INSTITUTIONS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island, and is regulated by Law 11 of 1875 as amended by Laws 14 of 1887, 20 of 1896, 26 of 1897 and 8 of 1899. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less, each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid, had he consented to join on that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each increment thereof, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, unless the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary received prior to retirement. The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of his Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

By section 11 of Law 14 of 1887 the Directors are required, at the end of every fifth year, to submit a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association for valuation by a competent Actuary. The valuation made as of 31st March, 1894, showed that after providing for all pension claims—actual and contingent—and setting aside strong reserves for miscellaneous items and for expenses, there remained a surplus of assets over liabilities of £13,237; evidencing a sound financial position.

Under the Law of 1896, two-thirds of this surplus or £8,824 have been distributed among members and participants entitled thereto, taking the form of additional annuities in the case of participants, of additional contingent pensions in the case of married Associates and of cash allotments to be applied to the purchase of additional contingent pensions on the day of marriage, in the cases of bachelors and widowers.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 1899, shows that on that date there were 342 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £8,465 11s. 8d., and that the disbursements were £2,665 16s. 10d. At that date there were fifty-three widows and seven orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £2,463 14s. 8d. per annum. At the close of the previous accounting period there were fifty widows and nine orphans drawing £2,363 11s. 8d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1879	£7,135 6 11	1890	£37,057 14 4
1880	9,409 8 10	1891	38,771 6 2
1881	12,008 10 4	1892	42,758 13 0
1882	14,768 3 1	1893	47,003 13 5
1883	17,290 3 7	1894	51,470 14 11
1884	19,742 19 11	1895	56,281 11 10
1885	22,118 15 9	1896	61,579 0 8
1886	24,393 5 6	1897	66,888 19 4
1887	27,000 7 2	1898	71,812 12 6
1888	30,010 6 9	1899	77,612 7 4
1889	33,485 2 11		

The following is the death-rate in the Society during the past ten years:—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1890	271	2	0.7
Half-year, 1891	278	1	0.7
1892	293	5	0.4
1893	318	2	1.7
1894	325	4	0.6
1895	330	6	1.2
1896	348	7	1.8
1897	359	8	2.2
1898	353	6	1.7
1899	342	5	1.5

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. T. Capper, Chairman.
 Dr. J. W. Plaxton.
 The Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
 C. W. Tait, Esq.
 S. P. Musson, Esq.
 T. F. Clarke, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—A. H. Miles, Esq.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1899, was £17,667 13s. 6d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,336 12s. 0d. in 1898-99.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 31st March, 1899, was £28,550 10s. 5d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1898-99 amounted to £1,807 10s. 9d.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches for the purposes of this Fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions; If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys ceases at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 78 on the 1st January, 1898. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates four have died, one as a bachelor and three leaving widows and children. Two widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1898 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £403 14s.; the interest on the money invested yielded £310 7s. 9d.; the amount received from the Voluntary Fund was £2 15s. 11d. The sum of 10s. was received from the Standard Life Assurance Company as a refund of premium for residence out of the Tropics; these sums, with the balance of £5,072 11s. 1d. from 1897, amounted to £5,789 18s. 9d. The payments were for Insurance Premiums £354 13s. 10d., pensions £23 2s. 0d. and refunds to Clergymen leaving the Diocese or retiring from the fund £60 10s. 4d., giving a balance of £5,351 9s. 4d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1899.

The lives of 56 Clergymen are insured for £150 each (38 in the Jamaica Mutual and 18 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and

Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Thirty-nine Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1897, giving a total of £50 3s. 10d. or an average of £1 5s. 8d. each.

From this amount £22 6s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased Clergymen and the balance was divided between the Widows and Orphans and the Clergy Pension Funds.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

The Rev. W. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Archbishop. Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
C. Goldie, Esq.

PENSION FUND OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Disestablished Church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the Offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The Fund opened with a credit of £2,328 11s. 0d. and had £25 1s. 11d. transferred to it from the offertories mentioned above. These sums with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £139 13s. 6d. for interest gives a total of £2,593 6s. 5d. A pension of £16 0s. 0d. was paid, leaving £2,577 6s. 5d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Trust, filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the Trust.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £134 9s. 0d. on the 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

The interest to 31st March, 1896, was distributed in February 1897.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this Trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The annual distribution was made in January, 1899, when a sum of over £76 was distributed to 1,302 persons.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-seven years, and had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

A few of the ladies of the Church meet on the Tuesday afternoon following the third Sunday in each month at half-past four, and after working for about an hour, during which time the Incumbent reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this Society. A revised code of rules is now in operation by which the poor connected with St. Michael's Church are the first claimants upon the society's funds. The Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more workers and subscribers come forward.

The Rev. R. G. Ambrose, Incumbent of the Church, is President of the Society, and Mrs. Ambrose is Honorary Secretary and purchaser of materials to be worked up by the members.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5 p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer closes the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The Rev. S. Jacobs visits the "Home" as Honorary Chaplain. The funds amount to about £300.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.—Herman Stern,
R. E. H. Melhado
Isaac Brandon, Esqs.
Leonard deCordova, Esq., Treasurer.

Vice-President.—Rev. S. Jacobs
F. C. Henriques.
Ernest A. Samuel, Esqs.
Ellis Levy, Esq., Secretary.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional Building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Desti-

tute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street was purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, Parochial Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the District Medical Officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the Inspector of the Poor and the Dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of Pauper Relief convenient to the public, as the Inspector of the Poor, and the Dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the Presiding Masters and immediate Past Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the resident (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of Masons, during 1898 amounted to £148 11s. 9d.

The working expenses including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £5 15s. 6d. leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1898, of £622 0s. 2d., of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures and £122 0s. 2d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., D.G.M.	
" " " The Hon. S. C. Burke, Prov. G. M. for Scotland.	} Vice-Presidents.
" " " The Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., D.D.G.M.	
" " " William Duff, Dep. Prov. G. M for Scotland.	
Treasurer—Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon.	Secretary—Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Wor. Bro. C. L. Campbell	Wor. Bro. C. W. Tait
" A. H. Jones	" R. A. W. Holwell
" E. X. Leon	" R. S. Haughton, P.D.D.G.M.
" F. G. Sale	" H. Priest
" T. Briscoe, jnr.	" J. M. Gibb
" C. T. Burton	" I. S. Brandon
" C. M. Sherlock	" G. E. Hitchins
" M. H. Lawrence	" C. S. Sanguinetti

COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Bro. P. A. Moodie	Bro. E. J. Sadler
Wor. J. H. Levy	Wor. Rev. G. C. Linton
" A. J. Webb	Bro. A. W. Taylor
Bro. C. P. Bovill	Bro. C. A. Passmore.

The Presiding Master and the Immediate Past Masters of each subscribing Lodge.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honourable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bonâ fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing; this arrangement has long since however been altered and the Medical Officer now receives a salary of £400 per annum, including supply of medicines. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1899, it numbered 1,125, being an increase of 38 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1899.	1898.
Number of Members attended at their homes	975	1,262
„ Visits to these	3,950	4,482
„ Prescriptions	2,469	3,002
„ Attended at Surgery	4,893	4,232
„ Prescriptions for these	6,061	5,011
„ Deaths (certified)	16	9

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1899, was satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £819 8s. 3d. (including £21 12s. 2d. brought down from the previous Annual Report.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector amounted to £571 7s. 5d. other charges amounted to £195 17s. 0d. The balance in favour of the Society at the end of the year was £52 3s. 10d. The Directors having obtained D'Espinose's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the successor of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espinose, the Executrix of the estate. Further, from the growing resources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the

nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £20 15s. 0d. has been expended on this department during the year. For the thirteen years during which this scheme has been in operation 386 cases were attended by the nurses, and the Medical Officer was called, in complications, upon 72 of these, whilst the outlay has been £384 13s. 0d.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-In Hospital. This arrangement, in extending the beneficent work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

The cost of the building completed in 1895 and furniture was £2,467 0s. 10d., thus :—

Site and law charges £651 18s. 9d. ; building £1,789 13s. 7d. ; furniture £25 8s. 6d. To aid in meeting this expenditure the advance of £500 by the Trustees of the D'Espinose Trust, was allowed to merge into the general funds of the society which entitled the Trustees to the nomination of 15 additional beneficiaries—making a total of 75 such members.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.

VICE-PRESIDENT—P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY and TREASURER—T. N. Aguilar, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

Rev. Thos. M. Geddes

P. Elicio Auvray

A. H. Jones, Esqs.

Hon. O. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Joshua deCordova, Esq.

Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay

Rev. H. H. Kilburn

F. B. Lyons

T. N. Aguilar, Esqs.

Rev. S. Jacobs

Rev. Father James Noonan

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Rev. Thos. M. Geddes

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—H. F. Malabre, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

OFFICE—14 Duke Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 9 to 10.30 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave and formally opened as a Depository by the present Bishop of Jamaica on 1st November, 1879.

The Society has three objects in view. The first is to enable industrious women of all classes to help themselves and others by providing a sale room for all kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in ferns, lace bark, dagger plant, &c., and in pickles and preserves.

The second object of the Society is to provide occasional employment to distressed needlewomen by executing orders for plain sewing for ladies and gentlemen—also for servants and working people. A stock of useful clothing for the latter is always on hand; and some of the Committee attend at the Depository every Monday morning for the purpose of cutting and giving out work. Orders for this Department are gratefully accepted, and are a real help to many deserving and industrious persons.

The third object is to teach plain needlework, and the cutting out of garments in a more thorough and systematic manner than is usually possible in schools, where so little time can be devoted to that branch. For this purpose, a lady, already a skilled needlewoman, has been so taught at the Shortwood Training College, that her pupils at the Women's Self-Help Society will now be able to compete for certificates, with a view to affiliation with the London School of Needlework in England.

The Society has been a great boon to many women in reduced circumstances who have to work for their living, but find it difficult to get suitable employment. It also enables other women who do not require the profits of their work for themselves, to earn something for charities and philanthropic objects, as well as to raise the standard of work by bringing to bear on it that cultivated taste and artistic grace which is the natural result of a refined education.

The new premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. Lady Musgrave and Lady Norman are also represented; the committee room being named after the former, and the work-room after the latter. The rooms hold the portraits of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, Sir Henry and Lady Blake, and General and Mrs. Gamble. The building, which cost nearly £900 is now entirely out of debt.

The experience gained in arranging the Women's Self-Help Stalls at the Jamaica Exhibition in 1891, was of good service in enabling the Committee to send a representative exhibit to the Jamaica Court of the great "World's Fair" in Chicago, which did its share in helping to shew some of the many things our lovely and fertile island can produce.

During 1899 a branch of the society was started at Port Antonio.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Depositors pay a fee of 2/ a year and are also charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, Lady Norman and Lady Blake.

PRESIDENT—Lady Hemming.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson.

TREASURER—Mrs. Plaxton

SECRETARY—Miss Burke.

Miss Allwood
Mrs. Barclay
Mrs. Capper
Lady Clarke
Mrs. D'Aeth
Mrs. Downer
Mrs. Douet

Mrs. Evans
Mrs. Forwood
Mrs. Graham
Miss Henderson
Mrs. Harvey
Mrs. Harrison
Mrs. Jackson

Mrs. Lumb
Mrs. MacDermot
Miss MacDermot
Mrs. Ogilvie
Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. Phillippo
Mrs. Radcliffe

Mrs. Reinke
Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. Roxburgh
Mrs. Ryley
Mrs. Schooles
Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. F. Saunders

Mrs. Charlton Thompson

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the Hon. Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. George Cheyne, who was in fact the principal founder of this Institution, held the office of Honorary Secretary. In 1874 the first paid Secretary was appointed.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government.

In the year 1883 the Directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The new

Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1899, amounted to £508 7s. 1d.

The following are the particulars:—

Government Grant to 31st March, 1898	£191	2	6
Board and Lodging of Inmates	115	5	3
Subscriptions and Donations	106	13	9
	413	1	6
This sum with a balance of	95	5	7

brought forward from 31st March, 1898, gave a Revenue of £508 7 1

The expenditure for all purposes during the same period was £388 15s. 10d., leaving a balance of £119 11s. 3d. to be carried to next year.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Chairman.

Charlton Thompson, Esq., Managing Director.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Capt. W. P. Forwood

Louis A. Dent, Esq.

Archibald Munro, Esq.

D. M. Leon, Secretary.

Edward Lennan, Resident Superintendent.

THE HOME—No. 42 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m., till 10 p.m., daily.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 260 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committees of both parishes.

CHAIRMAN—Paul L. Rousseau.

MASTER—Joseph Davidson, salary £150.

MATRON—Eliza McKillop, salary £58.

CLERK—Mr. R. A. Williams, salary £60.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of this Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

In 1878 one of the pensioners died and the Churchwardens elected one person and the members of the Municipal Board elected another to fill the vacancy. The result was that neither was permitted by the Treasury to draw the pension. A reference was thereupon made to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the party who was legally empowered to exercise the right of election. The Judges decided that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen combined no body had the power of electing two vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently the Churchwardens and the members of the Municipal Board met and unanimously elected the original nominee of the Board. On the abolition of the office of Churchwardens by the operation of Law 30 of 1881 the members of the Parochial Board, as the successors of the old Vestrymen and of the members of the late Municipal Board, are left to exercise the functions of Trustees of this Charity.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary, Merchant, made a Will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of

the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. The present Trustees are Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.; A. D. C. Levy, and R. P. Simmonds, Esqs. Clerk—R. M. Cocking.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 31st March, 1898, £11,829 2s. 1½d., of which amount £11,376 0s. 0d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures, the remainder is uninvested—£453 2s. 1½d.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Schools Commission some years ago drew up a scheme under the provisions of the Schools Commission Law for dealing with the Endowment, under which one half of the income, or £30 a year, was to be devoted to the provision of a scholarship, to be called the Guthrie Davidson Scholarship, at the Jamaica High School for a boy belonging to the parish of St. James, and the other half of the income was to be devoted to the maintenance and education of one girl belonging to the parish of St. James, in such manner and by such person and at such place, as the Jamaica Schools Commission may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Trustees, determine, and failing any such recommendation of the Trustees as the Schools Commission can approve of, in such manner and at such place as the Schools Commission may determine. This scheme was duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council and was in operation from 1889 to 1898.

In 1898 the Commission drew up a fresh scheme, ordered by the Governor in Privy Council, to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the Bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy is devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half at present devoted to the education and maintenance of one girl may, on a suitable Secondary School for Girls being started in Montego Bay, be devoted similarly to the education of four girls. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and is subscribed for by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £99,237. The bonus declared in 1899 was 40s. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £1,031,686. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1899, (which is the close of the Society's financial year,) represented advances on mortgage security £12,664 and in temporary loans £9,163. The share list exhibited a total of 17,251 shares on the 28th February, 1898.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loan from 9 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Chairman	Charles W. Tait
Emanuel X. Leon, Vice-Chairman	Wm. Lee Mudon
Geo. A. Campbell	C. Arnold Malabre
J. W. C. Brennan	E. Bolivar Wolfe

Chas. M. Sherlock, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz, jr. Stephen W. Mais.

ARBITRATORS.

The Archbishop	J. T. Orrett
Rev. Thos. M. Geddes	Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson.	CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie.
ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. H. Radcliffe Kidd.	CLERK.—Mr. G. C. Linton.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its twentieth year.

The published report shews the amount of £14,370, at credit of Proprietary Shares to the 31st December, 1898.

The amount of loans during the year 1898 amounted to £10,443 9s. 7d., and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period is £63,544 14s. 3½d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £1,040 11s. 4d., which gave a dividend of 4 per cent. on Proprietary Shares in addition to the 5 per cent. interest per annum, paid half-yearly. The reserve for doubtful debts was adjusted and amounts to £578 1s. 1d. and the Reserve Fund amounts to £3,257 16s. 4d., inclusive of Doubtful Debts Reserve.

The special feature of this Society is its Proprietary Shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, Chairman.	Joshua DeCordova, Vice-Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.
Alexander L. Berry	Dr. A. A. Robinson
Louis F. Verley	S. L. Schloss, Esq.

A. McD. Nathan, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

Joshua DeCordova	P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.	Dr. A. A. Robinson.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas A. Hogg.	CLERK—Mr. C. G. Campbell.	
SOLICITOR—The Hon. S. C. Burke.	BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.	

AUDITORS.

Jno. Murray, Esq.

Herbert A. Cunha, Esq., F.S.A.A.

OFFICE—No. 8 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec., 1898, under the Building Society's Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense. The loans effected during 1896, amounted to £29,948 1s. 10d.

On 30th November, 1898, there were 11,414 subscription shares. The bonus for 1898 was £1 18s. 6d., with reserves amounting to £4,033 17s. 10d.

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dr. James Ogilvie	E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman	
J. C. Silburn	S. F. Noyes, Esqs.	T. B. Oughton
S. H. Watson	Dr. J. A. Carpenter	J. W. Middleton
	T. N. Aguilar	A. W. Farquharson
	J. F. Milholland, Esqs.	
	SECRETARY—W. Arbouine Paine, Esq.	

AUDITORS.	
Edgar Marshall, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.	SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Arbouin Pains
ABBITRATORS.	
H. W. Livingston	H. Stern
A. W. Farquharson, Esqs.	David Henderson, Esqs.
Thos. Arbouin, Esq.	
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.	

THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork., both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average only two in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

TRUSTEES.

J. S. Thomas, Esq. A. C. Dunkly. A. B. Rerrie, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Cameron, Esq., Chairman. A. B. Rerrie, Esq., Vice-Chairman
 Rev. W. H. Atkin John J. Lyon
 J. S. Thomas, Esq. A. N. Dixon
 Dr. J. L. Cox F. A. Morris

Joseph D. Ormsby, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.

AUDITORS.

R. M. McIntosh, Esq. E. R. L. Bartlett, Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

Rev. W. C. Murray Rev. J. G. Bennett
 A. J. Webb Ed. Pratt, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Chas. G. Hay, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twenty-five years ended in December, 1898, its receipts have amounted to £289,463 3s. 6d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the Parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement.

The rate of interest on all loans of £250, and over is 7½ per cent, and the borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. The interest on loans under £250 is 9 per cent.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £37,206 2s. 8d. The reserve fund is £4,368 14s. 10d. and the last bonus declared was £2 10s. per share.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke A. B. Jonas, Esq. Rev. A. G. Kirkham.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke, Chairman and Manager.

Kirkham, Rev. A. G., Vice-Chairman.

Jonas, A. B., Esq. Malcolm, Geo. A., Esq.
 Segre, B. H., Esq. Touzalin, R. E., Esq.

Davis, Rev. C. Henderson.

SECRETARY.—Hugh Clarke, Esq.

THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

During the past year the Society completed the twenty-fourth year of its existence.

There have been 6 Paid-up Shares, 182 Subscription Shares issued during the 12 months and 21 Shares transferred, and there are extant 1,075 Subscription Shares, 126 Paid-up Shares, and 24 Lapsed Shares.

The nett gain for the year amounts to £18 15s. 10d. After providing for all existing shares entitled to participate, a bonus of 30s. per share was allowed to the 130 shares matured.

TRUSTEES.		
F. Guiselin, Esq.	Rev. J. Kingdon.	J. R. T. Main, Esq.
ARBITRATORS.		
Hon. L. C. Shirley		R. C. J. Bacquie, Esqs.
R. H. Lindo		Rev. J. K. Braham
J. H. Bruch, Esq.		
DIRECTORS.		
John R. T. Main, Esq., Chairman.		
John R. Young		Louis Alex. Morris
Andrew D. Smith		D. A. Hogarth
W. A. Duffus		H. M. Broderick.
J. F. Forbes		
AUDITORS.		
Henry George Joseph, Esq.		George D'Souza, Esq.
SOLICITOR.—Jas. Nash, Esq.		SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		
Office in Falmouth open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.		

THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had registered 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1899, 3,106 shares.

Paid-up shares "C" in the Society at £14 4s. each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured. The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1898-99 was £2 5s. per share, and on 31st July, 1899, the gross surplus was £3,806 8s. 7d., and the amount due on shares "A", "B" and "C" £25,908 8s. 7d.

Interest on loans has been reduced to 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the Society and are conterminous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount on the 31st July, 1899, of loans was £26,506 16s. 9d.

ARBITRATORS.		
J. W. Gruber, Esq.		Rev. J. W. Austin
Maxwell Hall, Esq.		Rev. John Duff
Rev. T. D. Macnee.		
TRUSTEES.		
Edgar Turnbull, Esq.	Lionel P. Kerr, Esq.	Edmund T. Hart, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman.		
Rev. Charles Chapman		Alexander Berrie, Esq. Vice-Chairman.
Samuel Hart		Ivor McK. Levy
Thomas A. Salmon		Alexander Doull
		Joseph Shore
Austin H. Browne, Esqs.		

AUDITORS.
 R. P. Collymore, Esq. Wm. L. Kingdon, Esq.
 SOLICITOR.—R. P. Rerrie, Esq.
 SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq. BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.
 Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1898, shewed that the paid-up and subscription shares then amounted to £16,201, and the loans on mortgage, shares and deposits to £28,890. 18s. 4d. Deposits at 31st December, 1898, were £10,846.

Interest on loans is charged at 7 per cent.

TRUSTEES.
 John W. Earle J. M. Farquharson, Jnr., Esqs. A. J. Hendricks.
 DIRECTORS.
 C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman
 T. S. McNeel E. T. Forrest
 A. J. Hendricks Harold A. Isaacs
 John Clarke A. N. Williams
 J. V. Calder J. M. Farquharson, Jr., Esqs.
 ARBITRATORS.
 J. M. Farquharson R. B. Daly
 William Hill John Cooper
 H. P. Maxwell, Esqs.
 AUDITORS.
 Sept. Nash, Esq. C. M. Farquharson, Esq.
 SOLICITOR.—Hon. J. T. Palache.
 SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.
 ASST. SECRETARY—W. Lamb. ASST. TREASURER—R. P. Muschett.
 BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. The objects of the Society are to provide the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares; for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6; under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 0d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent. payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a Board of Directors and the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
 Revd. E. J. Wortley G. Boettcher J. Sinclair, Esqrs.
 DIRECTORS.
 Revd. W. A. Tucker, Chairman.
 Henry Gordon, Esq. C. F. Richards, Esq.
 C. J. Young, Esq. Dr. J. J. Edwards.

AUDITORS.

J. H. Bruch, Esq.
Solicitor—A. A. Fleming, Esq.

A. M. Sequira, Esq.
Secretary—Miss G. DeLeon.

Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

Office—No. 10 Martin Street, Spanish Town.

THE JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE old Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £5 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows :—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a Railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £93,932 including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years

prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that no time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently submerged, was freed from water excepting during excessive floods. All the gully courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Nightingale Grove Gully. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls were also built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Prince's Wharf and store were extended and accommodation was made available for the steamers of the Atlas Company which paid for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1881. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £107,260, so that the old line was purchased, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of £201,192.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession (1879-80) the railway earned a net profit after paying working expenses and interest of £5,621. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the net revenue was but £4,382. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £6,960, which exceeded the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. From then the revenue of the old line continued to yield a sum that more than sufficed to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas in the Vale, to Ewarton in St. Catherine, 14½ miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., and the extensions were authorised by Law 8 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. The firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Porus was opened for traffic on the 2nd March, 1885, and that from Spanish Town to Ewarton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000, under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 (of which amount, however, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). A further sum of £52,000 was raised under the authority of Law 14 of 1886 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators to the Contractors as the result of the arbitration proceedings for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. Governor Sir Henry Norman in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing or next to nothing by flood and had had to pay nothing for extra labour they had

made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors had done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, kind and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

Law 16 of 1887 authorised the raising of a further loan of £70000 for the following purposes mentioned in the schedule attached to the Law :—

1. For surveying the proposed extension of the two existing branches of the Railway	...	...	...	£5,000	0	0
2. For extending the West Street Wharf and connecting it with the Railway Line	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
3. For a Sea or Quay Wall, as the case may be	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
4. To meet the cost of the flood damages and awards of the Arbitrators in respect thereto	...	...	...	15,893	0	0
5. Unforeseen expenses	...	...	...	4,107	0	0
				£70,000	0	0

After the passing of the law a loan of £26,000 was raised and steps were taken for the survey of the proposed extensions. On the 10th February, 1888, the Director of Public Works reported on the proposed extension from Bog Walk through Annotto Bay to Port Antonio and submitted plans, sections and estimate of the line for the inspection of the Governor. The total length of the proposed line was 54½ miles and the estimated cost £723,072 8s. 6d. or an average of £13,206 per mile. On the 28th March, 1888, a report, with plans, sections and estimate of cost of the proposed extension from Porus to Montego Bay was submitted. The total length of the proposed line was 64½ miles and the estimated cost £832,399 11s. 10d. or an average of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile.

Pending the sanction by the Legislature of the scheme for the carrying out of these extensions by the Government a proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson and some other American capitalists for the purchase of the Railway from the Government. After some negotiations it was agreed that the Railway should be sold for £800,000, of which amount £100,000 should be paid in cash and the remaining £700,000 should be secured by second mortgage bonds on the security of the Railway, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the profits of the line may be sufficient to meet. The purchasers are also bound by their agreement to extend the existing Railway at the rate of 12½ miles within 18 months of the passing of the Law for the incorporation of the Company and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communication is afforded between Kingston and Port Antonio and Kingston and Montego Bay.

The Company were empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £320,000 immediately on their formation, and further issues of £200,000 on the completion of each section of 25 miles of the extensions until the full amount of £1,500,000 is reached.

A Law, 12 of 1889, was passed to give effect to this arrangement and on the Company paying the amount and lodging the second mortgage bonds, as required by the Law, the Railway was transferred to them on the 1st January, 1890. On that day the first meeting of the Directors of the Company was held on the Railway premises, all the Directors being present.

On the 30th day of December, 1889, a first mortgage amounting to £1,500,000 and bonds to a like amount were executed, and second mortgage bonds amounting to £800,000, together with £100,000 of share capital, were issued in accordance with Law 12 of 1889. The Trustees for the first mortgage are :—Harry Hankey Dobree, Alban George Henry Gibbs, and Henry William Birch, respectively, of the City of London, England, Esquires.

On the 22nd day of January, 1891, a section of 12½ miles from Porus which had been constructed by the West India Improvement Company, having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway, and a notice to that effect published in the Jamaica Gazette of February, 12th, 1891, by order of the Governor.

On the 10th day of March, 1892, a further Section of 18 miles (making 30½ miles from Porus), having been examined and approved by the Director of Public

Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway. Two other sections consisting of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the Montego Bay end and 9 miles from Appleton to Ipswich were completed and vested in the Railway Company, on the 15th February, 1894, and, on the 14th June, 1894, a further length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Cambridge, on the Montego Bay side, was approved and handed over, thus making a total length of $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new line opened for general traffic. The intermediate section of about 12 miles, between Ipswich and Cambridge was shortly afterwards constructed and the Extension between Porus and Montego Bay thus completed. In June, 1894, work was commenced on the Port Antonio Extension, between Bog Walk and Port Antonio. On the 27th of July, 1896, the section of the line from Bog Walk to Richmond, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Port Antonio Extension, was opened for traffic and on the 6th August the balance of the line from Richmond to Port Antonio, $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was also opened, thus completing the $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the extension to Port Antonio.

Default for a period exceeding one year having been made in payment of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, the Trustees on behalf of the Bondholders assumed possession of the line and plant towards the close of 1898, and applied to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, under sec. 49 of the law, to wind up the Company with a view to the assumption of the liabilities to the Bondholders by the Government. In January, 1899, a winding-up order was granted and the Registrar was directed to take an account. The Trustees are, however, still in possession of the line, the final decree of the Court for the taking over of the line by the Government not having been issued at the date of publication.

The Attorney for the Trustees in Jamaica is Oscar Marescaux, Esq., Manager of the Colonial Bank.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR—James Richmond, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—L. F. MacKinnon, Esq.

THE WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—\$800,000. (£160,000.)

THIS Company, which is incorporated under Laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897, and has been operating the line of the old Company pending the construction of the electric system.

The Company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system was in operation March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. The track is 25 miles in all, and supplies not only a complete service in the city but extends into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and the end of the Papine road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open with ample seating accommodation, and special cars have been designed to meet the requirements of the market people. The area covered is divided into three belts or zones, and the fares charged are twopence in each with special rates for various classes. The following is a list of the officers of the Company:—

CHAIRMAN.

Fred. L. Wanklyn, Esq., Manager Montreal Street Railway Co.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. L. J. Forget, President Montreal Street Railway Co.

Chas. E. L. Porteous, Esq., Director Toronto Railway Co.

A. Kingman, Esq., of Kingman & Co.

Fayette Brown, Esq., Manager for Canada of Mutual Life Assurance Co. of N.Y.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JAMAICA.

Hon. Dr. Pringle, C.M.G.

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

William McLennan, Esq.

William G. Ross, Esq.

MANAGER AND CHIEF ENGINEER.

Henry Holgate, Esq., C.E.

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.

John Tillman

E. X. Leon

A. L. Berry

Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.

Rev. T. M. Geddes.

J. DeCordova, Esq.

AUDITORS.

E. L. Marshall

Henry Ford, Esqs.

SECRETARY—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Corinaldi & Ashenheim.

HOTEL COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE JAMAICA HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the laudable object of providing a comfortable lodging for the respectable peasantry of the island, large numbers of whom were expected to visit and did visit the Exhibition opened in January, 1891.

The Hotel erected by the Company is situated at the corner of Heywood Street and Princess Street, and is known as the Queen's Hotel. It is admirably suited in its arrangements and charges for the purpose for which it was intended. During the time of the Exhibition, it was visited by large numbers of the respectable peasant proprietors, members of the Rural Police Force, and country tradesmen. The Directors have supplied a want long felt by country folk of the humbler classes, that, namely, of obtaining in Kingston comfortable quarters at prices within their means.

The Secretary is Mr. R. Parkinson.

THE ST. CATHERINE HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company has built at Spanish Town the Hotel Rio Cobre, so called after the river of that name, which runs past the grounds.

The building is commodious and comfortable, and has been constructed with special regard to the necessities of a warm climate.

The Company is one of those under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

The Secretary is Mr. J. A. S. Vaz, Spanish Town.

THE MONEAGUE HOTELS COMPANY.

MONEAGUE is a village in the beautiful parish of St. Ann. A few gentlemen of the parish, availing themselves of the provisions of Law 27 of 1890, formed themselves into a company and purchased in that year the greater part of a property called Rose Hall lying just beyond the village of Moneague, on which they have built a fine Hotel. The building stands on an eminence commanding charming views in every direction; the climate is perfect and the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are satisfactory. This is the only Hotel of those built under the Hotels Law of 1890 which is not placed in the lowlands, the elevation at which it stands being 950 feet above the sea.

There are many beautiful drives in the district, and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque beauty are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel is nine miles from the Railway Terminus at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague await the arrival of each train. The Moneague Hotels Company have issued debentures to the extent of £7,000, guaranteed by Government under the provisions of the Hotels Law, 1890.

Mr. A. N. Sutherland, of Moneague, is Secretary of the Company.

The American Hotels Company and the Jamaica Hotels Company, by which the hotels at Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank were built under Law 27 of 1890, failed to pay interest on their debentures. The Government, therefore, took over these two hotels which are now leased from the Government by private parties.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was established in 1884.

The present capital of this Company is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,854 15s. 0d.

This Company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for Ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888.

The latest addition has been the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons Ice per day.

The plant and business of the Consumers Ice Manufacturing Company having been purchased by this Company—thus terminating the competition of the last 2 years—has enabled the Directors to place Ice at 2s. 100lb. wholesale, and retail at 3lbs. for one penny.

Should the necessity arise, the Company is in a position to put on the market 95 tons per day.

The Directors are :

Dr. James Ogilvie, Chairman.

P. E. Auvray
Joshua DeCordova
Moses Delgado
C. E. DeMercado
H. Garsia

E. A. H. Haggart, Esqs.
Hon. T. B. Oughton
E. X. Leon, Esq.
Dr. A. R. Saunders
Hon. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

SECRETARY & MANAGER.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine.

AUDITORS.—John Murray & A. A. Samuels.

OFFICE.—72A Water Lane.

THE JAMAICA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by a Meeting held at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on the 27th of May, 1889, was duly registered on the 21st day of September, 1889, the Capital being £21,620 in 10,000 ordinary shares of £2 each, and 270 preference shares of £6 each.

The Central Station in Kingston is situated on the sea-board premises at No. 38 Harbour Street, and has an ultimate capacity for machinery for say 5,000 16 candle-power incandescent lights or their equivalent and 200 arc lights.

The cost of installing incandescent lights in dwellings, etc., in the very best manner is 20s. each, and in stores, shops and other places where the wiring can be exposed 12s. The Company also from time to time makes special reduction in this connection with the view of inducing business in localities already served by their lines. Current is supplied by meter at the rate of one shilling and three-pence per Board of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours, a discount of 10 per cent. being allowed off monthly consumption in excess of 10s. value, provided same is paid within the first 10 days of the month at the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

S. H. Watson, Chairman.

Dr. J. A. Carpenter
C. M. Sherlock
Thos. N. AguilarAlfred Pawsey
Jas. Kennedy
H. A. Cunha

Moses Delgado, Esqs.

[SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—L. Foster Davis, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Arbonin, Esq.

John H. Aikman, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

SOLICITOR—E. Bolivar Wolfe, Esq.

OFFICE—38 Harbour Street, Kingston.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE is one Fire Insurance Company and twenty-five Fire Insurance Agencies in Jamaica insuring about £4,098,434 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to about £40,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to:—

Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)

Secy.—Henry Ford.

Alliance Assurance Company

Agents—Archd. Munroe & J. J. G. Lewis.

Atlas

Turnbull & Co.

Commercial Union

Finke & Co.

Guardian

E. A. H. Haggart.

Imperial

C. E. Barrow.

Lancashire

Turnbull & Co. & John Bonitto.

London & Lancashire

A. W. Farquharson & Thos. Arbonin

Liverpool, London and Globe

A. L. Malabre & Co.

Lion Fire Insurance Company

Moses Delgado.

Manchester

Nuttall, Cargill & S. H. Watson.

North British and Mercantile

Pinnock & Co.

Northern

Chas. Levy & Co.

Norwich Union

A. W. Gardner & Co.

Netherlands

J. C. Fegan & Co.

Prussian National

Lascelles DeMercado & Co.

Phoenix

R. W. Harris.

Palatine

M. M. Alexander.

Queen }

E. X. Leon.

Royal }

Royal Exchange

W. H. Johnson & Co.

Sun

Harvey & Bourke.

Scottish Union and National

E. Bolivar Wolfe.

Transatlantic

Wm. Schiller & Co.

Fire Insurance Association (Limited)

Turnbull & Co.

London Assurance Corporation of London

R. S. Gamble

Union Assurance Society

W. P. Forwood.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 8s; non-Fire proof, 12s. to 40s. Estates, 10s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 88s. 2d.

Jamaica Co-Operative, Kingston—Fire proof, 7s. 6d.; non-Fire proof, 11s. 6d. to 38s. Estates, 9s. to 17s. Trash houses, 86s.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since thrice reduced its tariff, so that fire insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £10,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount

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the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. was divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources; its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d. which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July, 1899, was £8,429 11s. 1d., a steady increase on former years. It was appropriated thus:—

To Interest to Shareholders	...	£2,806	2	9
“ Losses by Fire	...	496	10	0
“ Stamps on Policies	...	106	13	6
“ Working Expenses	...	1,218	0	1½
“ Addition to Capital	...	3,802	4	8½
		£8,429	11	1

DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. Constantine Burke, Chairman.
 P. E. Auvray, Esq. Deputy Chairman. Hon. Thomas Bancroft Oughton
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. Alex. L. Berry, Esq.
 Dr. James Ogilvie David Henderson, Esq.
 Joshua DeCordova, Esq. Dr. Arthur R. Saunders.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

AUDITORS.

John Murray, Esq. L. H. Pierce, Esq.

SECRETARY—Henry Ford, Esq.

CLERKS—F. G. Rouse, D. McD. Campbell.

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., coastwise and foreign. Insurers can now have their goods carried by our policy which is issued on lines of the leading English Companies and on most favourable terms. A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

All goods insured from Kingston to the out-ports include Fire Risk at Dock while awaiting shipment.

Shareholders receive 5 per cent. interest per annum and a share of the profits of the Company.

The authorized capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into shares of £2 each the amount subscribed being £8,854.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.
 Henry Ford John Tillman
 C. A. Solomon E. A. H. Haggart, Esqs.
 SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—John F. Squire, Esq.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

OFFICE.—47 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

LONDON AGENTS—Malcolm Kearton & Co., Limited, 28 Fenchurch St.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty-nine years ago, that seven gentlemen all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that “the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed.” Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society’s moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders

of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450. Up to 4th July, 1899, the Society had issued 3,641 Policies.

The success of the Society during the past fifty-five years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early subscribers and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over two-thirds of a million.

Seventeen bonuses have been paid ...	...	£192,265	6	2
Claims by death and endowments paid	...	336,404	0	4
Accumulated Funds	...	178,109	14	0
		<u>£706,779</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

The number of policies issued is 3,641 and the income of the Society exceeds £32,000 per annum. One thousand five hundred and eighty policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £556,584 7s. 3d., and the total assets are £179,850 8s. 11d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island.

All Bonuses taken in addition become absolute property, and do not lapse, should the original policy be afterwards forfeited.

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary, Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is, on the present occasion, in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Finlaison reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon this score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain." In 1888 Dr. T. B. Sprague, a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland wrote as follows to the Secretary in connection with the valuation for the 1888 bonus: "I cannot refrain from adding a few words to congratulate both the Directors and yourself upon the satisfactory result of the valuation I have made by an unusually stringent method. It surprises me that your Society having so large an amount of undivided surplus in which new entrants are permitted to share upon equal terms does not secure almost all the life assurance in the island," and in 1899, Mr. James Chatham, the present Actuary of the Society, writing on the stability of the institution, said—"Both in its reserve and the advantages it offers, the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society is second to none."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £10,768 9s. 11d. invested in mortgage, £108,923 0s. 0d. in Government securities and £2,495 12s. 5d. in loans on Jamaica Debentures. Loans to members exist to the extent of £56,616 13s. 6d.; on these loans 5 per cent. is paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value.

One of the many advantages of the Jamaica Mutual is that it pays all its claims immediately on proof of death and title and in this particular the Society has a great advantage over the other Life Assurance Institutions doing business in the island.

As it is frequently a very hard matter to produce a certificate of age when the policy becomes a claim, say thirty or forty years after its date no certificate of age is required after death.

Another of the special advantages offered by this Society is that their policies have a surrender value after one year's premium has been paid.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. Lyons, Esq., Chairman	Ven. Archdn. Downer, Deputy Chairman.	
Hon. J. T. Palache	L. F. McKinnon, Esq.	A. M. Robinson, Esq.
Lt.-Col. A. H. Pinnock	Hon. J. Pringle, M.R.	G. A. Douet, Esq.
	J. L. Ashenheim, Esq.	

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Hon. S. Constantine Burke.

AUDITORS.

R. S. Haughton

J. W. Branday

S. Soutar, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are twelve Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island:—

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 3 3 1	£ s. d. 1 12 5	£ s. d. 3 9 9	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 4 0 10	£ s. d. 2 1 7	£ s. d. 4 9 2	£ s. d. 2 5 11
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 15 9	4 1 7	2 2 3
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 9
Queen	E. X. Leon & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	E. X. Leon & Co.	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	2 16 9		3 18 4		8 16 4		4 9 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 3
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington	Vacant	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 8
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	
City of Glasgow	Theo. Arbonin	4 2 3		4 8 5		4 15 5		5 4 6	

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, *continued.*

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.]
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 5 3 10	£ s. d. 2 13 7	£ s. d. 5 18 6	£ s. d. 3 1 3	£ s. d. 6 12 8	£ s. d. 3 8 8	£ s. d. 7 5 5	£ s. d. 3 15 5
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen	E. X. Leon & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal	E. X. Leon & Co.	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	5 2 11		5 19 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington	Vacant	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48	
City of Glasgow	Theo. Arbouin	£5 19 10		£6 19 10					

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Phoenix in Port Royal; and the Hamilton in Spanish Town. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are four Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48 called the "Jamaica" and No. 86 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro.	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.,	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro.	C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G.,	Deputy District Grand Master
"	C. A. Solomon,	District Senior Grand Warden
"	J. S. Campbell,	District Junior Grand Warden
"	G. C. Linton,	District Grand Chaplain
"	R. Harding	" " "
"	G. E. Burke,	District Grand Treasurer
"	W. B. Gray,	District Grand Registrar
"	F. G. Sale,	District Grand Pres. of Bd. of Genl. Purposes
"	W. Duff,	District Grand Secretary
"	(Vacant)	District Senior Grand Deacon
"	T. J. Curphey,	District Junior Grand Deacon
"	P. Ferguson,	District Grand Supt. of Works
"	C. O. Magnan,	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
"	F. S. Messias,	District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
"	J. M. Gibb,	District Grand Sword Bearer
"	M. H. Athias,	District Grand Standard Bearer
"	W. B. Hylton,	District Grand Standard Bearer
"	H. D. Campbell,	District Grand Organist
"	C. S. Sanguinetti,	District Grand Assistant Secretary
"	F. C. Henriques,	District Grand Pursuivant
"	R. W. Campbell,	District Grand Assistant Pursuivant
"	G. R. D. Rust	} District Grand Stewards
"	J. L. Wingate	
"	E. H. Sanguinetti	
"	C. Don	
"	W. M. Fraser	
"	A. A. Robinson	} District Grand Stewards
"	Bro. George Magnus,	
		District Grand Tyler.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Right Wor. S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master
" " Wm. Duff	Depute Prov. Gd. Master
Wor. Dr. R. G. S. Bell	Prov. Gd. Senior Warden
" Wm. H. Johnson	" " Junior Warden
" M. H. Lawrence	" " Secretary
" Jonas Polack	" " Treasurer
" Revd. W. C. McCalla	" " Chaplain
" J. Griffiths	" " Senior Deacon
" Adam Roxburgh	" " Junior Deacon
Bro. E. J. Clarke	" " Inner Guard
" Jas. Kennedy	" " Bible Bearer
" J. Fenich	" " Standard Bearer
" T. W. Martin	" " Sword Bearer
" G. E. Hitchins	" " Director of Ceremonies
" L. F. Davis	} " Stewards
" H. A. Cunha	
" Sergt.-Major Clarke	
" John Hoyes	
	" Tyler.

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

(Vacant)	District Grand Master
(Vacant)	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
(Vacant)	" Senior Warden
" B. Stines, Jr.	" Junior Warden
(Vacant)	" Master Overseer
Very Wor. Bro. J. L. Ashenheim	" Senior Overseer
" O. Delgado, Jr.	" Junior Overseer
" T. N. Aguilar	" Treasurer
" G. Campbell	" Registrar of Marks
" E. X. Leon	" Secretary
(Vacant)	" Senior Deacon
" G. R. Taylor	" Junior Deacon
(Vacant)	" Inspector of Works
" A. H. Jones	" Director of Ceremonies
" L. C. Hollar	" Sword Bearer
" G. P. Myers	" Standard Bearer
" W. D. Smedmore	" Inner Guard
" J. M. Simpson	} Stewards
" A. P. Albergia	
Brother (Vacant)	" Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. B. Edwards	. Master
Friendly "	" 239	" E. A. Samuel	" "
Sussex "	" 354	" E. H. Sanguinetti	" "
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" D. A. Corinaldi	" "
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" C. Don	" "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" A. H. DeLeon	" "
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" E. S. Baird	" "
Kingston	" 1933	" R. A. Walcott	" "
Moore-Keys	" 2519	" John Griffiths	" "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	"	Most Excell. Compn. F. A. McCulloch, Principal Z.
Friendly	"	" C. A. Solomon
Sussex	"	" C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G.
Phoenix	"	" C. C. Magnan

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	Excell. Bro. W. Duff, M.W.S.
		A. J. Webb, Prelate
Kingston	" 80	" M.W.S.
		Rev. W. C. McCalla, Prelate.

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. Bro. L. J. McCormack	. Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" A. B. Rerrie	" "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	"	" "
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" H. F. Sharp	" "
Athole Union, Falmouth	" ...	" H. Reuben	" "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62

ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., M.W.S., and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	Wor. R. A. W. Hollar, Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston	" A. DeCordova "
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	" Isaiah Cox "
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston	" L. C. Hollar "
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.	" E. X. Leon "

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	First Tuesday
Kingston	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	First Thursday
Friendly	Second Monday
Glenlyon	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	Second Thursday
Sussex	Third Wednesday
St. John's	Fourth Monday
Moore-Keys	Third Tuesday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	Not fixed.
Kingston Keystone	Not fixed.

The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Wednesday in each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are nine Courts in this island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term:—

Court Hinds, S. A. Johnson, Kingston.	Court Robinson, C. P. Hay, Sec., Kingston.
Court Jackson, H. I. Bowen, Spa. Town.	Court Nunes, B. Powell, Falmouth.
Court Union, W. B. Praul, Port Royal.	Court Vickers, P. A. Cole, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Carr, J. Melbourne, Sec., Kingston	Court Solomon, C. Phillips, St. Ann's Bay,
Court Pringle, Annotto Bay, R. W. Main.	

There are over two hundred members in the several Courts, about fifty-four being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston; this is the oldest Court in the island, having

been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Court premises in 54 Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Jamaica in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District: namely, the "Kingston Lily", the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Near the end of the year 1889 the "Kingston Lily" and "St. Lawrence" Lodges made application to the Central Body at Manchester, England, for the privilege of being formed into a District branch of the Order, with the result that in the month of December, 1890, the Warrant, Rituals, &c., were sent out and the District duly instituted.

Since the formation of the Jamaica District eight new Lodges have been opened under its jurisdiction, viz.: the "Star of the West" at Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland (1892); the "Rose of St. Jago" at Spanish Town in the Parish of St. Catherine (1892); the "Pride of the North" at Montego Bay in the Parish of St. James (1892); the "Hope of Manchester" at Porus in the Parish of Manchester (1893); the "Linstead Excelsior" at Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine (1893); the "Beacon" at Black River in the Parish of St. Elizabeth (1894); the "St. Charles" at Colon, in the United States of Colombia (1894); and the Eureka at Kingston; the "Pride of the Antilles" Falmouth (1899).

The "Star of the West" has ceased working for the present, also the "Hope of Manchester;" and the "Beacon" at Black River.

The objects of the Society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interests on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any a member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general Rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Kingston Lily," the "Pride of the North," and the "Eureka" meet every other Tuesday, the "St. Lawrence," the "Rose of St. Jago" the "Beacon" and the "St. Charles" every other Thursday, and the "Linstead Excelsior" every other Monday, for the transaction of general business.

The regular meetings of the District are held on the first Mondays after the second day in the months of January, April, July and October. The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October for conferring Past Officers degrees.

The following are the names and addresses of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:—

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—E. W. Thorburn, Doncaster Pen.

" Deputy Grand Master—M. N. Simons, Brown's Town.

" Corresponding Secretary—Geo. N. Allen, 24 Princess St., Kingston.

KINGSTON LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—Henry Hadley, Up-Park Camp.

Permanent Secretary—N. B. Reid, 49½ Highholborn St., Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. L. P. Trench, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—Geo. A. B. Clark, Kingston.

ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—William Suares, Spanish Town.
Permanent Secretary—A. R. Suares, Spanish Town.

Linstead Excelsior Lodge.

Noble Grand—Adrian M. Tucker, Linstead.
Permanent Secretary—A. E. Depass, Linstead.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. S. Chisholm, Montego Bay.
Permanent Secretary—Saml. Geo. Rust, Montego Bay.

EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Dr. A. Harry, Kingston.
Permanent Secretary—C. H. Smith Kingston.

PRIDE OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. A. Harris, Falmouth.
Permanent Secretary—George Reddish, Falmouth.

ST. CHARLES LODGE (COLON).

Noble Grand—M. B. Haughton, Colon.
Permanent Secretary—C. J. H. Pates, Commissary Department, P.R.R.
Co., Colon.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are five Lodges in Kingston, also one in St. Andrew, one in St. Elizabeth, one in Montego Bay, one at Port Antonio, one at Spanish Town, each Lodge consisting of an average of 100 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge of which C. S. Lindo is Secretary.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with names of the respective Secretaries for the term :—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954, meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, H. Dallas.
Kingston Lodge No. 2042 meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, C. S. Sherwood.

Concordia Lodge meets at No. 19 East Street—Secretary, C. S. Lindo.
Imperial Lodge 4244 meets at No. 70 King Street.—Secretary, W. Constantina.
Excelsior Lodge No. 4085 meets at No. 70 King St., Secretary, T. Peck.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

Meets at No. 70 King Street, once in each quarter ; P. G. M. Council No. 112 meets once in each month at No. 19 East Street.

There is also organized in connection with the Order the Household of Ruth No. 215, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 45 members. There is also a Juvenile Association in connection with the Household of Ruth, and meets, under the control of the P. G. M. Council, at No. 19 East Street.

The following are the Executive Officers :—

Past Most Wor. Dist. Master—	Geo. W. Kildare
“ “ “ Secretary—	C. S. Lindo
“ Wor. Dist. Dep. Master	R. S. Logan
“ “ Warden	F. A. Dick.

N.B.—C. S. Lindo, Worthy Recorder Household of Ruth and Grand Secretary of the P. G. M. Council.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this Island at present are one Grand Lodge and eleven Subordinate Lodges. The Order consists of Adult and Juvenile Branches.

Bro. H. L. Williams is Grand Chief, 102 East Street, Kingston, and Bro. C. E. DeSouza is Grand Secretary, 1 Rum Lane, Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in Jamaica :—

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.	Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 24.
St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.	St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26.
St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16.	St. Catherine Lodge, No. 27.
St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.	St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.
St. John's Lodge, No. 19.	St. Elizabeth Lodge, No. 34.
Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21.	St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 35.
Euodia Lodge, No. 23.	

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885. Since then a District Lodge and eleven Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, 94 Church Street :—

- Bro. Alex. P. Saunders, Provincial Chief Shepherd.
- " Robert N. B les, Deputy Provincial Chief Shepherd.
- " R. E. Brown, District Treasurer.
- " Jonas T. M. Wilson, P.P.C.S. and Pro. Cor. Sec., 118 Rum Lane, Kingston P.O.

The names of Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follows :—

- Sparkes the First, Lodge No. 2052, Kingston—H. Stephenson.
- King David, No. 2291, Cannon Street, Port Royal—R. E. Brown.
- Pride of Bethlehem, No. 2292, Ocho Rios, St. Ann—John L. White.
- New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon—T. C. Goulborne.
- Rose of Kingston, No. 2451, (Female Lodge)—H. Stephenson.
- Violet, No. 2456, Female Lodge, Annotto Bay—P. S. Wilson.
- Whitsuntide, No. 2,463, Cross Roads, St. Andrew—A. A. McLean.
- St. Mark, Juvenile Lodge—Guardian, T. B. Forbes. Port Limon.
- Lilly of Kingston, Juvenile Lodge—Guardian, Mrs. M. R. Wilson.
- Good Intent, No. 2,492, Stony Hill, opened 18th April—Secretary, E. N. Par-trickson, Stony Hill, St. Andrew.

THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance; the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance; and the Society is based upon union and co-operation—upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks

The Society has adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and has agreed to rules for the formation of a Diocesan Committee, a Central Association and District Associations. The District Associations are to be worked by the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the several Churches. Branches have been established in Kingston, Mandeville, at Chichester, Stony Hill and other Districts. "Bands of Hope" for Juveniles are worked in connection with the Branches at Kingston, Mandeville and Chichester. "The

Clergyman in each district is expected to act as the Local Representative of the Diocesan Committee in the capacity of Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the District Association. Whatever local arrangements may be made for working the District Association he is expected to secure the careful keeping of a roll of Members, and should himself sign the Cards of Membership. The Clergyman of the district should also see that the necessary returns are duly prepared and forwarded to the Diocesan Committee.

"All District Associations, whether worked on the dual basis or not, should make provision for holding an Annual Meeting of the Society, open to Members of both sections resident in the district.

"A Card of Membership, as adopted by the Diocesan Committee, with pledge printed thereon, should be supplied to each Member through the officers of the Association which he joins. The Blue Ribbon has been adopted as the badge which may be worn by each Member of the Society who is a total abstainer."

The Diocesan Committee of Management consists of the following Members:—

The Lord Bishop, President; the Archdeacons, Vice-Presidents; Members of the Diocesan Council who are also Members of the Society; Rev. E. J. Wortley, Secretary; and J. H. Aikman, Esq., Treasurer.

GOOD TEMPLARY IN JAMAICA.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission—"To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, seven subordinate Lodges, and seven Juvenile Temples.

The Executive Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follow:—

G.C.T. Bro. P. A. Conahan, St. Ann's Bay.

P.G.C.T. Bro. A. N. Thomson, Spanish Town.

Dep. R.W.G.T. Bro. M. H. Edwards, Linstead.

G. Sec., Bro. J. Polack, Jr., Kingston.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Port Royal

Bro. Henry Ford, Kingston.

Bro. A. N. Thomson, Spa. Town

Bro. J. Polack, Jr., Kingston.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies:—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, Little Kirk { School room {	Imperial {	Thursdays {	C. E. DeSouza
Spanish Town, 15 { Monk Street {	St. Catherine {	Tuesdays {	Israel Fraser
Port Antonio .	Anchor .	Tuesdays .	C. E. Evans
Savanna-la-Mar .	Harbour of Safety .	Thursdays .	
Black River .	Karlsteen .	Thursdays .	E. I. Francis
St. Ann's Bay .	Daisy .	Fridays .	C. B. H. Phillips
Port Royal .	Pride of the Indies .	Tuesdays .	J. H. Williams

The Grand Lodge meets annually in April.

* Rules of Society.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 129 Water Lane, Kingston, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, Juvenile Temples, &c., can be obtained from him.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (PORT ANTONIO).

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Port Antonio was started on the 1st of October, 1890, for the object of promoting the religious, moral, social and physical welfare of the young men of Port Antonio and its neighbourhood.

It was affiliated with the English National Y. M. C. A. in 1892.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 59 Hanover Street. Some years later these premises were added to by the acquisition, by purchase, of the adjoining tenement, No. 61; and a large, commodious and handsome Club House has been erected covering the sites formerly occupied by these two buildings which were pulled down for the purpose of the new premises. In 1898 a further addition was made to the Club premises by the acquisition of the tenement to the South of the Club House, where a bowling green and tennis courts have been established. The freehold is the property of the members, having been purchased partly with Club Funds and partly with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate re-payment of the advances. During the progress of building operations the premises, No. 41 Duke Street, were tenanted for the use of members.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen President and Vice-President. The present holders of the office are Lieut.-Colonel O. J. Ward, C.M.G., and Hon. V. G. Bell.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fifteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the Committee may, on

application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 10/6 monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the Club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The Committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the Club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the Committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the Club House can be introduced as a guest. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., President.

Hon. V. G. Bell, Vice-President.

Captain W. P. Forwood

R. S. Haughton

W. B. Gray

F. B. Lyons, Esqs.

Hon. J. T. Palache

Dr. H. L. Clare.

C. S. Farquharson

A. W. Farquharson

A. H. Miles, Esqs.

Dr. G. C. Henderson

Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton

Dr. A. A. Robinson

W. P. Purdon

W. P. Hunt

Chas. Goldie

H. Blomfield Smith

E. W. Lucie Smith

P. C. Cork, Esqs.

TREASURER.—E. W. Lucie Smith.

SECRETARY.—L. J. Stone.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The Club premises which are approached from the Maurescaux Road consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa Estate, with a suitable and commodious Club House, sufficient for the present needs of the Club and capable of such additions and improvements as shall from time to time be deemed necessary to meet the convenience of its members.

The Club premises were opened for the use of members on July 22nd, 1895, with two billiard tables, a reading room, card room and bar, and in addition two tennis courts, a bowling green and quoit pitch were established, which are much in request among members.

The Committee of Management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the President of the Club is chosen. The first President of the Club was the late Honourable George Stiebel, C.M.G., and the Hon. E. A. Northcote has since been elected to the office.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the Committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder shall vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the Club House at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members, while £1 1s. is paid by Officers of the Army and Navy, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members who shall be elected by the Committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The Committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the Island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the Club House as a privileged member for a period not

exceeding two weeks. The name of such friend and his introducer, and also a member of the Committee as seconder, being entered in a book kept in the Club House for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the Club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the Club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

The following are the names of the Committee of Management of this Club :—

The Hon. E. A. Northcote, President.

W. P. Purdon	G. N. Cox	Dr. H. F. Malabre
B. DeS. Bell	Frank Davis	J. K. Dron
J. C. Ford	A. H. Webster-Wedderburn	H. E. Brett
T. F. Clarke	S. R. Cargill	E. Astley Smith
	C. Arnold Malabre	

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of nearly two hundred members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twelve other members. The Ensign is blue with the Island's crest (crocodile) and Crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes sailed for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is held on the Queen's Birthday, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. Fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign Ships of War and Yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the Committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir Augustus Hemming.

VICE-COM.—Commodore Henderson, R.N. REAR-COM.—E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Capt. F. Jenkins, Military Member. Capt. J. D. Moulton, R.N., Naval Member.

J^r W. Middleton A. W. Hitchins G. Mould C. M. Ogilvie

W. T. Eden R. Wilcoxon A. C. Mais J. K. Dron, Esqs.

R. Johnstone G. H. Pearce

HON. SECRETARY—George E. Hitchins, Esq. HON. TREASURER—D. G. Parsons, Esq.

Representative Member to the Y.R.A. of Great Britain—CAPTAIN ROOME.

Hon. Measurers—R. JOHNSTONE and G. MOULD, Esqs.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rating.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Bostonia	Capt. L. D. Baker	16.0	Cutter	White, red St. George's Cross
Alpha	Commodore Henderson, R.N.	10.5	Cutter	—
Whitewing	E. A. H. Haggart and W. T. Eden	8.9	Cutter	Blue and white chequers
Olive	Commodore Henderson, R.N.	5	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross.
Atlas	H. M. Orrett and others	3.8	Cutter	Crimson and gold diagonal.
Dione	D. G. Parsons	5.1	Cutter	White with red "D."
Minuet	C. M. Ogilvie	1.0	Sloop	—
Pinafore	R. Johnstone	6.5	Sloop	Blue, white St. Andrew's Cross, Anchor in white ball in centre.

THE KINGSTON YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting, boating, and all aquatic sports. The Club's premises are situated at 26 Harbour St., and are admirably suited for the requirements of the members. The Club is provided with a billiard table and a gymnasium. The membership is gradually increasing.

The following is a copy of the Club's Register:—

Nos.	Names.	Owners.	Rating.
1	Dauntless	B. V. Hall	
2	Dart	C. Warren	
3	Viking	S. L. Josephs	
4	Alliance	J. Cass	
5	Sneak	E. Clarke	
6	Muriel	Capt. Mould	

OFFICERS :

J. Hutton, Esq., Commodore
C. M. S. Sherlock, Esq., Vice-Commodore
S. H. Watson, Esq., Rear-Commodore
Managing Committee—Messrs. B. Edwards, S. L. Josephs, Phillips, J. Kennedy, J. Cass, and C. Andrews.

C. Warren, Esq., Hon. Secretary
G. R. D. Rust, Esq., Hon. Treas.
A. Boy, Esq., Asst. Hon. Treas.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, London.

PRESIDENT :

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

The Earl of Harewood
The Right Hon. Lord Stanmore,
G.C.M.G., &c.
The Lord Hawke
Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.

Sir Augustus Hemming, K.C.M.G.
Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
His Honour H. L. Thompson, C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer—A. N. Lubbock, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—A. E. Aspinall, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.

The objects of the West Indian Club are as set out in the Memorandum of Association.

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those Colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, annual cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and Public Schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Arrangements have been made for the use by Members of the Club, of a suitable Club Room in London on the ground floor of the Howard Hotel, which is conveniently situated near the Victoria Embankment and the Temple Station on the Underground Railway. The Tariff of Charges is moderate, and all the public rooms of the Hotel, including the Billiard Rooms, are at the disposal of Members.

The Entrance Fee is 10s. 6d., and annual subscription for Members resident in the United Kingdom £1 1s., and for Members resident abroad 10s. 6d. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Applications for Membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to any Member of the Committee, of which the names are given below :—

W. P. B. Shephard Esq., 15 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn.
Mayson M. Beeton, Esq., Horsey Hall,
Great Yarmouth.
H. G. Boyle Esq., Bartholomew's Hos-
pital, E.
Capt. C. R. Harris, R.N., Huntingdon Lodge,
Southwick.
A. N. Lubbock Esq., 20 Eastcheap.
A. McD. Nathan, 12 Moore Lane.

Major Roper Parkington, J.P., 6 Devon-
shire Place, W.
G. H. Pile, Esq., 7 Park Hill, Richmond.
J. Rippon, Esq., 33 Old Broad Street, E.C.
Hon. A. C. Ponsonby, 11 Queen Victoria
Street.
R. Rutherford Esq., 34 Great Tower Street,
L. Rostron, Esq., Riverside, Beddington,
Surrey.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

THIS Society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted

to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There were 250 members on the roll on 31st May, 1899, and several new members have since been elected.

On the 1st of February, 1886, with a view of supplying the long-felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," situated at the south-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Postal Telegraphs Department reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

The Council had also the honour to receive during the year 1895-96, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for the Society to add the prefix "Royal" to its former title, which accordingly appeared for the first time in its Twelfth Annual Report.

Another important step taken by the Council, has been that of obtaining Membership of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the Society, which is now incorporated therewith.

The Society has now entered on the sixteenth year of its existence. In view of the several advantageous measures which it has initiated and, by the aid of the Government, successfully effected, it is entitled to be classed among the most useful and valuable institutions of the island.

The Merchants' Exchange has proved a very useful institution to the mercantile community in the amount of valuable information which it is enabled to afford on all subjects of interest.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departure therefrom by steamers, etc. These statistics form a very valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

Subjects likewise, which vitally affect the agricultural and general interests of the island are constantly occupying the consideration of the Council of the Society, by whom important suggestions in reference thereto are duly submitted to the government.

Desirous of affording all possible aid to the agricultural interests and thereby securing for the peasant Proprietary of the island hitherto much needed facilities for disposing of their products, the Council of the Society has established a Sample Room at their Rooms, south-east corner of Harbour and Duke Streets, where samples of all kind of produce are invited to be sent, stating the quantity for disposal, name and residence of the party forwarding, also the name of the property on and the parish in which the particular produce was manufactured or grown.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter-Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture; in addition to these there are to be found on the table a supply of the reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries supplied by the Colonial Secretariat.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes valuable statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records" the annual subscription which is also one guinea.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1885.

His Excellency Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., 1898.

THE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G. 1885.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C., 1885 L. P. Branday, Esq., 1885
 Hon. George Solomon, 1885 F. B. Lyons, Esq., 1885

HONORARY TREASURER.—S. Soutar, Esq.

COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Capt. L. D. Baker, Port Antonio, 1894 W. N. Farquharson, Esq., Savanna-
 J. M. Farquharson, Esq., Santa la-Mar P.O., 1893
 Cruz P.O., 1885 J. E. Kerr, Esq., Montego Bay, 1893.

TOWN MEMBERS.

J. L. Ashenheim, 1888	E. X. Leon, 1898
P. E. Auvray, 1885	H. W. Livingston, 1885
Thos. N. Aguilar, 1899	D. I. Motta, 1897
Isaac Brandon, 1898	F. L. Myers, 1897
Colin R. Campbell, 1898	Aubrey Robinson, 1897
C. E. DeMercado, 1885	S. Soutar, 1885
Arthur George, 1889	H. Stern, 1885
E. A. H. Haggart, 1897	E. Astley Smith, 1896
D. Henderson, 1885	J. Lockwood Wingate, Esqs., 1894
A. H. Jones	

LIFE MEMBER AND SECRETARY.—George. Levy, 1885.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee originated by the Jamaica Institute, of which Committee the late Hon. H. J. Kemble was Chairman and the late Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Vice-Chairman, and also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

“The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

“The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

“The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty-six members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of January.”

The annual Floral and Horticultural Shows in Kingston are conducted by the Committee of Management of the Horticultural Society. The Committee particularly invite “the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants.” Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £60 in each year.

During the period of the Exhibition in 1891 two shows were held at the Exhibition Building.

The Shows are supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a-guinea receives eight tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate.

The Society is affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

The Society has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Dr. D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Superintendent, R. Botanic Garden, Trinidad; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Bowrey; on the Classification of Plants on Aroids, and on Ferns by Mr. William Fawcett; on Vines and Vine culture by Rev. W. Griffith; on the Grape Industry by Mr. W. Cradwick, Superintendent of Hope Garden; on Vegetable growing by Mr. W. Walker, Superintendent of King's House Garden.

Meetings of the Society are held quarterly. Papers on subjects connected with Horticulture are read; and at each of these meetings there is a minor show held. Money prizes are not given, but "awards of merit" are issued. These meetings are held at the rooms of the Institute of Jamaica, and members with their friends are admitted free.

PATRON.

H. E. Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.

VICE-PATRONS.

Major-General H. Jardine Hallows

Commodore Henderson.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—W. Fawcett, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—F. Cundall, Esq.

R. S. Haughton, Esq.

TREASURER.—P. Vendryes, Esq.

SECRETARY.—W. Cradwick, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—W. Fawcett, Esq.

SECRETARY FOR SHOW.—G. A. H. Mould, Esq.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1882 and in succeeding years a score or more of Teachers associations were formed in different parts of the Island, generally following a plan suggested and published by Mr. Geo. Hicks, School Inspector. Associations of Teachers, having similar aims, were also formed in several parishes in connection with the Parochial Councils of the Church of England.

In 1890 the Manchester Educational Association was formed with which was subsequently consolidated the Parochial Teachers' Association, and the three local Associations in the parish became affiliated. One special feature of the work of the Manchester Educational Association is the holding of competitive displays of school exhibits, and the giving of prizes. The second competition, in which the schools of Manchester took part, was held in November, 1895. The present officers of this Association are: President, Rev. C. A. Wookey; Vice-President, Rt. Rev. Bishop Douet; Secretary, T. F. Atkinson, New Green; Treasurer and Librarian, M. F. Johns, Mandeville High School.

In 1891, under the auspices of the Mico Institution, a Teachers' Institute was held in Kingston, for the period of ten days, and was attended by a majority of the Teachers in Jamaica. The Teachers present resolved to form a general Association for the Island, but this purpose was not carried into effect until the end of 1894, when the "Jamaica Union of Teachers" was formed.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

It is intended that through the Jamaica Union of Teachers the united voice of the Teachers of Jamaica may be heard in advocacy of such measures as they judge will best advance the cause of education and promote and protect the rightful interests of the teaching profession; while local Associations, affiliated with the Union, will serve those purposes of mutual improvement for which Teachers' Associations are usually organized.

The Officers of the Jamaica Union of Teachers for the year 1899, are as follows :—

Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Ex-President, Calabar Model School, Kingston.
 L. G. Gruchy, Esq., President, Mico College, Kingston.
 Mr. A. L. Walcott, Vice-President, West Branch School, Kingston.
 Mr. R. Lindsay, Treasurer, Mico College, Kingston.
 Mr. A. J. Smith, Secretary, St. Michael's School, Kingston.

Thirty-eight local Associations have recently been formed and have connected themselves with the Union.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization was formed in the year 1893. It has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

This "Movement" was commenced in 1881, in America, where the first "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour" was formed in connection with the Wiliston Congregational Church, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark. It has spread with unexampled rapidity into all parts of the world, and for last year reported the existence of 56,062 societies, with 3,363,720 members. The motto under which this movement is conducted is "For Christ and the Church." The aim of the Christian Endeavour Society is the mutual improvement of its members, and the putting forth of united endeavours to do good.

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. John Willis Baer.

The movement in Jamaica is on the increase. At the Convention held November 19th to 23rd, 1899, the Secretary's report showed 88 Senior and 31 Junior Societies registered, with an estimated membership of 6,586.

The officers for the present year are—

President—Rev. S. R. Brathwaite. Vice-President—Rev. J. Reinke
 Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. E. Randall.
 Superintendent Junior Department—Mrs. Reinke.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, and an Executive Committee of eleven Members. The following is the Committee for 1899-1900 :—

Mr. A. V. Kingdon.	Rev. W. Pratt
Mrs. Clark	Rev. C. E. Randall
Rev. T. G. Soyers	Mrs. Griffiths
Rev. W. Priestnal	Rev. S. L. Lindo
Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay	Rev. F. Bavin
Rev. E. G. Cooke.	

The Depôt for C. E. supplies is at the Wesleyan Book Room, Church Street, Kingston.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years, and received a great impetus by the visits of the English Cricketers in 1895 and 1897, referred to below. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, and Melbourne Clubs in Kingston, Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Jago Club in St. Catherine, the Blake Club in St. James, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the St. Ann's Club, the Middlesex Club in St. Mary, and the Surrey Club in Portland. There are in Kingston, besides those mentioned above, several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community.

Jamaica contributed seven men to the team of West Indian Cricketers which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. Thirteen matches were played, of which the West Indian Cricketers won 6 and lost 5, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

During 1891 a team from the Garrison Club, Barbados, visited the island and played five matches against the Kingston and Garrison Clubs and against a team selected from all Jamaica. The visitors, who had amongst them several well-known Cricketers, won two and lost two matches against the Clubs and were beaten by the island team.

In 1895 a team of English Cricketers, Captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas visited the West Indies, and played 5 matches in Jamaica of which they won four. The visitors received a most hearty welcome and were entertained while in the Island at the expense of a fund raised by public subscription.

In September, 1896, Jamaica first took part in Intercolonial Cricket, sending a team of Cricketers to play at Demerara and Barbados. Of the four matches played three were lost, and one resulted in victory.

Another team of cricketers from England visited the Island in March, 1897, under the captaincy of Mr. A. Priestley, and were successful in all their matches. The team included Messrs. A. E. Stoddart, S. M. J. Woods and R. C. N. Palairat.

A Challenge Cup Competition has recently been established in Island Cricket, and promises to tend to the further improvement of the game. The Kensington C. C. are the holders of the Cup for 1898.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading Club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £2 8s. a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Three Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained

from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the Branch number 68.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 16 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
C. Gayleard*, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	E. E. Bronstorpe, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S., Lond.

COUNCIL 1899.

J. F. Donovan, M.D., President.	
H. L. Clare, M.B., B.S., Irid., President Elect.	
G. C. Henderson, M.D. Lon.,	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin,
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Lon.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Lon.
	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin.
	G. V. Lockett, M.B., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

C. Gayleard has been President on two occasions.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

Examiners find the Candidate sufficiently informed or sufficient shall give him a Certificate entitling him to be registered on the rolls of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 deposited beforehand with the Secretary. A fee of three guineas to the member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the member of the Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 26 of the Laws Amendment Law.]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., President.

Hon. J. B. Cargill, F.R.C.S.,

J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.

G. Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Secretary.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

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

There is also a main road running through the interior of the parish of St. Thomas. It commences at the 11th mile on the Windward Road passes over Cambridge Hill, thence via Ramble Bridge and Cedar Valley to Johnstone River Bridge, Serge Island, thence on via White Hall, Sunning Hill to Bath. This is one of the most beautiful mountain drives in the island.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

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

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Claremont, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, which is connected by another branch of the Great Interior Road running parallel with the coast road to Stewart Town, Brown's Town and Moneague.

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 Newmarket terminates at Black River on the southside, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

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

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

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is a cross country road from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, and thence via Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann to Brown's Town and the north coast road at Dry Harbour; a road from

Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence continuing as a bridle road to Newcastle, and on the central range of hills to Buff Bay.

In addition to the main roads above-mentioned which are for the most part the original main roads of the colony, there are nearly 1,000 miles of connecting roads recently constituted main roads, giving easy access to all parts of the island. The principal ones form connection across the island from north to south, and among other more important and may be noted those leading to the Santa Cruz mountains in St. Elizabeth.

Driving roads are now being constructed from the Liguanea Plains, north of Kingston, by way of the military cantonment at Newcastle across the main ridge at Hardware Gap (over 4,000 feet high) to connect with Buff Bay on the northside, and other high hill carriage roads in the interior of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas are about to be built. These roads will afford the traveller some of the most splendid scenery to be had anywhere on easily travelled road.

I.—LIVERY STABLES.

The general charge for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

The following are the charges for Double and Single Buggies by the undermentioned firms:—

	Bolton & Son		A. Clough.		H. G. Drew.		H. Duval.	E. DeCordova.	
	Double.		Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Double.	Single.
FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Gordon Town and back	0 16	0 16	0 14	0 16	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 16	0 14
Mona	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 16	0 14	0 12
King's House	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 12
Hope Gardens	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 12
Rock Fort	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 10
Constant Spring	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 12
Stony Hill	1 0	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 16
Castleton	2 0	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10	1 10	2 0	2 0	1 10
Bog Walk	2 0	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 10
Caymanas	0 16	0 16	0 12	0 16	0 12	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 12
Spanish Town	1 0	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 16
Annotto Bay	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Port Antonio	6 0	6 0	—	6 0	—	6 0	6 0	6 0	—
Morant Bay	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Port Morant	4 0	4 0	—	4 0	—	4 0	4 0	4 0	—
Port Maria	5 0	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	5 0	5 0	—
Bath	5 0	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	5 0	5 0	—
Cave River Falls	0 14	0 14	—	0 14	—	—	0 14	—	—
Port Henderson	1 10	1 10	—	1 10	—	0 16	1 10	—	—

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 519.

Double Buggies for shopping, etc., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6s. per hour ; Single Buggies 4s. Saddle Ponies for morning and evening rides 8s.

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compilers of the Handbook, are as follows :—

ST. ANDREW.

Henry Duval & W. G. Clark, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 6 0
£0 12 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 4 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 4 0
0 12 0	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
0 8 0	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
0 8 0	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	
Buggies travelling, 20/ per day ; party hiring free from other expenses.		
Through tickets from Victoria Market, Kingston, to Gordon Town can be obtained on the cars from the conductors for 1/.		

PORTLAND.

The Boston Fruit Company and J. J. McConney, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rates.

SAINT MARY.

Henry A. Bolton, Annotto Bay—	Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—
Rate per mile	Rate per mile
£0 1 0	£0 1 0
Do. day	
1 0 0	
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—	Jno. Simpson, Port Maria—
Rate per mile	Rate per mile
£0 1 0	£0 1 0
Do. day	
1 0 0	

St. ANN—St. Ann's Bay.

J. H. Levy & Co.—	Mrs. L. J. Hamilton— (H. Hamilton, Manager.)
Single buggy to carry 1 person	Single buggy to
to Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
£0 10 0	£0 10 0
To Claremont	Claremont
0 15 0	0 15 0
" Moneague	Moneague
1 0 0	1 0 0
" Ewarton	Ewarton
1 5 0	1 5 0
Double buggy to	Double-seated buggy to
Ocho Rios, 2 persons	Ocho Rios, 2 persons
0 15 0	0 15 0
Claremont 2 "	Claremont, 2 persons
1 0 0	1 0 0
Moneague 2 "	Moneague, 2 persons
1 5 0	1 5 0
Ewarton 2 "	Ewarton, 2 persons
1 10 0	1 10 0
Brown's Town, 1 person	Brown's Town, 1 person
1 0 0	1 0 0
" 2 persons	" 2 persons
1 10 0	1 10 0
Rio Bueno 1 person	Rio Bueno 1 person
1 0 0	1 0 0
" 2 persons	" 2 persons
1 10 0	1 10 0
Duncans 1 person	Duncans 1 person
1 5 0	1 5 0
" 2 persons	" 2 persons
1 15 0	1 15 0
Falmouth 1 person	Falmouth 1 person
2 0 0	2 0 0
" 2 persons	" 2 persons
2 10 0	2 10 0

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—	Conveyance of two passengers,
Conveyance of one passenger,	per mile
per mile	£0 1 4
£0 1 0	Conveyance of three passengers,
	per mile
	0 1 8

			<i>Moneague.</i>		
C. E. Llewellyn—			Ewarton to Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-		
Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0	5 0	senger .	£0	19 0
" Brown's Town, for 1			for 2 passengers	1	8 0
passenger	1	10 0	for 3 passengers	1	12 0
for 2 passengers	2	0 0	" Claremont, for 1 pas-		
for 3 " "	2	10 0	senger	0	10 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for			for 2 passengers	0	15 0
1 passenger	1	0 0	for 3 " "	1	0 0
for 2 passengers	1	10 0	(To other places in like proportion.		
for 3 " "	2	0 0	Special arrangements for large par-		
" Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-			ties.)		
senger .	0	16 0	Lofthouse, Moneague—		
for 2 passengers	1	10 0	Single Seat in Omnibus from Ewarton		
for 3 " "	2	10 0	to Moneague, 5s.		
" Falmouth, for 1 pas-			Private for one	£0	10 0
senger .	2	10 0	Ewarton to Brown's Town	1	10 0
for two or more pas-			" St. Ann's Bay	1	0 0
sengers .	4	0 0	Ewarton to Ocho Rios.	0	16 0
Travelling per day for not less than 4			Travelling per day for not less than 4		
days, 20s.			days, £1.		
A. N. Sutherland—			Mrs. A. C. Green, Moneague—		
Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-			Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0	5 0
senger	£0	5 0	" B. Town	1	5 0
St. Ann's Bay for			2 passengers	2	0 0
1 passenger	1	0 0	" St. Ann's Bay, 1 pas-		
for 2 passengers	1	10 0	senger	1	0 0
for 3 " "	1	15 0	" Ocho Rios, 1 passen-		
" Brown's Town, for			ger	0	14 0
1 passenger	1	10 0	2 passengers	1	0 0
for 2 passengers	2	0 0	3 " "	1	5 0
for 3 " "	2	5 0	" Falmouth, 1 passen-		
George Helwig—			ger	3	0 0
Double Seated Buggy from Clare-			In all cases special arrangements can be		
mont to Ewarton (one passen-			made greatly to the advantage of travellers.		
ger) .	£0	10 0	<i>Claremont.</i>		
From Claremont to Brown's			From Claremont to St. Ann's		
Town, 1 passenger	0	15 0	Bay 1 passenger	£0	10 0
2 " "	1	4 0	2 " "	0	12 6
Elizabeth L. Brisco, price 3/ per night for bed only.			From Claremont to Falmouth	1	10 0
			2 passengers	2	10 0
Alfred Mesquitta—			<i>Ocho Rios.</i>		
Double conveyance per day					£1 0 0
S. Delisser—			TRELAWNY.— <i>Falmouth.</i>		
Falmouth to Kingston	£6	0 0	Eustace Harris—		
" " Spanish Town	5	0 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0
" " Ewarton	3	10 0	" " Spanish Town	5	0 0
" " St. Ann's Bay	1	16 0	" " Ewarton	3	16 0
" " Duncans	0	10 0	" " St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0
" " Montego Bay	1	0 0	" " Montego Bay	1	4 0
Rupert H. Lindo—			" " Duncans	0	12 0
Falmouth to Kingston	7	0 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay	1	16 0
" " Spanish Town	6	0 0	" " Duncans	0	12 0
" " Ewarton	4	0 0	" " Montego Bay	1	4 0

Duncans.

E. Ferraira—			Wm. Johnson—		
Duncans to	Kingston	£6 0 0	Duncans to	Kingston	£4 5 0
" "	Spanish Town	5 0 0	" "	Spanish Town	3 12 0
" "	Ewarton	4 0 0	" "	Ewarton	3 2 0
" "	St. Ann's Bay	1 10 0	" "	St. Ann's Bay	1 6 0
" "	Falmouth	0 10 0	" "	Falmouth	0 10 0
" "	Montego Bay	1 12 0	" "	Montego Bay	1 12 0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

Messrs. Smith & Sharpe—			Montego Bay to Lucea		
Montego Bay to	Falmouth	£1 4 0	" "	Sav.-la-Mar	£1 10 0
" "	St. Ann's Bay	5 0 0	" "	Black River	3 0 0
" "	Ewarton	6 0 0	" "	Brown's Town	3 0 0
" "	Lucea	1 8 0	" "	Moneague	5 0 0
" "	Sav.-la-Mar	3 0 0	C. B. Wilson—		
" "	Black River	£1 per day	Montego Bay to	Falmouth	£1 4 0
" "	Brown's Town	3 0 0	" "	St. Ann's Bay	4 10 0
" "	Moneague	6 0 0	" "	Ewarton	6 10 0
George A. Hart—			" "	Lucea	1 10 0
Montego Bay to	Falmouth	£1 4 0	" "	Sav.-la-Mar	3 0 0
" "	St. Ann's Bay	4 0 0	" "	Black River	5 0 0
" "	Ewarton	6 0 0			

HANOVER.

Edward Fray, Chester Castle
 James Vidal, Lucea
 Sanftleben & Sons, Lucea
 Edwin Angelon Grant

} No fixed charges.

WESTMORELAND.

A. J. Munroe, Sav.-la-Mar, £2 to Lucea.

Evans & Co., Sav.-la-Mar, no fixed charges for livery, but 8s. to or from Montpelier in daily coach.

Augustus Lewis, Sav.-la-Mar, no fixed charges.

ST. ELIZABETH.

G. F. Alberga	Black River	James Saams	Santa Cruz
Samuel Stewart	do.	C. R. Gregory	do.
M. A. Magnus	do.	Joseph Lodge	Leeds
A. N. Williams	do.	W. J. Tomlinson	Lacovia
J. A. Muschet	do.	Mrs. Lawrence	Malvern
Oscar Saams	Buyberry	E. S. Falden	Siloah.
John Lewis	Mountain Side		

J. A. Muschet runs a daily Mail Coach between Black River to Ipswich rice 6s. each way.

No regular Livery Stable at Newport, but Buggies may be had from H. A. Orde and S. Daley.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are David Brooks, G. H. Munton, F. A. Hall, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville; T. S. Manley, Porus. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, fourth hour 1s. 6d. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, busses meet at each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement, about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Rio Cobre Hotel by people staying in the Hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Mrs. Gibson for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two—at Linstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

OTHER PARISHES.

There are no Livery Stable Keepers in St. Thomas, Hanover, or Clarendon. As regards the latter parish, however, busses run regularly every day between Chapelton and May Pen. The average price is for short journey 6d. a mile; for a day 30s. to 35s.

Mr. C. Lopez and Mr. R. Coke, Chapelton, may be communicated with by telegram, or letter, to secure seats in a buggy running daily between May Pen and Chapelton.

Mr. Alfred Chevannes of May Pen, also hires buggies and horses.

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to Messrs. D. W. Talbot, C. P. Grant or P. Miller.

II.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration:—

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	
					Miles.
Kingston	7.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.45 "	11.15 "	3.16 "	4.31 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.52 "	11.22 "	3.23 "	4.38 "	9
Spanish Town	8.00 "	11.30 "	3.32 "	4.48 "	11½
Hartlands	8.09 "	11.38 "	3.40 "	4.56 "	15
Bushy Park	8.22 "	11.50 "	3.52 "	5.09 "	20
Old Harbour	8.29 "	11.58 "	4.00 "	*5.15 "	22½
May Pen	8.53 "	12.22 p.m.	4.24 "	...	32½
Four Paths	9.04 "	12.33 "	4.35 "	...	37
Clarendon Park	9.18 "	12.46 "	4.48 "	...	42
Porus	9.31 "	1.00 "	5.01 "	...	46½
Williamsfield	9.55 "	1.24 "	5.25 "	...	53
Kendal	*10.00 "	1.30 "	5.31 "	...	54½
Greenvale	...	1.51 "	*5.50 "	...	61
Balaclava	...	2.32 "	...	...	70½
Appleton	...	2.53 "	...	...	77½
Ipswich	...	3.24 "	...	...	86½
Catadupa	...	3.53 "	...	...	94½
Cambridge	...	4.08 "	...	8.00 a.m.	98
Montpelier	...	4.28 "	...	8.22 "	103
Anchovy	...	4.36 "	...	8.31 "	106
Montego Bay	...	*5.00 "	...	*9.00 "	113
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Montego Bay	...	...	7.45 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	
Anchovy	...	...	8.12 "	4.37 "	
Montpelier	...	...	8.21 "	4.46 "	
Cambridge	...	...	8.40 "	*5.06 "	
Catadupa	...	...	8.55 "	...	
Ipswich	...	...	9.27 "	...	
Appleton	...	...	9.58 "	...	
Balaclava	...	...	10.20 "	...	
Greenvale	...	6.20 a.m.	10.58 "	...	
Kendal	...	6.41 "	11.21 "	2.20 p.m.	
Williamsfield	...	6.48 "	11.29 "	2.28 "	
Porus	...	7.15 "	11.58 "	2.55 "	
Clarendon Park	...	7.29 "	12.16 p.m.	3.09 "	
Four Paths	...	7.41 "	12.32 "	3.22 "	
May Pen	...	7.53 "	12.43 "	3.34 "	
Old Harbour	7.15 a.m.	8.17 "	1.06 "	4.02 "	
Bushy Park	7.22 "	8.24 "	1.12 "	4.08 "	
Hartlands	7.35 "	8.37 "	1.24 "	4.20 "	
Spanish Town	7.45 "	8.47 "	1.33 "	4.30 "	
Grange Lane	7.53 "	8.54 "	1.40 "	4.37 "	
Gregory Park	8.00 "	9.01 "	1.46 "	4.44 "	
Kingston	*8.15 "	*9.15 "	*2.00 "	*5.00 "	

* Time of arrival.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Miles.
...	7.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...
...	7.45 "	1.45 "	4.31 "	6½
...	7.52 "	1.52 "	4.38 "	9
...	8.00 "	2.00 "	4.48 "	11½
...	*8.27 "	*2.22 "	*5.11 "	20½
...	8.47 "	2.43 "	...	26½
...	9.01 "	2.57 "	...	30½
...	9.20 "	3.16 "	...	35½
...	9.48 "	3.44 "	...	42
...	10.15 "	4.11 "	...	49½
...	10.41 "	4.36 "	...	58½
...	10.50 "	4.45 "	...	61½
...	11.04 "	4.58 "	...	66
...	11.14 "	5.08 "	...	69½
...	†11.30 "	†5.25 "	...	74½
...	8.29 "	2.25 "	5.11 "	20½

PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Kingston at 7.30 a.m. does not go further than Kendal.

The train leaving Kingston at 11 a.m. goes through to Montego Bay.

The train leaving Kingston at 3 p.m. does not go further than Greenvale.

The Train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. does not go further than Old Harbour.

PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

Trains leaving Kingston at 7.30 and 1.30 p.m. goes through to Port Antonio.

PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO EWARTON BRANCH.

The trains leaving Kingston at 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 4.15 p.m. go through to Ewarton.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Old Harbour at 7.15 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 7.42 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.00 a.m. The train leaving Greenvale at 6.20 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.44 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch. Passengers for Port Antonio or Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.0 p.m. The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 1.31 p.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch must re-book at Spanish Town by train leaving at 2.00 p.m. The Train leaving Kendal at 2.20 p.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.27 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio. Passengers for Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO KINGSTON.

Trains leaving Port Antonio at 6.05 a.m. and 1 p.m. go through to Kingston.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The Train leaving Port Antonio at 6.05 a.m. arrive at Spanish Town at 9.28 a.m. Passengers for Stations to Montego Bay must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 11.30 a.m. The Train leaving Port Antonio at 1 p.m. does not connect with trains for Montego Bay Line beyond Old Harbour.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO Linstead or EWARTON.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 6.05 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 9.05 a.m. does not connect with train for Ewarton Branch. Passengers must re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 2.25 p.m. The Train leaving Port Antonio at 1 p.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 4.05 p.m. Passengers for Linstead or Ewarton must re-book by Train leaving Bog Walk at 5.10 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON AND Linstead TO KINGSTON.

Trains leaving Ewarton at 6.55 a.m., 8.25 a.m. and 3.40 p.m. go through to Kingston.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON AND Linstead TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 6.55 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 7.42 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Kendal must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.00 a.m. and to Stations through to Montego Bay by Train at 11.30 a.m. The Train leaving Ewarton at 8.25 a.m. and which connects with Train for Port Antonio Line at Bog Walk at 9.08 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 9.28 a.m. Passengers to Stations as far as Montego Bay must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 11.30 a.m. The Train leaving Ewarton at 3.40 p.m. does not connect with train for Montego Bay Line beyond Old Harbour.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON OR Linstead TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The Train leaving Ewarton at 6.55 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 7.20. Passengers for Port Antonio Line must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 8.27 a.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 8.25 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 2.22 p.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 3.40 p.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 4.04 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Children under three years of age FREE—over three and under twelve half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

Personal Luggage.—Only wearing apparel shall be deemed to be personal luggage and will be carried free of charge to the following extent:—First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs. Half Third Class 28 lbs. No other articles whatsoever will be carried free. Any Passenger having Luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for Parcels, and such charge shall in every case be prepaid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting Station the Passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No Personal Luggage will be carried free by the Railway unless it is marked with the Name and Address of the Passenger to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the Company, and will be charged for at 3rd Class Passenger Rates.

Lost Luggage.—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway will be kept at the different Stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston Station.

Left Luggage.—Passengers desirous of leaving their Luggage in charge of the Servants of the Company at the different Stations of the Railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting the Receipt.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

1st. Parcels.—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

2nd. Packed Parcels.—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

3rd. All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

4th. Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

5th. Newspaper parcels must be opened at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

6th. Meat and Fish.—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on these conditions only.

7th. Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

8th. Money Parcels.—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words

"money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Company is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d.; ducks, 4s.; turkeys or geese, 12s.; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels:—

Distances not exceeding 56 miles 7lbs. 6d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

For distances over 56 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs., 9d.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner:—

Miles.			Rate.		
Not exceeding	25 miles	½d. per gallon.	Minimum charge	6d.	
"	"	50 "	"	"	9d.
"	"	60 " 1½d.	"	"	1s.
"	"	80 " 2d.	"	"	1s. 6d.
"	"	100 " 2½d.	"	"	2s.
"	"	113 " 3d.	"	"	2s. 6d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, i.e., the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they were forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.			Third Class.		
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
6	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0
12	2 10 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
24	4 10 0	9 0 0	12 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
36	6 0 0	11 10 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0
47	7 0 0	12 10 0	15 10 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
60	8 0 0	13 10 0	16 10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0
80	9 0 0	14 10 0	17 10 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
100	10 0 0	15 10 0	18 10 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0
113	11 0 0	16 10 0	19 10 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets is available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare of travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purpose of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles	.	6d. each.
" " 20 "	.	1s. "
" " 30 "	.	1s. 3d. "
" " 40 "	.	1s. 6d. "
" " 50 "	.	2s. "
" " 60 "	.	2s. 6d. "
" " 80 "	.	3s. "
" " 100 "	.	3s. 6d. "
" " 113 "	.	4s.] "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid

and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

IV.—MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Ewarton (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Montego Bay	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Moneague	10	11.15	11.20	Little River	11	7.5	5.30
Claremont	8	12.15	12.20	Falmouth	11	8.45	7.10
Lime Hall	6	1.14	1.19	(Tu., Th., Sat.)	11	8.45	a.m.
St. Ann's Bay	4	1.55	2.10				5.0
Laughlands	4	2.40	2.45	Duncans	10	6.25	6.30
Runaway Bay	6	3.30	3.35	Rio Bueno	6	7.25	7.30
Dry Harbour	4	4.05	4.10	Dry Harbour	5	8.30	8.35
Rio Bueno	5	5.10	5.15	Runaway Bay	4	9.05	9.10
Duncans	6	6.15	6.20	Laughlands	6	9.55	10.0
Falmouth	10	7.35	a.m.	St. Ann's Bay	4	10.30	10.35
Little River	11	5.20	5.25	Lime Hall	4	11.17	11.22
Montego Bay	11	7.00	.	Claremont	6	p.m.	p.m.
	85			Moneague	8	12.25	12.30
				Ewarton (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	1.25	1.30
					10	3.10	.
					85		

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.							
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Lucea	mls.	p.m.	a.m.
Flint River	12	11.45	11.50	Flint River	13	12.10	10.30
Lucea	13	1.30	.	Montego Bay	12	2.30	p.m.
	25				25		12.15
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.							
Montego Bay	.	.	p.m.	Lucea	.	.	a.m.
			5.30				3.00
Flint River	12	7.45	7.50	Flint River	13	a.m.	4.45
Lucea	13	9.30	.	Montego Bay	12	7.00	.
	25				25		

WILLIAMSFIELD AND MANDEVILLE. (Daily.)

DOWN COACH.				UP-COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Williamsfield	mls. ...	a.m. ...	a.m. 10.10	Mandeville	mls. ...	p.m. ...	p.m. 1.15
Mandeville	5	11.10	...	Williamsfield	5	2.15	...

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA (Daily.)

Santa Cruz	mls. ..	a.m. ...	a.m. 6.45	Balacava	mls. ...	p.m. ...	p.m. 3.00
Braes River	6	7.45	7.50	Braes River	10	4.00	4.05
Balacava	10	9.50	...	Santa Cruz	6	5.48	...
	16				16		

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH (Daily.)

Black River	mls. ...	a.m. ...	a.m. 6.00	Ipswich	mls. ...	p.m. ...	p.m. 3.45
Middle Quarters	9	7.30	7.35	Middle Quarters	9	5.15	5.20
Ipswich	9	9.5	...	Black River	9	6.50	...
	18				18		

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER (Daily.)

Sav.-la-Mar	mls. .	a.m. .	a.m. 3.00	Montpelier	mls. .	p.m. .	p.m. 5.10
Petersfield	6	4.00	4.5	Ramble	6	6.10	6.15
Ramble	10	6.25	6.30	Petersfield	10	7.55	8.00
Montpelier	6	7.30	.	Sav.-la-Mar	6	9.00	.
	22				22		

PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND (Daily.)

Port Maria	mls. .	a.m. .	a.m. 5.45	Richmond	mls. .	p.m. .	p.m. 3.30
Highgate	8	7.30	7.35	Highgate	2	3.50	3.55
Richmond	2	7.55	.	Port Maria	8	5.25	.
	10				10		

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO (VIA BATH).

DOWN COACH.				UP-COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	p.m.	p.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	.	4.0	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	.	.	4.0
Bull Bay	10	5.40	5.45	Priestman's River	12	6.00	6.5
Yallahs	9	7.15	7.20	Manchioneal	9	7.35	7.45
Morant Bay	12	9.20	9.25	Hector's River	5	8.35	8.40
Port Morant	7	10.35	10.40	Plantain Garden River.	5	9.30	9.40
Bath	7	11.50	11.55	Bath	7	10.50	10.55
		a.m.	a.m.			a.m.	a.m.
Plantain Garden River	7	1.05	1.15	Port Morant	7	12.05	12.10
Hector's River	5	2.5	2.10			a.m.	a.m.
Manchioneal	5	3.00	3.10	Morant Bay	7	1.20	1.25
Priestman's River	9	4.40	4.45	Yallahs	12	3.25	3.30
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	12	6.45	.	Bull Bay	9	5.00	5.05
	83			Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	6.45	.
					83		

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

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To												
	Ewarton.	Mon- eague.	Clare- mont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh- lands.	Runaway Bay.	Dry Har- bour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Fal- mouth.	Little River.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton		4/	6/	8/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	22/6	25/	29/	33/
Monesue	4/	.	3/	5/	8/	10/6	13/	15/6	18/	20/6	23/	27/	31/
Claremont	6/	3/	.	2/	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	24/	28/
Lime Hall	8/	5/	2/	.	3/	5/6	8/	10/6	13/	15/6	18/	22/	26/
St. Ann's Bay	10/	8/	5/	2/	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	19/	23/
Laughlands.	12/6	10/6	7/6	5/6	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	16/6	20/6
Runaway Bay	15/	13/	10/	8/	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	14/	18/
Dry Harbour	17/6	15/6	12/6	10/6	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	11/6	15/6
Rio Bueno	20/	18/	15/	13/	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	9/	13/
Duncans	22/6	20/6	17/6	15/6	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	6/6	10/6
Falmouth	25/	23/	20/	18/	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	4/	8/
Little River.	29/	27/	24/	22/	19/	16/6	14/	11/6	9/	6/6	4/	.	4/
Montego Bay	33/	31/	28/	26/	23/	20/6	18/	15/6	13/	10/6	8/	4/	.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To		
	Montego Bay.	Flint River.	Luca.
Montego Bay	.	4/	8/
Flint River	4/	.	4/
Luca	8/	4/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at the General Post Office Kingston, and at the Montego Bay and Lucea Post Offices.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To									
	Kingston.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	P.G. River.	Manchio- neal.	Priest- man's River.	Port An- tonio.
Kingston	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Bull Bay	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Yallahs	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Morant Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Port Morant	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	5/	10/	15/	20/
Bath	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Plantain Garden River.	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Manchio- neal	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/	.

Passengers for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to meet Coach, by letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert Jacobs, Bath.

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

Port Antonio, 64/; Priestman's River, 56/; Manchioneal, 48/; Plantain Garden River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24/.

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

The following regulations exist with regard to the Mail Coaches to Montego Bay, Lucea and Port Antonio.

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there being a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size, of personal luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 11lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA.

From	To		
	Santa Cruz.	Braes River.	Balaclava.
Santa Cruz	.	3/	6/
Braes River	.	.	.
Balaclava	6/	3/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Santa Cruz and Balaclava.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH.

From	To		
	Black River.	Middle Quarters.	Ipswich.
Black River	.	3/	6/
Middle Quarters	3/	.	4/
Ipswich	6/	4/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Black River and Ipswich.

SAV.-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To				
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Chester Castle.	Montpelier
Sav.-la-Mar	.	2/6	7/	8/	8/
Petersfield	2/6	.	6/	7/	8/
Ramble	7/	6/	.	2/6	3/
Chester Castle	8/	7/	2/6	.	2/6
Montpelier	8	8/	3/	2/6	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Sav.-la-Mar and Montpelier.

PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND.

From	To		
	Port Maria.	Highgate.	Richmond.
Port Maria	.	4/	5/
Highgate	4/	.	1/
Richmond	5/	1/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Port Maria and Richmond.

The following regulations exist with regard to mail coaches :—

The personal luggage of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

N.B.—The passenger service by coach between Williamsfield and Mandeville is not under the control of the Department, but the fare is 2/6 each way. The coach service between Port Maria and Richmond is irregular, but private vehicles run regularly between Port Maria and Albany, the station next to Richmond.

V.—TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 478.)

VI.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

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

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

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

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

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A LIST of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

No.	Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
				Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage per night.		
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	d.	s. d.		
KINGSTON—													
9	North Street*	Lodging House	Mrs. W. B. Hannan	26	20	16	30	40	3	3	—		
7	East Street	" "	Miss Jane Smith	26	20	20	30	30	—	—	—		
18	Duke Street	" "	Mrs. Margaret Loche	26	10	10	16	30-40	—	—	—		
41	Duke Street	" "	Mrs. Stanley Darby	30	20	10	28	40	—	—	—		
58	Duke Street	" "	Miss M. Shaw	26	10	10	16	21	—	—	—		
77	Barry Street	" "	Miss Jane Strachan	26	16	10	20	25	—	—	—		
83	Harbour Street	" "	Charles DePass	26	16	16	20	30	3	3	—		
78	East Street	" "	Mrs. L. M. Simpson	26	16	16	16	30	—	—	—		
8	Heywood Street,	Hotel	Jamaica Hotel Co., Ltd.	10	10	06	10	21	3	3	6		
	Myrtle Bank		Forward & Pierce	40	30	30	40	—	—	—	—		
84	Harbour Street	Tavern	Egbert DePass	40	16	16	20	60	—	—	—		
101	Harbour Street		Joseph DuCosta	26	16	10	26	35	3	3	—		
138	Harbour Street	"	Egbert DePass	20	10	10	16	25	—	—	—		
119½	Princess Street	"	Edward Francis	10	06	06	10	24	3	3	—		
13A	West Queen Street	"	Mrs. J. A. Skinner	10	10	10	16	—	3	3	—		
15	Parade	"	H. H. Quallo	16	10	10	10	20	3	3	—		
10	Parade	"	William Birbeck	10	10	06	10	20	3	3	—		
118	Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	10	10	10	16	20	3	3	—		
79	Barry Street	"	Josephine Figueroa	10	10	10	20	24	3	3	—		
113	Harbour Street	"	City Co., Limited	26	16	16	26	42	3	3	—		
107	Harbour Street	"	Conrad Simon	26	16	10	26	—	—	—	—		
95	Harbour Street	"	A. A. Alexander	40	26	20	40	49	3	3	—		
14	Parade	"	G. E. Burke	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
65	King Street	"	Mrs. J. A. Skinner	20	10	10	10	35	—	—	—		
155	Tower Street	"	A. M. Elliott	10	10	06	16	21	3	3	—		
75	Water Lane	"	Albertha Dennison	10	10	10	10	25	3	3	—		
27	Parade	"	Edward Isaac	10	06	06	10	24	3	3	—		
13½	Parade	"	Egbert DePass	30	26	26	40	42	4	3	—		
7	Port Royal Street	"	J. W. Garsia	16	10	10	10	24	3	3	—		
PORT ROYAL—													
19	High Street	"	David DeLeon	20	16	16	20	38 6	—	—	—		
58	Cannon Street	"	Edward Coote	20	10	10	20	38 6	—	—	—		
ST. ANDREW—													
	Halfway-Tree	"	Emanuel Seixas	26	16	20	20	30	3	3	06		
	The Ferry	"	Nancy Grant†	—	—	—	—	†	—	—	—		
	Cross Roads	"	Julia Augusta Brodhurst	26	16	20	20	30	3	3	6		
ST. THOMAS—													
	Bath	Lodging House	Lucretia Duffy	30	26	20	36	50	3	6	06		
	Morant Bay	"	Louisa Bennett	30	30	20	40	40	3	3	06		

* Temperance Bar on the premises. † No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodations.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, *continued.*

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.							
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
PORTLAND—										
Port Antonio	Tavern	C. H. Gale	20	16	10	20	30	3	3	—
West St.	"	Samuel Dunn	20	10	10	20	24	3	3	—
Harbour & West St.	Board & Lodging	J. J. McConney	30	20	16	30	40	—	—	—
Titchfield	Hotel	Boston Fruit Co.	40	20	26	40	60	—	—	—
" Hill	Board & Lodging	Mrs. Jones	40	26	16	30	25	—	—	—
Buff Bay	Hotel	T. E. Silveira	26	26	30	40	40	3	3	—
Manchioneal	Board & Lodging	Margaret Hamilton	20	20	16	26	20	4½	4½	8
Do.	"	M. Pantan	20	16	16	16	26	—	—	—
Do.	"	L. M. Smith	20	30	16	30	30	—	—	—
Do.	"	F. E. Sears	30	16	16	20	25	—	—	—
ST. MARY—										
Annotto Bay Breezy Cot.	Lodging House	Mrs. H. Feurtado	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Do., Army & Navy	Tavern	Henry A. Bolton	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Do.	Tavern	Mrs. Jones	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—
Do., Meek Spring	Lodging House	Mrs. Lewis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Castleton Cottage	Boston Fruit Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. ANN—										
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Mrs. Ada McIntosh	30	26	26	30	40	6	6	6
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	30	2	26	30	30-40	6	6	6
Moneague Hotel	Hotel	Moneague Hotels Co.	30	3	26	40	60	6	6	10
Ocho Rios	Lodging House	Mrs. Mesquita	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6
Brown's Town	"	Mrs. Delisser	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6
TRELLAWNY—										
Falmouth	"	Mrs. Robey	26	30	16	40	50	4½	3	—
Do.	"	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	30	20	20	30	40	6	3	—
Do.	"	Miss DeSouza	30	30	26	40	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Jacobs	30	26	20	30	50	6	3	—
ST. JAMES—										
Montego Bay	"	Miss E. Payne	30	26	20	30	30	4	3	10
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	30	26	16	30	24	6	3	10
Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis	30	26	16	30	20-30	4	3	10
Do.	"	John Reid	26	26	16	30	20	3	3	10
Do.	"	Miss Harrison	26	26	16	30	25	—	—	—
Do.	Tavern	Jacob Magnus	20	16	16	20	25	—	—	—
Do.	Hotel, Montpel.	Mrs. Stone	46	36	30	46	44	—	—	—
HANOVER—										
WESTMORELAND—										
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Miss A. M. Vaz	20	20	20	30	30	3	3	9
Do.	"	Helen Sheare	30	26	16	30	40	3	3	10
Do.	"	Mrs. Eustace Franklin	30	30	20	36	50	3	3	10
ST. ELIZABETH—										
Black River	"	A. N. Williams	40	30	26	40	50	—	—	—
Do.	"	Mrs. Alberga	30	30	26	40	70	—	—	—
Santa Cruz	"	Mrs. E. M. Bowra	30	26	26	30	—	—	—	10
Malvern Pavilion	"	Mrs. Alexander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malvern	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Lawrence*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport	Lodging House	H. A. Forde	40	26	20	30	60	3	3	6
Balaclava	"	Mrs. O'Sullivan	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10
Black River	Tavern	S. Stewart	20	20	10	26	30	2	3	—
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. M. Myers	30	26	20	30	30	—	—	—
Siloah	"	Mrs. Falden	20	20	16	26	40	1½	3	6
MANCHESTER—										
Newleigh	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Halliday*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandeville	"Waverly" Hotel	A. S. Lindo	40	30	20	40	—	3	3	10
Nashville	—	—	10/	per	day	or	50/	per	week.	—
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Eoy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6
Porus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	6
ST. CATHERINE—										
Spanish Town	Hotel Rio Cobre	St. Catherine Hotels Co.	40	30	26	46	60-80	6	6	6
Do.	Tavern	Vivian Andrade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	"	Bertram Andrade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linstead	Lodging House	Rosa A. Minot	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	—
Do.	"	Mary A. Spyers	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	6
Bog Walk	Hotel	Mrs. M. Gibson	30	26	20	30	42	6	6	6
Ewarton	Lodgings House	Mary Somerville	30	26	16	30	52	3	3	10
Old Harbour	Tavern	Edgar A. McLennan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No fixed charges.

PART XVIII.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1897.	1899.
General Staff (Officers)	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Regimental Field Officers	5	5	6	5	5	6	8	8	8	8
Regimental Captains	9	7	6	10	10	9	7	7	7	11
Regimental Subalterns	26	15	22	23	26	20	23	23	20	26
Regimental Staff Officers	1	3	3	6	7	4	3	3	3	2
Royal Engineer Officers	3	7	5	7	8	6	6	6	6	7
Army Service Corps (Officers)	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Army Medical Staff (Officers)	6	6	6	7	6	7	5	7	7	7
Army Pay Department (Officers)	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Army Ordnance Department Officers	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	3
Warrant Officers	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	8
Staff and other Sergeants	80	86	84	95	105	110	109	105	117	129
Trumpeters and Drummers	24	14	17	18	16	22	22	20	19	22
Rank and File	1,107	859	955	1249	1441	1,371	1,581	1373	1,586	1,414
Total	1,276	1,017	1,120	1434	1638	1,570	1,779	1,567	1,790	1,644

Note.—A return of the strength in 1893 was not available,

STAFF.

Major-General H. J. Hallowes, Commanding Troops.

Capt. A. H. Barthorp, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,

Major M. W. J. Edye, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. H. D. Carleton, 2nd W.I.R.—Garrison Adjutant.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

*District Establishment.**22nd Company Southern Division.*

Major F. A. L. Powell

2nd Lieut. H. L. Nevill.

Capt. C. G. Appleyard

2nd Lieut. A. Daubuz

Jamaica Company.

Cap. J. Brewster (Commanding.)

Lieut. W. Scott.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Supernumerary Staff.

Lt.-Col. A. H. Bagnold

Major A. O. Meeres

Commanding Royal Engineer

West India Sub-marine Mining Company.

Lieut. E. G. Meyricke, Commanding

Lieut. L. F. Blandy

Lt. & Quartermaster Shute

West India Fortress Company, Head Quarters and Half Company.

Captain T. deC. Laffan, Commanding

2nd Lieut. G. M. Oldham.

Civil Staff, R.E.

Asst. Surveyor W. O. Humphrey.

DETACHMENT 2ND BATTALION ROYAL CANADIANS (LEINSTER REGIMENT.)

Major St. J. St. Leger, Commanding

Lieut. G. J. P. S. O'Shee

Captain L. F. Griffin

Lieut. F. C. Heneker

Captain H. Twist

Lieut. L. F. Moffatt

Captain J. K. Cochrane

Lieut. H. C. Stuart.

2ND BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Col. D. M. Allen, Commanding	Lieut. C. L. Thomas
Major L. S. Blackden	" A. E. Fitz Gerald
" F. R. Loveband	" E. L. T. Grant
Captain A. E. Barchard	" R. Harrison
" H. D. Carleton	" H. J. Willis
" W. H. Hardyman	" P. A. Wilson
" J. P. Bliss	2nd " A. E. N. Power
Adjutant, Captain J. P. Bliss	" " E. V. Moore
Lieut. W. P. Marley	Quarter-Master, Capt. E. Crane.
" L. R. Beadon	

DEPÔT WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Colonel H. E. C. Kitchener, Commanding	Lieut. F. E. W. Butt
Major T. P. E. Lowry	Lieut. G. Grogan
Captain A. Street (Adjutant)	Lieut. J. A. Greer
Lieut. A. T. deM. Martin	Lieut. G. F. Colley, Quartermaster.
Lieut. G. E. Hewett	

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Jamaica,	Lieut. W. K. Tarver
" " " Port Royal,	Lieut. C. L. Thomas, 2nd W.I.R.
" " " Newcastle,	Lieut. G. T. O'Shee, 2nd Leinster,
	(Acting)

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Ordnance Officer and Inspecting Officer in the West Indies—Major R. Crawford
 Ordnance Officers—Captain H. G. Andrews
 Inspector of Ordnance Machinery—Capt. R. J. Edmonds.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Joynt, Senior Medical Officer	
Major G. G. Adams	Major W. T. Swan
" J. L. Hall	" G. Scott
" L. E. A. Salmon	Capt. S. W. Sweetnam

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster—Lieut.-Col. J. A. B. Bell, A.P.D.
 Paymaster—A. St. C. Holbrook, D.C.L.I.

ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND OF HEADS OF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major-General H. J. Hallows	Up-Park Camp, Tuesdays and Fridays
Capt. Barthorp, D.A.A.G.	Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp
Major Edye, D.A.A.G.	D.A.A.G. Qtrs., and Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp
The Gar. Adjutant	Brigade Office, Up-Park Camp
Officer Comdg. Royal Artillery	Port Royal
" 22nd Co. Sthn. Div., R. G. A.	"
" Jamaica Coy., R. A.	"
" Royal Engineer	C.R.E.'s Qtrs., Up-Park Camp
" W. Indies Sub-Marine Mining Coy., R. E.	Port Royal
" W. I. Fortress Coy., R. E.	Up-Park Camp
" Ditchmt. 2nd Leinster	Newcastle
" 2nd Bn. W. India Regt.	Up-Park Camp
" Depôt West India Regiment	"
" Army Service Corps	"
Chief Ordnance Officer	Ordnance Depôt, Kingston
Senior Medical Officer	D. Pavillion, Up-Park Camp
District Paymaster	A. Pavillion Up-Park Camp.

The offices of the above Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except the Army Ordnance Department, which is corner of Princess and Port Royal Streets, Kingston.

THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston .	Ordnance Yard .	Occupied by War Department.
" .	Head Quarter Offices, Hanover Street .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Up-Park Camp .	The Barracks .	Occupied by War Department.
Gordon Town .	Picquet House .	ditto ditto
Newcastle .	The Cantonment .	ditto ditto
Port Royal .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Rocky Point .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	In charge of War Department.
Fort Augusta .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	Occupied by War Department and Colonial Government.
Rock Fort .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	Occupied by Col. Government.
Fort Nugent .	Fortifications (dismantled) .	In charge of War Department.
Hope Road .	Camp of Isolation .	Rented by War Department.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M.S. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

ALERT—6. Screw Sloop. 960 Tons. I.H.P. 1100 N.D. (140⁰ F.D.)

Commander .	Henry Savile
Lieutenant .	Cecil E. Rooke
" .	Fred. J. Evans
" .	(N) Percival J. Lock
Paymaster .	Alfred D. Veitch
Surgeon .	Sydney Roach
Engineer .	Herbert J. Leader
Gunner .	William Barrett (b)

BUZZARD. Twin Screw Sloop. 1140 Tons. I.H.P. 1400 N.D. (2000 F.D.)

Commander .	Leicester F. G. Tippinge
Lieutenant .	Ernest Henslowe
" .	Claud D. Burney
" .	(N) John F. Knox
" .	Oliver L. Beck
Paymaster .	William H. Le Brun
Surgeon .	Edward Cooper
Chief Engineer .	Leonard Backler

COLUMBINE (*late* HIARTA)—Steel Screw Steam Vessel. 370 Tons. I.H.P. 200 N.D.

Lieut. & Commander .	Adolphus H. Williamson
Sub.-Lieut. .	(N) Edward A. E. Nixon
Surgeon .	Eustace Arkwright, M.B.

(Borne in CRESCENT.)

COMUS—10. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. I.H.P. 2000 N.D.

Captain .	George A. Giffard
Lieutenant .	Charles J. Collins
" .	(N) Phillip C. Pearson
" .	Hon. Ralph C. N. Gathorne-Hardy
" .	Seymour F. Rowe
" .	George H. Bevan
" R. M. .	Alfred G. S. Heycock

Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	George Hewlett, M.B.
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	George V. Rashleigh
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	Alfred Hills
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Charles A. Fremantle

CRESCENT—13. Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class. 7,700 Tons. I.H.P. 10,000
N.D. (12,000 F.D.)

FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral	.	.	.	Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.
Flag-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Philip Streathfield
Secretary	.	.	.	Charles E. Byron
Clerk to Secretary	.	.	.	Edgar M. White
"	.	.	.	Arthur E. E. Fluder
Captain	.	.	.	Charles J. G. Sawle
Commander	.	.	.	Henry H. Campbell
"	.	.	.	(N) Owen F. Gillett
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(T) Clement Grentorex
"	.	.	.	(G) Charles G. Carpendale
"	.	.	.	Reginald L. Crichton
"	.	.	.	Lockhart Leith
"	.	.	.	Charles W. R. Royds
"	.	.	.	Leslie J. L. Hammond
"	.	.	.	Walter J. C. Lake
Major R. M. A.	.	.	.	Alfred Orford
Lieutenant, R.M.	.	.	.	John G. Horne
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. Wm. H. H. Royse, B.A.
Fleet Surgeon	.	.	.	William E. Bennett
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	Henry W. Hunt
Staff Engineer	.	.	.	John G. Stevens

HERMES—11. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 5600 Tons. I.H.P.
10,000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Frank H. Henderson
Commander	.	.	.	Frederick K. C. Gibbons
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Ralph P. Clutton
"	.	.	.	(N) Stanley B. Norfolk
"	.	.	.	John C. Humphrey
"	.	.	.	Hampden G. Duff
"	.	.	.	Hugh B. Mullenex
Captain R.M.	.	.	.	Robert C. Colquhoun
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Bassett C. E. F. Gunn
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Bernard G. Lloyd-Evans
Staff Engineer	.	.	.	Charles A. Harding (a)

HOTSPUR—4. Twin Screw Coast Defence Ship. Armoured. 4410 Tons.
I.H.P. 2500 N.D.

Commander	.	.	.	Charles S. Elliott
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) Henry A. Gillett
"	.	.	.	Robert M. Haynes
"	.	.	.	Frederick Payne-Gallwey
Staff-Surg.	.	.	.	George T. Collingwood
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Henry J. Ollard
Fleet Eng.	.	.	.	Arthur J. London

INDEFATIGABLE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3600 Tons. I.H.P.
7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	† Frederick L. Campbell
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Walter J. C. Lake
"	.	.	.	Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt
"	.	.	.	(N) Charles W. C. Strickland
"	.	.	.	Charles M. Foot
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	John Jenkins
Paymaster	.	.	.	William H. Campion
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	Leonard Backler
Engineer	.	.	.	George E. A. Crichton
Assistant Paymaster	.	.	.	Philip A. Malpas

PEARL—8. Twin Screw Cruiser 3rd Class. 2575 Tons. I.H.P. 4500 N.D.
(7500 F.D.)

Captain	5	.	James E. C. Goodrich
Lieutenant	.	.	Charles B. Miller
"	.	.	(N) George B. W. Young
"	5	.	Duncan T. Brown.
"	.	.	August B. T. Cayzer
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	Cyril J. Mansfield, M.D.
Staff Engineer	.	.	Colin McK. Norris
Paymaster	.	5	Edward W. L. Street

PROSERPINE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2135 Tons. I.H.P. 5000 N.D.
(7000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	John L. Marx
Lieutenant	.	.	William G. E. Ruck-Keene
"	.	.	Robert W. F. Travers
"	.	.	(N) Dennis B. Crampton
"	.	.	Robert Jeffreys
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	John Lowney
Paymaster	.	.	Edward H. Innes
Chief-Engineer	.	.	James T. Willoughby

PSYCHE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2135 Tons. I.H.P. 5000 N.D.
7000 F.D.

Captain	.	5	Francis R. Pelly
Lieutenant	.	.	Llewellyn Griffiths
"	.	.	(N) Arthur S. Cole
"	.	.	Ernest E. Parker
"	.	.	William A. Pickering
"	.	.	William G. Howard
Staff Surg.	.	.	Frederick A. Bruce
Paymaster	.	.	Ralph B. H. Moore
Staff Engineer	.	.	Marlin Stuart

QUAIL—6. Twin Screw Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. 360 Tons. I.H.P. 6300 F.D.
(Tender to CRESCENT.)

Lieut. & Commander	.	.	Edward H. Rymer
Lieutenant	.	.	Hugh S. Currey
Engineer	.	.	Harry J. Meiklejohn

TERROR—Iron, late S, Floating Battery. Armour plated. 1844 Tons.

Captain	.	.	Thomas MacGill, C.B.
Lieutenant	.	.	John H. Goldfinch
Staff Comm.	.	.	Thompson Maclean
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	James M. Rogers
Staff Paymaster	.	.	William G. E. Penfold

TRIBUNE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3400 Tons. I.H.P. 7000 N.D.
(9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	Robert S. Rolleston
Lieutenant	.	.	Frederick C. Allenby
"	.	.	Henry W. Simms
"	.	.	Charles E. Chapman
"	.	.	George E. Eldridge (proby)
"	B. N. R.	.	William C. Crathorne (act.)
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	James W. O. Underhill
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	Guy P. Bigg-Wither
Chief Engineer	.	.	George W. Noll
Paymaster	.	.	Scarlett de V. Taylor

URGENT—2. Dépôt Ship. Jamaica. 2801 Tons.

Captain	.	.	*William H. Henderson
			(Rear-Admiral, 20th Nov., 1899.)

(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)

(* Succeeded by Captain Edward H. M. Davis, C.M.G., 9th Feb.)

Secretary	.	.	S. K. Hinshelwood
Commander	.	.	John H. Robertson

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

			Rev. Thomas Moulton, B.A.
			(And for Service at Jamaica Hospital.)
Charge	.	.	Arthur D. Barrow
	.	.	Owen R. Matthew
	.	.	Joseph Merrett
	.	.	Alexander H. Thompson

ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Charge.			William H. Henderson
Staff Commander	.	.	L. A. Tawney
Surgeon } D. Ac- }	.	.	John Dean
	.	.	William Onyon, R.N.
Surgeon, 1st grade	.	.	A. D. Shortridge
Store Officer	.	.	D. J. Evans

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Charge,			William H. Henderson
Surgeon } r Ge- }	.	.	R. W. Coppinger, M.D.
	.	.	Richard C. Munday
	.	.	James P. Willis, M.D.

JAMAICA MILITIA.

formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (including Surgeons) on 31st December, 1899, was as follows :—

Infantry.

Lt.-Col. Commanding—A. H. Pin-
nock.

Major—L. G. Gruchy.

Captain—T. L. Roxburgh.

Captain—C. McD. Ogilvie.

Captain—H. M. Burke.

Captain—E. G. Orrett.

Captain—C. H. Y. Slader.

Captain—D. G. Parsons.

Lieutenant—G. J. Neish.

(Supernumerary.)

Lieutenant—A. F. Strachan.

(Supernumerary)

Lieutenant—G. V. Lockett.

Lieutenant—W. C. Syer.

Lieutenant—C. D. A. Robinson.

Lieutenant—C. G. Sanguinetti.

Lieutenant—A. A. C. Finlay

2nd Lieutenant—H. Berger.

2nd Lieutenant C. Harrison.

2nd Lieutenant—G. E. R. Pearce.

2nd Lieutenant—S. G. Waller.

2nd Lieutenant—C. Warren.

Quartermaster—J. E. Lyons (Hon. Cap-
tain).

Surgeon-Captain—P. M. Ragg.

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Kingston Militia.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G. late Kingston Corps.

Captain S. P. Smeeton, late Kingston Garrison Artillery.

Captain D. H. Mendez, late St. Catherine Artillery.

Surgeon-Major, J. Ogilvie.

Captain the Hon. J. Pringle, late St. Mary Infantry.

Captain L. C. Shirley, late Trelawny Mounted Infantry.

Captain J. B. B. Chadwick, late Kingston Infantry Militia.

Lieutenant Duncan Byles, late St. Catherine Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant W. Mackinnon, late Kingston Infantry Militia.

Captain F. O. Abraham " " " "

UNATTACHED.

Surgeon V. ff. Mullen.

Lieutenant W. H. Plant.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application.

Under The Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 1893, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under that Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

3—From and after the making of any Proclamation under this Law, and so long thereafter as such Proclamation remains unrevoked, no person shall proceed as a Passenger from this Island to the place named in such Proclamation without a permit granted under the Provisions of this Law.

4—Permits shall be granted, on application, by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as "The Inspector") of the Parish in which is situate the port or place from which the person desires to take his departure, subject to the following Rules:—

1. If the applicant establishes, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such Proclaimed Place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, the permit shall be granted forthwith without fee, condition or reward.
2. In other cases, if the applicant is proceeding to such place not under contract of service in such place, the permit will be granted only on his entering into a bond to Her Majesty, with two good and sufficient sureties, being householders in this Island, in the sum of Ten Pounds, the condition of which shall be that, if such person shall become distressed in such Proclaimed Place, and shall receive any relief from Her Majesty's Consular Officer or other like authority in such Proclaimed Country, or shall be sent back to this Island at the expense of any such Officer or authority, or of the Government of this Island, the cost of such relief shall be paid on demand to any Officer of the Government authorised generally by the Colonial Secretary in that behalf. Any such bond shall be free of Stamp Duty.

2. If the applicant is proceeding to such place under contract of service, the permit will be given on the production of such contract to the Inspector, and on its appearing to him to be in accordance with this Law.
4. Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof and no longer.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent :—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Samuel Fiske	7th Oct., '87	Improvements in cane shredders.
Herman Grote	22nd Dec., '87	A process for removing fusil oil from crude spirits or from the mash containing crude spirits.
John George Stephens	23rd May, 1888	For an improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres and leaves of plants.
Marie Charles and Alfred Ruffin	8th June, 1888	For a process and apparatus for purifying crude spirits and regenerating the purifying agent.
William Orrand and Peter Stewart Brown	6th July, 1888	For improvements in sheet metal structures in sheets employed in such structures and in means for securing or fastening them together.
Percival Everitt	25th August, 1888	For improvements in weighing machines.
Homer Taylor Yaryan	3rd May, 1889	For improvement in vacuum, evaporating and distilling apparatus.
Alexander Young	20th August, 1889	For improved means of generating superheating steam.

*Lists of Patents granted before 1887, may be found in Handbook 1889-90, 1891-92 and 1897

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
James Albert Bonsack	7th April, 1894	Cigarette Machines.
Thomas Sexton Crane	12th April, 1894	Methods of copper coating the hulls of Vessels and Apparatus therefor.
Henry Carr Goodell and William Evarts Richards	12th April, 1894	Non-conducting coverings for boilers, steam hot air, and hot water pipes, and the like.
Jeane Ercole Pellegrini	13th April, 1894	Improvements in the manufacture of Sugar, and in the Apparatus employed therein.
John Armstrong Chanler	13th April, 1894	Improvements in Pavements and methods of constructing the same.
Albert Leroy Munson	13th July, 1894	Improvements in Cigarette making Machinery.
Samuel Benjamin Allison	14th July, 1894	Improved Fibre Machine.
Emile Bucher and Emile Schweich	17th August, 1894	Improvements in the manufacture of Dyewood Extracts.
Joseph Campton Todd	18th August, 1894	Fibre Preparing Machines.
L. E. Asser and L. A. H. Hartough	13th October, 1894	Improved method of manufacturing Banana Meal and Glucose.
Samuel Stricker	1st May, 1895	Oscillating Gas Turbine.
Jean Reuse	4th May, 1895	New or Improved Machine for the Manufacture of Cigars.
Henry Hungerford Boyle	11th May, 1895	Improved process and apparatus for the treatment of Rhea-grass and similar Fibres for Commercial purpose.
William Fulton Hutchinson	14th June, 1895	Improvements in Railways.
Andrew Delisser	9th Oct., 1895	An extension of previous Letters Patent for improvements in the manufacture of Soap.
Raoul Pelisser	4th Nov., 1895	Improvements in the purification of saccharine juices by electrolytic treatment and means employed for that purpose.
Aubrey Edward Streadwick	1st Feb., 1896	The improvement in the construction making and manufacturing of a useful saddle for waggons, drays and cart harness.
Antonio Martin Rivero	29th Feb. 1896	An invention for Cane planters.
Colonel Charles Halford Thompson	1st June, 1896	For the manufacture of improved fertilized and fertilizing materials for promoting the growth of plants.
B. Machado and J. B. Machado	30th July, 1896	Improvements in methods of and mechanism for making Tobacco Cigarettes.
B. Machado and J. B. Machado	30th July, 1896	Improvement in Cigarette Machines.
Emile Bucher	18th August, 1896	An invention for new or improved means of utilization of the bark of Red Mangrove, Rhex-Ophora Mangle, and the extraction therefrom of a substance useful in tanning, dyeing, printing, and kindred purposes.
Charles Langdon Davis	27th August, 1896	Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.
Charles Henry Palmer, John William Demmead and Joseph Alvirtus	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.
Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Henry Arzt	19th Sept., 1896	A new or improved construction or arrangement of Generator of Electricity.
John D'Aeth	17th Oct., 1896	Improvements in Desks and Seats and in the Combination thereof.
J. P. Faure	30th Nov., 1896	Improvements in the method of, and machinery for decorticating Ramie and other textile plants and leaves.
Alexander Gordon	22nd Jan., 1897	Improvements in diving apparatus.
Marshall Pridham	3rd Feb., 1897	Process of and apparatus for rectifying and deodorising alcoholic and other liquids.
Do. Do.	4th Feb., 1897	Process of and apparatus for generating Ozone.
Binar Simonsen	18th March, 1897	Improvements in the treatment of materials containing Cellulose, such as wood pulp, etc., for the manufacture of Spirits.
James Albert Bousack	27th March, 1897	A machine for cutting, shaping and seaming wrappers for cigarettes conical in shape.
Hugo Bilgram	27th March, 1897	A machine for making cigarettes conical in shape.
John M. McDonald	5th April, 1897	Improved apparatus for decorticating Fibrous plants.
Charles Kington Welsh	6th April, 1897	Improvements in, or relating to, Air-valves for pneumatic tyres.
James A. Bousack	4th June, 1897	An automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers.
E. W. Stockhausen	17th July, 1897	An invention to prepare butter from coconuts.
A. F. B. Gomess	29th Oct., 1897	An improved process for the treatment of Textile Vegetable Fibres.
R. E. Evans	1st Nov., 1897	In connection with colouring matter in relation to spirits.
J. E. Lairdet	17th Dec., 1897	Improvements in or relating to Electrical Storage Batteries.
G. H. & D. Hayden	26th Jan., 1898	Improvements in Cigarettes Machines.
W. H. Mendez	18th March, 1898	Invention of a citrus fruit crate for the conveyance on drays, carts and waggons of orange and other citrus fruits.
F. E. Bucher	25th March, 1898	Improvement in the manufacture of Extracts from Logwood.
Georges Ranson	16th June, 1898	Process for Purifying and Decolorizing Syrups obtaining manufacturing or refining Sugar.
J. C. W. Stairley	28th May, 1898	Improvements in the treatment of Cotton Seed.
Manotype Machine Syndicate, Limited	20th July, 1898	Improvements in Type Casting Composing Machines.
Charles L. Dear	8th August, 1898	An improved Machine for Breaking, Scutching, Decorticating and like Treatment of Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
Charles Wetherwax	23rd August, 1898	Improved process of removing gummy and other matters from Vegetable Fibres.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Frederick Lamplough	4th Jan., 1899	Method and apparatus for saturating vulcanizing and oxidizing fibrous materials in the production of materials to be used for insulating and other materials
B. Barron	4th Jan., 1899	Improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of Cigarettes
H. C. Millard	16th Jan., 1899	Improvements in tea kettles and the like
W. Nernst	23rd Feb., 1899	Electrical Incandescent Lamp
T. H. Sharp	...	"The preparation of bananas and a wrapper, and method of wrapping bananas, for carrying same long distances"
H. M. Hamrick	9th March, 1899	Burners
A. G. Lowry	3rd Nov., 1899	Bale of Fibrous or other Material and Apparatus for forming the same
D. Gilmour	18th Nov., 1899	Certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of lumber
C. M. Richmond	27th Dec., 1899	Improvements in Cigarette Wrappers

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Law now in force relating to Land Surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing Statute on the subject.

The Law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupiers of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a Surveyor of Land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a Land Surveyor.

Section 4 of the Law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry has subsequently to his passing such Examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a Commissioned Surveyor of Land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

The Sections of the Law quoted below are those of most general importance:—

9—Any Apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this Law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an Order to be examined under the provisions of this Law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under Articles of Apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an Order directing the Surveyor-General and a Commissioned Surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a Commission as a Surveyor of Land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of Land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examina-

tion shall appear satisfactory to the Examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the Judges thereof, in Chambers, if the said Court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said Court or Judge shall thereupon cause an Order to be entered up in the office of the Registrar of the Court authorizing such person to take out a Commission to act as Surveyor of Land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said Order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this Law, of an Order made under Section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor, which Commission shall be impressed with a Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds in lieu of all other Stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette:" Provided, that if the Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds on Articles of Apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Law shall have been already paid, then such Commission shall bear a Stamp of One Pound only.

13—Any Commissioned Surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect Survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any Land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his Commission as a Commissioned Surveyor cancelled by Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Office as a Surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and such Surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such Survey or Plan, if it be so ordered by such Judge.

The following is the scale of fees which Surveyors are entitled to charge under the Law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record's Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged for as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:—

Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston	Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston.
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	John M. Greenough, Porus.
Ambrose Hearne, Kingston	Charles N. Heming, Davis Town.
Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio	R. J. Miller, Christiana.
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Port Maria	E. R. Rickard, Spanish Town.
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	Amos Harvey McGahan, Bath P.O.
Louis A. Morris, Falmouth	T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle.
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston	Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.
William Raglan Phillips, Sav.-la-Mar	A. G. L. McLeod, Whitehouse
Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port	Alexander Russell Dunn, Black River
William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios	Edward George Reid, Green Island.
Charles John Davis, Petersfield.	Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River.
Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town	Theophilus Lynch Byles, Spanish Town.
Matthew Henry Spencer Josephs, Kingston	Henry T. Burke, Sav.-la-Mar.

LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

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

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

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

DAY-WORK.

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

TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting, per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	½d. to 1d. per sup. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass, per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps, per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s. per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock, including Blasting Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2d. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Kingston ...	4,930	4,859	4,923	4,951	4,593
St. Andrew ...	551	542	456	611	530
St. Thomas ...	508	489	440	428	442
Portland ...	818	805	762	814	830
St. Mary ...	1,013	1,005	967	1,092	1,151
St. Ann ...	1,079	1,189	1,029	1,276	1,286
Trelawny ...	457	547	513	530	516
St. James ...	584	609	561	668	662
Hanover ...	452	409	309	423	383
Westmoreland ...	808	826	829	1,041	960
St. Elizabeth ...	827	788	758	817	831
Manchester ...	684	716	683	847	833
Clarendon ...	480	441	407	392	423
St. Catherine ...	1,142	1,024	995	1,057	1,004
Total ...	14,333	14,249	13,532	14,947	14,494

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread . . .	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef . . .	6d. per lb.
Sugar . . .	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork . . .	7½d. per lb.
Coffee . . .	1/ per lb.	Fresh Pork . . .	9d. per lb.
Meal . . .	2d. per quart	Pumpkins . . .	1½d. per lb.
White Flour . . .	2½d. per quart	Yams . . .	1d. per lb.
Butter . . .	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads . . .	4d. per lb.
Corn . . .	2d. per quart	Herrings . . .	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot . . .	6d. per quart	Mackerels . . .	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese . . .	1/6 per lb.	Ham . . .	1/6 per lb.
American Cheese . . .	1/ per lb.	Onions . . .	6d. per lb.
White Rice . . .	4d. per quart	Fine Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Brown Rice . . .	3d. per quart	Coarse Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Red Peas . . .	6d. per quart	Oatmeal . . .	4d. per lb.
Split Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Lard . . .	6d. per lb.
English Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Sago . . .	3d. per lb.
Quick Increase . . .	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White . . .	4d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes . . .	3d. per lb.	Tea . . .	3/ and 4/ per lb.
American Potatoes . . .	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli . . .	9d. per lb.
Cocoanut Oil . . .	1/ per quart	Vinegar . . .	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish . . .	6d. per lb.	Bananas . . .	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish . . .	3d. and 6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Salmon . . .	7½d. per lb.	Sperm Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Fresh Beef . . .	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil . . .	4½d. per quart
Fowls . . .	9d. per lb.	Matches . . .	4½d. per doz.

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licenses under the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil:—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a perfilation of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as

to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door-ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

No other goods of any kind shall be kept in any Petroleum store.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp-oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season, which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected:

Baldpates	} 1st March to 25th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Blue Pigeon	
Ringtail	} 1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Pea-doves and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Parrots	
Parrakeets	
Pea-doves	
Whitewing or Lapwing	
Ground Doves	
Hopping Dicks	
Glasseyes	
Coots.	
White Belly	
Mountain Witch	} 1st March to 31st August.
Partridge	
Pitcharies	
Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail,	1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morasses are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL a few years ago the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of the late Governor, Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed and the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback.

Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town, a distance of nine miles, can be performed in a carriage; the remainder must be done on horseback. At Gordon Town riding ponies can be procured from the Livery Stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8s. a-day, but £1 is generally charged for the two days to the Peak.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in July of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an Electoral District having the right to elect a Member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections un-

der Section 3 of Law 13 of 1886. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following shews the names of the Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts :—

Kingston	.	O'Connor deCordova
St. Andrew	.	D. Balfour
St. Thomas	.	John L. Hill
Portland	.	W. H. B. Cathcart, (actg.),
St. Mary	.	D. Tucker
St. Ann	.	J. S. Thomas
Trelawny	.	S. C. Burke
St. James	.	J. C. Humber
Hanover	.	R. Lewis
Westmoreland	.	C. P. Huggins
St. Elizabeth	.	F. E. Cole
Manchester	.	W. G. Clough
Clarendon	.	G. B. Pilliner
St. Catherine	.	H. C. Robinson.

The following Tables show the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts :—

HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	The Town Hall, Kingston
St. Andrew	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—

Kingston Barrack Square
Hanover Street
Rae Town
Port Royal

St. Andrew—

Stony Hill
Gordon Town
Guava Ridge
Bull Bay

St. Thomas—

Easington
Port Morant
Trinity Ville (2)
Golden Grove
Cedar Valley
Bath

Portland—

Manchioneal
Hope Bay
Buff Bay
Birnam Wood
Moore Town
Fruitful Vale
Priestman's River

St. Mary—

Annotto Bay
Richmond
Lucky Hill
Retreat

St. Ann—

Ocho Rios
Dry Harbour
Brown's Town
Moneague
Bethany
Cave Valley
Claremont.

Trelawny—

Duncans
Stewart Town
Deeside
Ulster Spring

St. James—

Montpelier
Adelphi
Spring Mount

Hanover—

Green Island
Miles Town
Sandy Bay

Westmoreland—

Bluefields
Top Hill
Whithorn
Trinity
Darliston
Bethel Town

St. Elizabeth—

Santa Cruz
Lacovia
Malvern
Siloah
Newport
Portsea
Springfield
Williamsfield

Manchester—

Porus
Wigton
Cottage
Asia

Clarendon—

Alley
Chapelton
Milk River
Rock River
Frankfield
Brixton Hill
Crofts Hill

St. Catherine—

Old Harbour
Linstead
Point Hill
Almyers
Above Rocks
Rio Magno
Ewarton
Bartons
Kensington

The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1899-1900, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston	48,504	1,045
St. Andrew	37,855	1,250
St. Thomas	32,176	923
Portland	31,998	952
St. Mary	42,915	1,394
St. Ann	54,127	2,345
Trelawny	30,796	660
St. James	35,050	788
Hanover	32,088	1,060
Westmoreland	53,450	1,344
St. Elizabeth	62,256	1,534
Manchester	55,462	1,747
Clarendon	57,105	1,002
St. Catherine	65,509	2,198
	639,491	18,242

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Daily Telegraph	Robert C. Guy	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Tri-Weekly	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	Semi-Weekly	Falmouth
The New Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
Cornwall Herald	W. C. Murray	Weekly	Sav-la-Mar
The Jamaica Advocate	Dr. Love	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	"
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Portland Gazette	W. M. Taylor	"	Port Antonio
The Jamaica Times	W. R. Durie	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. James Luke	"	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. W. M. Webb	"	Stewart Town
The Christian Helper	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	"	Brown's Town
The Journal of Commerce	Charles E. D'Mercado	"	Kingston
The St. Michael's Magazine	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	"
Catholic Opinion	Bishop Gordon	"	"

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5½	Quarters	Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4	Inches	
Fathom	=	6	Feet	Used in measuring depths. Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Link	=	7	In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100	Links or 66 ft.	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—								cwt.	qr.	lb.	
14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	0	14	Used in the Wool Trade.			
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0	1	0				
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14				
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0				
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0				

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3¼ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3¼
Half Sovereign	2	13¼
Double Sovereign	10	6¾
<i>Silver.</i>			
Crown	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Florin	7	6 6-11
Shilling	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	1½	7-11
Fourpence	5	1-11

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Gray stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1, important political news from all parts of the world; 2, prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3, prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4, inter-colonial news; 5, movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6, official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1887. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island.

In a circular letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interest of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it were insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it would serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £1,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the Colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of

devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica,) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint expense of England and the Colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies, via Bermuda, with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical, and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system, via Bermuda, to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be compiled in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, His Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 has continued.

In the Session of the Legislative Council of 1895, a resolution was unanimously passed urging on the Imperial Government the necessity for uniting Jamaica with the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, and recommending a subsidy in aid of this undertaking. In subsequent Sessions strong speeches were made pressing this matter on the attention of the Home Authorities.

In 1897, the Imperial Government consented to grant a subsidy to a Company continuing the Halifax and Bermuda Cable to Jamaica, and the Direct West India Cable Company was in consequence formed in London in September, 1897, and the enterprise of laying the Cable to Jamaica by way of Turks Islands, was successfully brought to a close by the landing of the Cable in Jamaica at the end of January, 1898. The Cable is now in full operation.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

	Per Word.			Per Word.
	s.	d.		
Antigua	2	5½	Colon	3 1
Barbados	3	4	Cuba—All Stations	1 4
British Guiana, Georgetown	4	5	Curacao	5 10
" Other Stations (add			Dominica	2 ½
6d. per Message)	4	5		

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c., continued.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
Dutch Guiana	6 5½	Porto Rico, San Juan	3 6
French Guiana, Cayenne {	6 5½	" Other Stations (add 3d.	
" Other Stations {	3 3½	per word except on 5 words in	
Grenada	5 3	address)	3 6
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre	5 4	San Domingo, all Stations	5 6½
" Pointe à Pitre	3 5½	Santa Cruz	4 1
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	4 6	St. Kitts	2 4
" Port-au-Prince and Cape		St. Lucia	2 11½
Haitien	6 7	St. Thomas	3 10
" Other Stations	0 3	St. Vincent	3 1½
Holland Bay	5 8	Trinidad, Port of Spain	3 6½
Martinique, St. Pierre	5 8	" San Fernando	3 7
Martinique—Other Stations (add 5d.		Venezuela, Puerto Cabello	7 2½
per Message)	3 11	" Other Stations	6 9½
Panama			

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe, viâ Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi {		Great Britain and Ireland, France, {	
" St. Louis (Missouri)	2 0	Germany, Holland & Belgium	3 0
" Galveston		Norway, Denmark	3 5
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, {		Italy	3 3½
Canada		Spain, Barcelona	3 6½
United States, West of Mississippi {	2 5	" Other Stations	3 7½
Newfoundland	2 3	Austria and Hungary	3 4½
Prince Edward's Island		Switzerland	3 2½

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

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

STAFF.

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R. Morrell, Esq., General Superintendent, St. Thomas.	
N. McLeod, Esq., Manager, Kingston, Jamaica.	
Mr. E. R. Harris	} Clerks, Kingston.
E. C. Rensam	
Mr. H. Todd	
Mr. F. L. Johnson	
Mr. A. Demeza, Clerk, Holland Bay.	
Mr. R. J. S. Robertson	" "

THE DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THIS COMPANY was incorporated in London on September 1st, 1897, and was established to take over and carry out an agreement entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, Limited, dated August 2nd, 1897, for the laying and working of a line of sub-marine cable from Bermuda to Jamaica *viâ* Turks Island for which Her Majesty's Government undertake to give a subsidy of £8,000 a year for 20 years.

In furtherance of this work the Jamaica Legislative Council have granted a subsidy of £2,000 per annum for five years from April, 1898.

The authorised Capital of the Company is £120,000 divided into 24,000 shares of £5 each and the first issue was made through the Bank of Montreal on November 6th., 1897, of 12,000 shares of £5 each, of which £2 10s. was called up. Of the remaining £2 10s. per share £1 5s. per share is, by an arrangement with Her Majesty's Treasury, to be held in reserve as a provision for repairs to the Cable if required, thus providing at the outset a reserve fund sufficient to at once meet repairs if other funds are not available.

Applications were received in the course of a few hours for £120,000 in 1,200 four and a half per cent. Debentures of £100 each issued at 95 per cent. and which are secured by the transfer to the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Thomas Skinner, Esq., of the subsidy of £8,000 and also of the Cable laid under the agreement of the 2nd August, 1897, and all stations, buildings and plant to be erected, acquired or used by the Company for the purpose of working the said Cable and the business and undertaking of the Company so far as concerns the working of the said Cable. The Debentures will be redeemed by purchase in the open market at less than par or by drawings at par by the application of the surplus of the Treasury subsidy after payment of interest and power is reserved to the Company at their option to add to the sinking fund any subsidy obtained from Canada, Jamaica and Turks Island or from the Company's surplus reserve: provided always that the average rate of redemption does not exceed £7,000 per annum, but if a less sum than £7,000 is redeemed in any one year the balance may be paid off in any subsequent year.

The application of £10,000 a year to interest and sinking fund will redeem the Debentures within twenty years but in any case unredeemed Debentures become due December 31st, 1920. Drawings or purchases will commence June 30th, 1900.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Skinner, Esq., Chairman
T. G. H. Glynn, Esq.
Chas. R. Hosmer, Esq.

George G. Ward, Esq.
Joseph Rippon, Esq.
Frederick Ward, Esq.

SUPERINTENDENT.
G. A. Rock, Esq.

By this extension Jamaica and such other parts of the British West Indies as are connected therewith will be once and for all liberated from dependence on foreign systems of telegraphic communication as by the connection at Bermuda with the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company's system, Great Britain will be brought into direct Cable Communication via Halifax, Nova Scotia. The object of the new line to reduce the prohibitive rates by 50 o/o or more before this Company was formed has been successful and Merchants and others are now able to transact their business by cable which could in the past only be done at great expense or by the slow means of communication by post. The following are some of the rates before and after the formation of the Company:—

TARIFF FROM JAMAICA TO NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

			Via Havana.		Via Bermuda.	
			Old Rate.		New Rate.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, E. of Mississippi	}	Galveston	...	4 9½	2	0
" " W. of Mississippi		Cape Breton	...	5 2½	2	5
" " Vancouver Is.			...	5 0	2	0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada			...	5 6½	2	3
Prince Edwards Island			...	5 8	2	5
Newfoundland			...	5 10	3	0
Meguelon			...	6 3	3	4
British Columbia			...	6 1½	3	3½
Great Britain and Ireland			...	6 4½	3	6½
France and Germany			...	6 5½	3	7½
Holland, Belgium			...	6 2½	3	4½
Norway and Denmark			...	6 0½	3	2½
Italy			...	6 1½	3	3½
Spain, Barcelona			...	6 4½	3	6½
Other Stations			...	6 5½	3	7½
Austria-Hungary			...	6 2½	3	4½
Switzerland			...	6 0½	3	2½

"Via Bermuda" must be written before the address on all messages for the West Indies handed in at any office in Europe, Canada and the United States,

these two words are not charged for. To prevent confusion messages should be written on the forms of the Commercial Cable Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company, and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, in the various countries respectively above-mentioned.

An advantageous contract was made with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and the Cable which under the Treasury agreement was to have been completed on February 6th, 1898, was laid and opened to the public on January 31st, 1898. The precaution was taken of making an elaborate survey of the ocean bed by the "S.S. Britannia" a small Steamer efficiently equipped for such surveying work. About 200 soundings were taken between Bermuda and Jamaica. The work of laying the Cable was undertaken by the S. S. "Scotia."

The Cable is composed of five different types and has been made to suit the varying conditions of such a long line. The core is all of one weight, viz. : 130lbs. Copper and 130lbs. Gutta Percha.

The heaviest type of cable weighs 30 tons per nautical mile and has been specially made to meet the conditions found to exist at Bermuda.

The second type weighs 15 tons per nautical mile.

" third " " 7½ " " " "

" fourth " " 4.2 " " " "

and the lightest type of cable is specially made of steel wires and weighs 1.7 tons per nautical mile. It will stand a strain of 10½ tons i. e. 10 miles of its own weight.

As a protection against the "teredo" found in the shallow waters in the West Indies the core of the cable is covered by a thin brass tape which presents a smooth surface and protects the cable against ravage of all borers.

It is satisfactory to know that there was no hitch during the manufacture or the laying of the cable and every precaution has been taken to ensure its longevity and to provide for uninterrupted communication.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and $72^{\circ} 37''$ W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Fez, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws

applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, a fairly commodious Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs the duties of Revenue Officer and Police Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Aermotor Machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bushel, and should yield annually about

£2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of Grand Turk comprised 272 whites, 686 coloured persons and 925 blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 21 whites, 164 coloured and 300 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 76 white persons, 516 coloured and 1,784 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying Cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cays and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pita or Sisal Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, Breezy Point and East Caicos. The quantity shipped in 1898 was 469,825 lbs. valued at £2,901 14s. 9d.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable

of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. A hurricane passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk twice a month on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour E. J. Cameron, £600 and Residence	Office (Revenue Dept.), John C. Crissoon, £225 and £90 personal.
Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour G. B. St. Aubyn, £500.	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Clerk to the Legislative Board, Edmund C. Harriott, £150.
Government Medical Officers, L. O. Crowell, M. B., C. M., £250 and private practice and G. E. Brooke, B.A. Cantab., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., £200 and private practice.	Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £125.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, C. P. Stammers, £200, and boat allowance, £10.
Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's	Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Thomas O'Connor, £250, and actual travelling expenses.
	Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A. Astwood, £120.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour E. J. Cameron, President.	
His Honour G. B. St. Aubyn	Hon. C. R. Hinson
Hon. J. C. Crissoon	Hon. T. L. Smith.
	Hon. Alfred Stubbs.
	Clerk—E. C. Harriott, Esq.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	W. S. Jones, Vice and Deputy-Consul
Sweden and Norway	C. R. Hinson
San Domingo	C. R. Hinson
Hayti	J. W. Darrell
France	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Spain	D. B. Hinson, Vice-Consul
Denmark	H. M. Murphy.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of

the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is under the west-end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of the south-west point.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the natives use the opened leaves, as coverings for their cottages, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

La'tterly phosphate deposits of considerable value have been discovered and cargoes have been shipped to America and elsewhere, to form manure for impoverished lands.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities during the summer months, and usually sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie imbedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town:—

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there was in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs. The population, according to the census of 1891, numbers 4,322 of whom about 300 were absent from the island at the time. Of those actually registered 1,904 were males and 2,418 females. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking, and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the Cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send cocoanuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessities. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar-cane, and rear cattle. Very little

money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want." There is no pauper roll.

Some idea of the character and habits of the people may be gathered from the fact that at the time of taking the census of 1891 there were 633 houses on the island, of which 503 were floored buildings; and of this latter number 208 have shingled roofs. Of the population stated above, 1,418 were able to read and write, and a further number of 1,074 were able to read only.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels and School-houses belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least presiding) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Mr. A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate of St. Andrew has been appointed Judge of the Cayman Islands; but since the appointment in 1898 of a Commissioner, only visits the Islands when there is a specially important case for trial.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, an export duty on phosphate rock or other fertilising deposits, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Latterly irregular postal communication has been established between George Town in Grand Cayman and Kingston in this Island. The people are learning to appreciate this privilege, and are now seeking to have it extended to other ports and towns, as well as to issue their own postage stamps, and thus derive revenue therefrom.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot." Dr. Fraser, of Ontario, Canada, is the only medical man on the Islands. He obtains a grant of £100 from the Government and is allowed to take private practice.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman in 1884, the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white, and belonging to two families, Boddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymanas. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship-building as in the Grand Cayman, and the people lead a very lonely life, but are strong and healthy. When Sir Henry Norman again visited Little Cayman in May, 1888, the population had increased to 41, of whom 25 were Boddens, 16 were Scotts and 2 were Hunters. The first attempt at ship-building was being made at the time of that visit; a fine schooner, 56 feet long by 18 feet wide, of 57 tons, being then on the stocks and almost completed. The Baptist Missionary now stationed at Cayman Brac visits Little Cayman once in every six weeks and remains there for about eight days.

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. Sir Henry Norman wrote as follows after his visit in 1884: "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands." Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but, if detained for any purpose, run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman, and that although the law looks

on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other; and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is spent on the roads of Cayman Brac itself. There were no Schools or Places of Worship in the island when Sir Henry Norman visited it in 1884, but "he saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses; and a little in the way of education was done in families." When, however, he returned in May, 1888, he found that a neat Chapel and School-house had been erected by the people and that a Baptist Missionary, in the person of the Rev. J. Ratty, had settled in Cayman Brac.

The Census of 1891 showed a population of 69 persons in Little Cayman and 538 in Cayman Brac. There were 12 houses in the former and 94 in the latter island, and the proportion of those able to read and write was about 50 per cent.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of Law 34 of 1898, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties heretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the powers of two Justices.

On the 22nd August, 1898, the Governor of Jamaica, under the Broad Seal of the Island, appointed Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, Esquire, to be the Commissioner for the Cayman Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, £500* and residence	Collector of Customs, East End, W. Conwell Watler, £20
Government Medical Officer (vacant) £100	Assistant to Collector of Customs, George Town, Cedrick W. Clegg, £20
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Courts, Arthur J. Roberts, £55†	Stipendiary Magistrate and Collector of Customs at the smaller Cayman Islands, Henry H. Eden, Esq., £60
Collector of Customs, George Town, Arthur Bodden, £50	Bailiff of the Grand Court, William Parsons, £15.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

William Eden, senior.	Joseph B. Webster
John Henning	John Simeon Wood
Henry Hitchins Eden	William Mearns Coe
E. Wallace McLaughlin	Robert Coe Wood
William S. Ryan	James Edridge Hunter
Edmund Parsons	James Bodden.
Edward Henry Foster	W. Conwell Watler
Waide Taylor Foster	William J. Bodden

William Hunter, Esq.

Grand Cayman occupied a Court at the Jamaica Exhibition and showed some interesting exhibits, which obtained diplomas and medals. Mr. W. T. Eden of the firm of Henderson & Eden was the Commissioner.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station

* Made up partly of a pension from Jamaica.

† Including travelling allowance.

which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Rainfall over the Island from about 85 "average" Stations.

1899.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island.	Notes.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
January	6.74	1.89	3.39	2.54	3.64	
February	3.89	2.91	3.16	1.09	2.76	
March	4.47	1.54	5.19	2.42	3.40	
April	4.07	4.20	7.37	4.34	5.00	
May	3.95	1.91	5.56	5.26	4.17	Half the average.
June	5.06	3.03	10.50	3.18	5.44	
July	3.88	1.74	5.83	3.58	3.78	
August	3.38	2.27	8.43	3.45	4.38	Below average.
September	7.47	5.00	10.51	6.91	7.47	
October	26.33	15.91	26.71	25.09	23.51	Very large.
November	22.45	12.58	12.05	11.67	14.69	Very large.
December	12.20	5.46	4.56	4.63	6.71	
Totals	103.89	58.44	103.26	74.16	84.95	Above average.

The large rainfall in October and November, was due to small cyclones near and over the Island.

NOTES ON JAMAICA'S NAVAL HISTORY.

BY FRANK CUNDALL.

DURING the later years of the last century, the Jamaica Naval Station was one of very great importance to the British Empire. The North American (with which it is now united) was then considered a fine station for making prize money, but the West Indies was, to use Nelson's own words "the station for honour." Earlier in the century, however, riches were added to honour for those who held command at Jamaica.

In addition to the Naval Station at Port Royal (where the Commodore on the station now resides at Admiralty House,) there was to the west of Kingston a dockyard at Greenwich, which was the point of embarkation for the naval authorities; a pen residence for the commander-in-chief near Kingston, known as "Admiral's Pen," and, at times, the admiral on the station had a house in the hills ("Admiral's Mountain," where Nelson was nursed by Lady Parker in 1780, after his return from the San Juan expedition) and there was at one period a naval convalescent hospital (now called The Cottage) in the St. Andrew Mountains.

Admiral's Pen was bought on the 13th January, 1774, by Jasper Hall *et al* Commissioners for purchasing a pen for the admiral on the station, from John Dalling *et ux* for the sum of £2,500 (currency). This was probably Lieutenant-Colonel Dalling, who was then Lieutenant-Governor. Its purchase was no doubt due to Rodney who was then the admiral on the station. As he left, however, in that year, Gayton was probably the first admiral to inhabit it. On the 20th May, 1863, Thomas Cushnie, for the Executive Committee, bought it for £600 (sterling), and it is now used as a Union Poor House for Kingston and St. Andrew.

The following is a list, made as complete as possible, of the principal naval officers who have been Commanders-in-Chief on the Jamaica Station and since its incorporation with The North American Station, Commodores on the Jamaica Division. It contains some of the most brilliant names to be found in the annals of the British Navy. It has been compiled from the Jamaica Almanacs, in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica, the "Dictionary of National Biography," Clowes's "Royal Navy" and other works:—

- 1655—Sir William Penn, Admiral and General-at-sea.
- 1655-57—Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn, commanded in chief at Jamaica.
- [1692—Commodore Wrenn commanded in the West Indies.]
- [1692—Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Wheler, commanded in the West Indies.]
- [1702—Vice-Admiral Benbow buried in Kingston, after his engagement with du Casse.]
- [1703—Vice-Admiral John Graydon commanded a fleet in the West Indies.]
- [1705—Sir William Whetstone commanded a fleet in the West Indies.]
- [1706—Captain William Kerr commanded a fleet in the West Indies.]
- [1706—Sir John Jennings commanded a fleet in the West Indies.]

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF AT JAMAICA.

- 1707-09—Rear-Admiral Charles Wager.
- 1711—Commodore James Littleton.
- 1712—Rear-Admiral, Sir Hovenden Walker.
- [1726-27—Vice-Admiral Francis Hosier commanded a squadron in the West Indies.]
- 1727—Commodore Edward St. Lo in command of West India Station.
- 1728—Vice-Admiral Edward Hopsonn in command of West India Station.
- 1728-9—Rear-Admiral Edward St. Lo in command of West India Station.
- 1730-1—Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles Stuart in command of West India Station.
- 1732—Commodore Richard Lestock.
- 1732-9—Commodore, Sir Chaloner Ogle.
- [1739-1742—Admiral Edward Vernon commanded in the West Indies.]

- 1742-44—Rear-Admiral, Sir Chaloner Ogle.
 [1744—Vice-Admiral Thomas Davers died at Jamaica.]
 1747—Captain Digby Dent.
 1747—Rear-Admiral Charles Knowles.
 1748-52—Commodore, the Hon. George Townshend.
 1755-57—Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Townshend.
 1757—Rear-Admiral Thomas Cotes.
 1760-61—Rear-Admiral Charles Holmes.
 1762—Commodore, Sir James Douglas.
 [1762—Admiral, Sir George Pocock, Commander-in-Chief of Expedition against Havana.]
 1762-64—Rear-Admiral, Viscount Keppel.
 1764-66—Rear-Admiral, Sir William Burnaby.
 1767—Rear-Admiral W. Parry.
 1769-70—Commodore Arthur Forrest.
 1771-74—Rear-Admiral, Sir George Rodney.
 1776-78—Vice-Admiral Clarke Gayton.
 1778-82—Vice-Admiral, Sir Peter Parker.
 [1779—Captain Horatio Nelson commanded in Fort Charles, Port Royal.]
 1782-83—Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley.
 1783-84—Vice-Admiral James Gambier.
 1785—Commodore John Pakenham.
 1786—Rear-Admiral Alexander Innes.
 1786-89—Commodore Alan Gardner.
 1790-93—Rear-Admiral Philip Affleck.
 1793-95—Rear-Admiral John Ford.
 1796—Rear Admiral William Parker.
 1796-99—Vice-Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker.
 1799-1801—Vice-Admiral, Lord Hugh Seymour.
 1802—Rear-Admiral Robert Montagu.
 1803-05—Vice-Admiral, Sir John Thomas Duckworth.
 1806-08—Vice Admiral James Richard Dacres.
 1809-11—Vice-Admiral Bartholomew Samuel Rowley.
 1811—Vice-Admiral, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart.
 1812—Vice-Admiral James Vashon.
 1813-14—Rear-Admiral William Brown.
 1814-15—Vice-Admiral, the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, K.B.,
 Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica Station, Windward and Leeward
 Islands, and Coast of North America.
 1816-17—Rear Admiral John Erskine Douglas.
 1818-20—Rear-Admiral, Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B.
 1820-23—Rear-Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B.
 1824-27—Vice-Admiral, Sir Lawrence William Halstead, K.C.B.
 1828-29—Vice-Admiral, the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming.
 1829-32—Vice-Admiral, Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, K.C.B.
 1833—Commodore Arthur Farquhar, C.B., K.C.H., K.S.

COMMODORES ON JAMAICA DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN
 AND WEST INDIA STATION.

- 1838—Sir John Strutt Peyton, K.C.H.
 1839-41—Peter John Douglas.
 1843—Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng.
 1844-5—Alexander R. Sharpe, C.B.
 1846—Daniel Pring.
 1849-51—Thomas Bennet.
 1855—Thomas Henderson.
 1860—Henry Kellet, C.B.
 1861—Hugh Dunlop.
 1864-65—Peter Cracroft, C.B.

1865-68—Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock.

1869-70—Augustus Philimore.

1871-72—Richard W. Courtenay.

1873-75—Algernon F. R. DeHorsey.

1876-78—Algernon McLennan Lyons

1879-80—W. T. Ward.

1880-82—William S. Brown.

1882—Edward White.

1882-83—John C. Purvis.

1883-86—F. M. Prattent.

1886-89—Henry Hand.

1889-92—Rodney M. Lloyd.

1892-95—T. S. Jackson.

1895-93—H. W. Dowding.

1893-99—William H. Henderson.

1900—Edward H. M. Davis, C.M.G.

The following brief biographic notes may be not without interest :—

Vice-Admiral Hosier died in Jamaica on the 25th of August 1727 while in command of a squadron sent to the West Indies to prevent the Spaniards sending home treasure. His body was taken to England for burial and was interred with great pomp, at an expense of £500 in the Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

The same epidemic fever which killed Hosier carried off four thousand men, about fifty lieutenants and eight or ten captains and flag-officers including Hosier's successors, Vice-Admiral Edward Hopsonn, who died on the 8th of May 1728, and Rear-Admiral St. Lo who died on the 22nd April, 1729.

Rear-Admiral Stuart was noticeable for the sympathy with the Spanish privateers (whom his predecessor St. Lo had dubbed "no better than pirates") which he acquired while on the station. Writing in 1731 to the Duke of Newcastle, he admitted that the British carried on the trade with the Spanish Colonies, which was forbidden, at their own risk, and that their ships were good prizes if taken. This, he said, led them to retaliate by robbing such Spaniards as they could overpower, and he added :—

"I can assure you that the sloops that sail from this island [Jamaica] manned and armed on that illicit trade, have more than once bragged to me of having murdered seven or eight Spaniards on their own shore.

I can't help observing that I believe I am the first military person who has stood up in the defence of peace and quietness, and for delivering up vessels, against a parcel of men who call themselves merchants, but they are no better than pedlars, and one of them formerly in jail for piracy."

It is pointed out in Clowess "Royal Navy" that Stuarts' plea for peace may have been based on his belief that, as the British had by far the greater number of ships trading in these seas, reprisals would not pay; as was proved when the war broke out.

Lestock, who was appointed to command at Jamaica on the 6th of April, 1732, was superceded on the 19th of May, without any reason being given. Writing from Port Royal in November, he says, "such a fate as I have met with is far worse than death," and a few years later he was passed over for flag rank in favour of four junior officers in a similar mysterious way. He was third in command under Vernon at Carthage. He is now chiefly remembered for his quarrel with Mathews, which culminated at the action off Toulon in 1743-4 when "careless it would seem, of the disgrace which fell on the British Flag," he, taking advantage of technicalities (which afterwards procured his acquittal by court martial), neglected to render to Mathews the support which he ought.

Sir Chaloner Ogle is remembered in Jamaica for his quarrel, and subsequent trial in 1742, with the Governor, Edward Trelawny. In the hurricane that devastated Jamaica on the 20th of October, 1744, eight ships of the royal navy, besides a great number of merchantmen were either wrecked or driven ashore. Ogle was luckily at sea with the greater part of his fleet, and so escaped its fury.

Vernon is remembered for his famous taking of Porto Bello, which sent the

people of England mad with joy and gave rise to upwards of one hundred commemoration medals, rather than by the unsuccessful attempt on Carthage, the result of one of those unhappy jealousies between army and navy which have arisen from time to time in English history.

It is interesting to note that it was on this station that Vernon, in order to put a check on intemperance due to drinking neat rum, issued the order, afterwards adopted throughout the navy with the best results, for the rations of rum to be given out diluted with water; and thus arose the drink known after the nick-name of the Admiral (due it is said to his wearing a program boat-cloak) of Grog.

Vernon also placed the watering of the fleet at Jamaica on a satisfactory basis, but Rodney later found that the pumps and sheds had been suffered for many years to go to ruin.

Townshend, the nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, is chiefly remembered for his conduct when in command of a detached squadron on the west coast of Italy in 1745 for which he was censured by a court martial.

Holmes died in Jamaica on the 21st November, 1761. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Pocock and Keppel are remembered, in connection with Jamaica history, for the capture of Havana, the money value of the prize being estimated at upwards of three millions sterling: Pocock and Albemarle, the commander of the troops (Keppel's elder brother), each receiving about £123,000.

Forrest, who died in Jamaica on the 26th May, 1770, had assumed the office of commander-in-chief on the death of Holmes in 1761, but he was summarily dispossessed by Sir James Douglas, and was informed by the Admiralty that his conduct was "most irregular and unjustifiable." He married a daughter of Colonel Lynch of Jamaica.

When Rodney came he found apartments only for the Admiral at Port Royal, and it was doubtless due to his action that "Admiral's Pen" was purchased just before he left. One of the chief objects to which he devoted his attention while on this station was the watering of the fleet—the water being at that time purchased by the naval authorities; and he, after investigations at Kingston and the Rio Cobre, decided on Rock Fort, Vernon's old spot, as a source of supply.

In connection with these improvements, Rodney used to say that he was for some time considered by the sailors as a great benefactor—as he had relieved them of the necessity of rolling casks of water for a very great distance under a tropical sun, and that their gratitude was frequently expressed by "God bless the Admiral;" but when they discovered that the ships were watered in a very short time and that their leave on shore was thereby much curtailed, they changed their tune, and said "The devil take the Admiral." While here, he reported strongly in favour of making a naval station at Port Antonio.

Rodney, we are told, went home from Jamaica in 1774, "no richer than when he went out, and much disgusted with the ministry which had refused to appoint him Governor of Jamaica."

While Gayton was here he had frequent and troublesome correspondence with the French Commodores at Cape François, and with the French Governor, concerning right of search and alleged breaches of neutrality.

Sir Peter Parker is now chiefly remembered for his early friendship and patronage of Nelson. He it was who took home de Grasse and the other principal French officers captured by Rodney in 1782.

Sir Joshua Rowley had served in the West Indies, under Sir James Douglas in 1760; by Byron in command of a squadron in 1779, and under Rodney in the following year.

Gambier had been present at the capture of Guadeloupe and at the unsuccessful attack on Martinique.

Lord Gardner had been out in Jamaica before, in 1766, as flag captain to Admiral Parry, and he later served in the West India under Byron and took part in Rodney's great victory. Gardner married in Jamaica, in 1769, Susanna Hyde, daughter and heiress of Francis Gate of Liguanea, and widow of Sabine Turner.

Philip Affleck, who had served in the West Indies under Rodney, was brother

to the more celebrated Edmund Affleck who received a baronetcy for his share in the glorious 12th of April.

Sir William Parker had been on the Jamaica station as a midshipman in 1761, and again in the West Indies under Barrington in 1778, and under Byron in 1779 : and from 1787 to 1790 he was Commander-in-Chief on the Leeward Islands Station. He had to quit Jamaica after holding the command for a few months, owing to a severe illness. He was third in command at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and was made a baronet for his services.

Sir Hyde Parker (1739-1807), who had been knighted for his successful action at the North River in 1776, and seen service under Hood in the Mediterranean, was very fortunate during his four years tenure of the office of Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica. The cruising ships stationed by him brought in a great many prizes, merchantmen, privateers and ships of-war, "by which both himself and his country were materially benefited."

Lord Hugh Seymour, the fifth son of the first Marquis of Hertford (of that creation) died on the 5th of September, 1801, in Jamaica, but his body was sent home for burial.

Admiral Robert Montagu was a natural son of the celebrated fourth Earl of Sandwich

"Too infamous to have a friend

Too bad for bad men to commend,"

who was responsible for much of the jobbery that went on in the affairs of the Navy during the time he presided at the Admiralty.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth is remembered in the Leeward Islands for his capture in 1801, of St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas and the other Danish and Swedish islands ; in Jamaica for his direction, while in command of the station in 1803, of the operations which led to the surrender of General Rochambeau and the French army in San Domingo : and for his victory in 1806 over the French under Leissègues off San Domingo—"one of the completest victories on record."

Vice-Admiral Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, the son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, died on the 7th of October, 1811, while holding the post of Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, as did Rear-Admiral William Brown on the 20th September, 1814.

Sir Arthur Farquhar received a vote of thanks from the House of Assembly and a sword valued at £150, and a piece of plate from the merchants of Jamaica for his services during the suppression of the revolt of negroes, and on his return home he was knighted.

Amongst Jamaica's Naval Governors may be mentioned the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan (at times, from 1675-1682), Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton (1711-1716), Vice-Admiral Charles Knowles (1752-1756), Captain Sir William Trelawny (1768-1772), and Captain Sir Basil Keith (1774-1777).

Morgan ended his chequered career at Port Royal in 1688. Knowles is known in naval annals for the part he played in the destruction, under Vernon, of the forts at Porto Bello, the capture of Chagres, the attack of Carthage, the equally unsuccessful attack on Santiago de Cuba, and his victory, off Havana, of October 1st, 1748, over the Spanish Fleet, which led to much recrimination between himself and his officers, to court martials, and to several duels.

In Jamaica, Knowles rendered himself unpopular as a Governor by his attempt to remove the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston, a century before its time.

EVENTS OF 1899.

In January a Commission of Enquiry was appointed to report upon condition and action of the Parochial Boards of the Island. Mr. Bertram, Auditor General, Mr. Thornton, R. M. were the members, and later Mr. R. A. Walcott was added to the Commission.

A report from Mr. Thornton on nine Parishes was first published, and later on Mr. Bertram's Report on the five remaining Parishes was made public.

Sir David Barbour: Imperial Commission appointed to enquire into the Financial Condition of the Island, arrived in the Colony.

The Legislative Council was opened by H. E. the Governor on 14th March.

The Port of Kingston was visited by the American Naval Squadron on 26th March. The Squadron consisted of the "New York," "Brooklyn," "Indiana," "Texas," "Marblehead" and "Detroit."

On 19th April a very successful Agricultural Show was held in Kingston on the Race Course in a specially built enclosure.

On 23rd April the sad news was received of the death of Col. Washington Eves, C.M.G., whose strong interest in the welfare of Jamaica brought him continually to the fore front in all matters concerning the Colony.

On account of the action taken by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council in abolishing certain offices and reducing the emoluments of others, a large meeting of Civil Servants was held in Kingston, and a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject was drawn up and forwarded through the proper channel.

On 24th May, the Queen's Birthday, Imperial Penny Postage came into full operation in Jamaica for correspondence with other parts of the British Empire.

The customary Queen's Birthday parade took place on the Race Course, when the W. I. Regiment and the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia under the command of Major General Hallows, were reviewed by H. E. the Governor.

On 2nd June, the Legislative Council adjourned *sine die*.

On 8th an influential public meeting was held in Kingston to memorialise the authorities to extend the term of Major General Hallows service in the Island. The Memorial which represented the general wish of the whole community, was favorably considered and the General received an extension of six months of his ordinary term of service.

On 7th instant the Jamaican Delegates to the U. S. Government for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty, left Kingston for New York on their mission; they were Messrs. V. G. Bell, D. Gideon and A. W. Farquharson. The delegates returned in July, having concluded a convention which still awaits the confirmation of the United States Senate.

In July Sir David Barbour's Report on the financial condition of the Colony was published by the Government as was the Report of Mr. Elliott Cooper who had made a most careful survey of the Jamaica Railway.

On 28th July, news reached Jamaica of the passing of a Bill in the House of Commons for granting Imperial Loans in aid of Jamaica and other West Indian Colonies.

On 10th August, a disastrous hurricane devastated the Windward Islands. Subscriptions were everywhere started to aid the sufferers, and a substantial sum was remitted from Jamaica for that good purpose.

In August the negotiations of the mother country with the Transvaal Republic on the Uitlander and franchise question reached an acute stage, and in view of the imminence of war with that State, the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia, volunteered for active service in South Africa. The British Government were unable to accept this offer, but sent a despatch to the Governor expressing their appreciation of the spirit that actuated the Jamaica Militia.

During the month of September the Transvaal trouble became greatly aggravated, and after prolonged discussion, in which the Imperial Government vainly sought a reasonable pacific solution of the difficulties, the Transvaal Government abruptly broke off the negotiations by an ultimatum amounting to a declaration of war, on 10th of October.

On 29th October, a terrific rainstorm, accompanied by high winds of almost

hurricane force, created widespread damage to all the banana cultivation in St. Mary and Portland. A very large tract of country was devastated and the loss was estimated at many thousands of pounds.

The Jamaica Railway stands much in the same position as at the end of 1898.

When the year closed although the winding-up order had been made by the Supreme Court as far back as the month of January, the final decree of forfeiture to the Government had not been made, owing to the fact that the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who had been directed to take the accounts, required certain further information from the Trustees. The property therefore remained in the hands of the trustees for the 1st Mortgage Bondholders.

Legislative matters have given occasion to much comment and criticism throughout the Island.

On the first day of the Council the Collector-General moved the first reading of a new Tariff Bill of which the object was to increase the Customs Revenue.

The Elected Members raised objections to considering such a Bill until they had before them the Estimates of Expenditure, and the member for St. Thomas moved an amendment to the effect that the first reading of the Bill be deferred until Sir David Barbour's report on the finances of the Colony had been received and considered. The Governor permitted this amendment to be passed. It was subsequently discovered however, that the adjournment was equivalent to an adjournment *sine die* and that therefore the Bill could not be brought forward again in the same Session. The Governor therefore, on the 21st March prorogued the Council and called a new Session for the following day. At the same time, the Governor in order to carry the Tariff Bill, exercised his power under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 3rd October, 1895, and filled up the full number of nominated members. His Excellency further declared the Tariff Bill to be a matter of paramount importance thus enabling the votes of the official and nominated members of the Council to be taken.

These steps, which the Government considered necessary in the interests of the country, were violently denounced by the elected members, with exception of the member for Manchester, and in public meetings. Numerous resolutions were introduced in the Council condemnatory of the Government and requesting the Secretary of State to remove the principal officers. The course of business in the House was impeded, and the relations between the Government and the elected members were much strained.

This continued until the 7th April, when, the first reading of the Tariff Bill having been passed and the Elected Members having given an assurance to abstain from obstruction and declared their readiness to give the Government all the revenue which might be required, the Governor withdrew the four additional members who had been appointed. This was the first occasion on which a Governor had exercised his right of nominating the maximum number of Nominated Members or of declaring a matter one of paramount importance.

The Estimates submitted to the Council for the year 1899-1900 gave rise to much debate. The salaries of several public officers were struck out by the Elected Members with a view to effect economy in the several departments.

As finally passed the Estimates provided for a revenue of £620,759 and an expenditure of £618,591.

In addition to the Tariff Bill already referred to the Council passed the following among other and less important measures:—

A Law to raise £100,000 in aid of the Revenue.

A Law to amend the Elementary Education Law, and a Law to amend the Secondary Education Law.

A Stamp Duty Law.

A Law Dealing with Obeah.

The District Constables Law, abolishing the Rural Police and providing District Constables under a different system.

A Law entitled The Jamaica Government Railway Law.

The Council adjourned on the 2nd June, after the most remarkable Session since the re-introduction of the representative system in 1884.

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