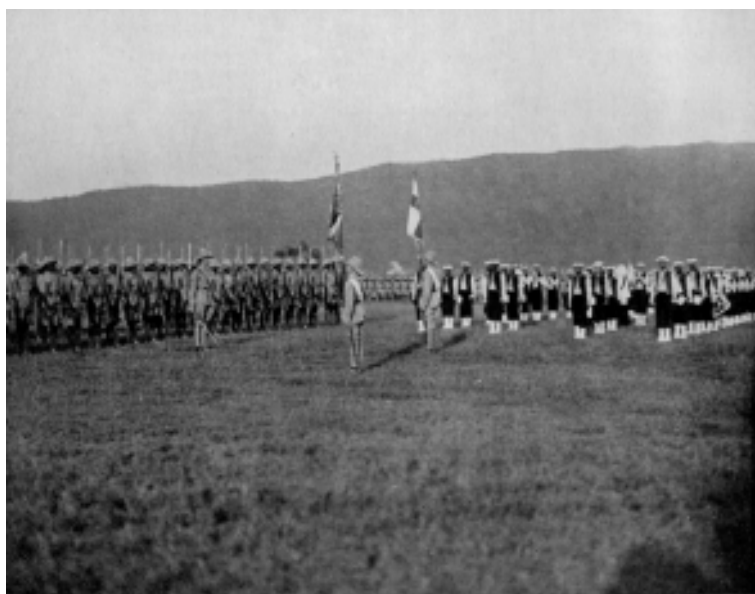


Handbook
Of
Jamaica
1927
By Frank Cundall



THE LAST TROOPING OF THE COLOURS
OF THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA 1927

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR

1927

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A., F.R. HiSt.S.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

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For outlines from 1492 to 1865, see Previous issues of the Handbook.

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1866	Sir John Peter Grant	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor; six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.		
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.		
1867		District Courts established.	Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	
		Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).	Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	
1868		Coolie immigration resumed.	Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	
		Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.		
		Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain).		
1869		Telegraphic communication with Europe, America and the other Islands established.	Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	
		Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1).	Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	
		Nickel coin first used.		
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church.	British Honduras lost its representative institutions	
		Removal of seat of government to Kingston.		
		Repeal of Law of Charles II. empowering governor to declare martial law.		
1871		Census. Population 506,154 .	Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras	
		The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Have</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.	St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.		
1873	“	Grant returned Jan. 23.	Emancipation in Dutch Colonies Virginius seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir William Grey	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. (Hurricane Oct. 31-Nov. 2.)	Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	
1875			Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	
1876		Kingston street car started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,009.	Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir Anthony Musgrave	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first fit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)	Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1878			Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to Sweden Treaty France of by El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution.	
1879		Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.	..	
	Edward Newton, Lieut.- Gov., Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to June 4, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life Victor and property near Kingston.		
1880		Visit of U.S. steamer Blake on coast and geodetic survey Visit of H.M.S. Bacchante with Princes Albert and George. (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and' shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.	Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. Bacchante Hurricane in St. Kitts	
1881		Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of Florence. (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.	French began construction of Panama Canal Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)	
1882		Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held Dec.)	St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras	
1883		Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the Legislature.	Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden- Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm Sir Henry Norman	Musgrave left (April 20.) Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people-"a moderate step in advance:" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.	Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1884	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12) – contested elections, 4 unopposed – met on Sep. 30.	British made Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony Hoses disturbances (Oct. 31) in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed	
1885	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19). Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 1:3). A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial could reciprocity be arranged with the Dominion. Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan. Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island. Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary. First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards. First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.) In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.	Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados.	
1886	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886. Formation of Volunteer Militia. Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8). Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April). Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20). Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.	Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr (now. Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies.	
1887	(Col. William Clive Justice, adm.)	Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27). Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.	Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.	
1888	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888. District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2). Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17); Norman visited England (May 25-Aug. 27). Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12) Registration of Trade Marks instituted.	Great cyclone in Cuba in (Sep. 1-7) and destroyed 200 houses Turks Island Commencement. of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	
1889	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Sir Henry Arthur Blake	Norman left (Jan. 2). Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).	Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA 1927 –CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1890		Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1). Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads. Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it). Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.:		
1891		Census. Population 639,491. International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2 guarantee fund£28,000, total visitors 302,831. Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty(April). Lands Department formed.	Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	
1892	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28). Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.	Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	
1893		Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed. St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved for default of duty. (Jan.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands. Sir H. A. Blake away (from June 8 to July 21). A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894). Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of and speed moderate amount of traffic."	La Plains Riots in Dominica (April)	
1894	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.); (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)			
1894	(Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10) Military riot in Kingston (June 8).	Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	
1895		Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan 19). Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society. Elected Members of Legislative Council increased` to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10. Jamaica Union of Teachers founded, (Oct. 5). The <i>Pearl</i> , schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.	In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and declaration of Independence (Sep. 13).	
1896	(Maj.-Gen. adm.) Hallowes,	Importation of South American Cattle prohibited. Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks. Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted. Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and. visited Barbados in November Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)	Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Portuguese Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1897		Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14) Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30). Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.	Floods in Montserrat	
1898	Maj.-Gen. (adm.) Hallowses, Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming (Feb 11) Maj. Gen. Hallowses adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18). Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ian. Ogilvie Commissioner pro tern. Jan and Feb.) Militia Vote increased to £7,000. Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11). Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds. A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. Nov.) West India Weather Service instituted by United States Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane. Education Commission (Dr. Lumb Chairman), issued report (Dec. 14).	Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22) Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England. Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havana harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25.) Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions. Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20). Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England.	
1899		Governor filled up the full number of nominated' members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway Impl.. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24). Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government. Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29). In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.	Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1) First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7) Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329. British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal	
1900		The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following they left day, for the remainder of the session. Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11). Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).		
	(Maj. Gen. Hallowses, adm. May 10 to July 3) (Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nor. 2)	Gen. Hallowses left (July 3). Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).		
1901		Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated. <i>Port Morant</i> reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy-half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government. Port Royal created a separate parish (April) Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.	1 Republican form of government established in Cuba., under American auspices (Feb. 21) Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)	Edward VII (Jan. 22)

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1902	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July), Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20) £1,000. voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique	Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5) Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20). Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund, £65,769. Total grant by imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry, £250,000.	
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir . A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12to 19). Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north- side, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.	Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed, 43 wounded Coolie riot at Berbice (May). Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1). Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3), Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18).	
1904	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed. Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23.) Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).	Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April) Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4) Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).	
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. Sept 15-30) Sir James. Alexander Swettenham	Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).		
1905	(Brigadier-Gen. adm.) Caulfeild,	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York. British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8). Grant for Militia considerably reduced.	Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17) Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30), killed, 103 wounded	
1906			Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States. Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)	
1907	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16) Hon. S. Olivier Sir Sydney Olivier	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, property of about £2,010,000, Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3). Mr. Olivier landed (May 16). Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).	Coolie riot at Trinidad (March) Riot at St. Lucia (April) Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15) Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913 About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec. 20)	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1908	(Hon H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4) (Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Aug. (22-28) Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28) Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands. Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9) Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.	Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.) General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	
1909	Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Mr. H. C. Bourne died Mr. P. C. Cork arrived (Jan.) as Colonial Secretary Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 – Sept. 3). - Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909 - 3rd April, 1913)	Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	
1910		Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened. Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.	Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	George V (May 6)
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation: and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica. (April)	Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork admn. May 25 to July 22)	Census Population 831,383. Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17- 18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).	Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica) April 9th)	
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. Sir W. H. Manning	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18). Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6). Visit of Prince Albert (March). New branch railway opened to Chapelton.	Water first let into Panama Canal	
1914		Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July). Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.)	GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers Roumania joined the Allies (August.)	
1915		Hurricane (Aug. 12 13). Storm (Sept. 25, 26). First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8)		
1916		Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops. Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)		
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31-Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.	United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	
1918	Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. Sir L. Probyn	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).	Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.	EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. (June 22 Aug. 18) (Hon. Col. Bryan admn. Aug. 18--Nov., 19)	Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18). Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19. Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.) Epidemic of Alastrim (June-Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)	Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10). League of Nations (Jan. 16) Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies. Founding of West Indian College at Trinidad. Agricultural Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	
1920				
1921		Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)		
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Sept. 4-Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4 - Nov. 14. Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb). Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11).		
1923		The parishes of and St. Andrew Kingston amalgamated (May 1).	West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16-Sep. 29) Sir Samuel Wilson	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16),	Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28). West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).	
1925	Sir H. Bryan admn. June 7-Aug. 23 Col.-Com. Mudge, admn. Aug. 24-Oct. 5 Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. Oct. 6-April 27.	Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29). A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed Visit of Parliamentary Delegates Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March). Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7). Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf. arrived (Oct. 6). Legislative Council ratified Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.	Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1),	
1926	Sir Edward Stubbs	Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).	West Indian Conference held in London (May). Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July), West India Regiment disbanded (Qct.).	

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

In the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661 Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an elected Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a legislative Upper Chamber. It kept the two sets of its minutes in the same minute book in chronological order. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 1S, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674 a Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the numbest to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this. commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly- and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponnyings's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and latest to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates, and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838; and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights.

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A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did' much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother -Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing ...

STAMP OFFICE

Old Grace Building, Olivier Place and Barry Street.

Stamp duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910 the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1909; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 22 per cent is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of 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 duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable advalorem Stamp duty such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spoilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling or return of document to the island.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 3 per cent. is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a Stamp duty of 2/- and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The estate duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 18 of the Law.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale: --

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent
Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
*£100	£500	£3
500	2,000	4
2,000	5,000	5
5,000	10,000	6
10,000	20,000	7
20,000	30,000	8
30,000	40,000	9
40,000	50,000	10
50,000	60,000	11
60,000	70,000	12
70,000	80,000	13
80,000	90,000	14
90,000	100,000	15
100,000	200,000	16
200,000	300,000	17
300,000	400,000	18
400,000	500,000	19
500,000	..	20

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
£100	£500	£1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	5
12,500	15,000	6
15,000	18,000	7
18,000	21,000	8
21,000	25,000	9
25,000	30,000	10
30,000	35,000	11
35,000	40,000	12'
40,000	45,000	13
45,000	50,000	14
50,000	55,000	15
55,000	65,000	16
65,000	75,000	17
75,000	85,000	18
85,000	100,000	19
100,000	120,000	20

The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.

*After 31.8.1920 the minimum estate dutiable is £501, Law 40 of 1920.

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, was .£18,296 19s. 9d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. According to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies, however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A Legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1925-6 amounted to £4,597 19s. 5d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1925-6 amounted to £5,660 15s. 2d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law 4 of 1903. The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1868, The Succession duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession duty Law 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession duty Law. Amendment Law, 1900; Law 17 of 1910; the Stamp duty Amendment Law, 1910; Law 29 of 1911, a Law to amend 17 of 1910 and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; Law 3 of 1914, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 7 of 1916, a Law to increase the Stamp duties on certain documents; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 10 of 1919, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law 1903; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged . .	£0 0 6
" under Seal including Corporation Company's or Seal	0 15 0
" of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only	0 0 1
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	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Appointments	0 15 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor. Attorney, or Proctor	50 0 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor	0 15 0
Award	0 15 0
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 2
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 1
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 4
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 6
Above £20 and not exceeding £30	0 1 0
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 1 6
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 2 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 2 0
The duties imposed 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 thereto.	
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 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 0
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	0 1 0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0 3 0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0 3 0
Bills of Lading(Foreign)- The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set	
On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island	0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills of sight-Where the value of the goods exceeds £5 . .	£0 10 0
Bonds-Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	0 4 0
Above 100 and not exceeding 200	0 8 0
Above 200 and not exceeding 300	0 12 0
Above 300 and not exceeding 500	0 15 0
Above 500 and not exceeding 1,000	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0
Certificates-On the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	0 2 0
Charter-party	0 10 0
Cheques-See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland)	
Conveyances onsale-Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 2 0
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £15	0 3 0
Exceeds £15 and does not exceed £20	0 4 0
Exceeds £20 and does not exceed £25	0 5 0
Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	0 10 0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £75	0 15 0
Exceeds £75 and does not exceed £100	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	30 0 0
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
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty . .	0 15 0
Escheat	
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200 . .	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	1 0 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	
Kettubah-On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.	
Leases-Law 7 of 1916-Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	Free
Law 7 of 1916-	
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	0 5 0
Above £10 and not exceeding £15	0 7 6
Above £15 and not exceeding £20	0 10 0

Above £205 and not exceeding £30	£0 12 6
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 15 0
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	1 0 0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	0 10 0•
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed . .	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:-	
For each hogshead of sugar	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease. duly stamped	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.	
Lease of Lands, &c., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards-is chargeable with both the <i>ad valorem</i> duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon	
Letters or 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, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 Q
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment (a) of any share of any company or proposed company (b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6
Licenses-To Insurance Companies , . (yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	1 0 0
Do. Passengers Baggage	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	0 2 6
Mortgages-Not exceeding £25	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part..	0 5 0 0
Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, 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 2 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	

* Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

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For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£ 0 2 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Re-conveyance, 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 1 0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2 0 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 authorized 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/, 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 Paper	0 0 9
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 Form of Title	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	0 0 1
Passports	0 5 0
Patents --	
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0
Passengers Baggage	0 0 1
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-Law 13 of 1920.	
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0 0 1
(2) In any other case-	
(a) For or upon any voyage-In respect of every full sum of 100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0 0 3
(b) For time-In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0 0 3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	
Where the insurance shall be made for any. time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0 0 6

Policies of Insurance, Life.	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	£0 0 6
Does not exceed £50	0 0 9
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part . .	0 1 3
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 6
Private Bills-	
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
Protests-	
On every Protest or other notarialact	0 4 0
Receipts	
Of or above forty shillings	0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy of Records for recording Keeper "crop accounts"	0 4 0
Schedule-	
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 6
Scrip-	
On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds	0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards . .	0 1 0
Settlements-	
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona-fide</i> pecuniary consideration	
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 .	0 10 0
Shares-	
On every assignment and transfer of shares in this Island in a registered Company	
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6
Where the consideration money shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the on such assignment stamp duty or transfer shall be	0 2 6
Summons - On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	0 1 6
Voting - On every instrument for the purpose of voting	0 0 1
Warrants - On every warrant and of of languages appointment interpreter foreign	2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Commissioner of Stamps	C. Vidal-Hall (Actg.)	£ s. d. As Col. Genl.	--
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	C. C. Manton	600 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk and Cashier	Gerald A. Howden	375 0 0	May, '09
Second Class Clerk	L. L. Ingram	275 0 0	April, '12
Assistant	J. A. Wilson	160 0 0	Aug., '20

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island -- parochial as well as general -- are collected and accounted for by a 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 nineteen other clerks divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) 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.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the 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; a Chief Clerk, four first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers, divided into three classes.

The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a second class collector, one assistant collector; two assistants; and five 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, clerks and assistants.

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 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 roils of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, 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 are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts keeping the office records. 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. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness: he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, -counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in 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 Service Mutual collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Guarantee Association.

Summary of Valuation Rolls, 1st April, 1926.

Parish	Total for each Parish				Grand Total	
	Taxable		Non-taxable		Holdings	Value
	Holdings	Value	Holdings	Value		
Kingston	8,772	2,110,422	343	711,033	9,115	2,821,455
St. Andrew	13,083	1,215,656	274	216,270	13,357	1,431,926
St. Thomas	12,575	707,215	185	48,611	12,760	755,826
Portland	13,955	690,854	306	99,428	14,261	790,282
St. Mary	16,883	1,369,000	213	81,043	17,096	1,450,043
St. Ann	20,457	1,052,241	246	74,023	20,703	1,126,264
Trelawny	9,480	533,174	90	23,178	9,570	556,352
St. James	9,013	632,784	121	41,602	9,134	674,356
Hanover	8,738	499,966	113	37,274	8,851	537,240
Westmoreland	13,470	780,620	131	40,107	13,601	820,727
St., Elizabeth	19,973	809,797	176	116,920	20,149	926,717
Manchester	16,073	684,161	140	67,020	16,213	751,181
Clarendon	22,047	929,499	255	63,791	22,302	993,290
St. Catherine	24,257	1,260,569	317	220,431	24,571	1,481,000
Port Royal	208	20,144	11	116,144	219	136,288
	208,984	113,296,102	2,921	1,956,875	211,905	15,252,977

POST OFFICE

[Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 3d.]

THERE are 232 Post Offices in the island. Of these 63 are Telegraph, and 80 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 40 Telegraph Offices.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

LOCAL:- Letters-1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

Post Cards-Single, 2d. Reply paid, 1d.

Printed and commercial papers ½d for each 2 oz.

Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines-½d. for each copy.

Parcels-(a) 1d. for each 2 oz.; (b) 4d. per lb.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers 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 as a parcel.

The LOCAL rate of postage on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, viz., (½d. for each 2 oz.) but for OVERSEA mail the rate differs. See "Oversea" below.

Parcels.-Under scale (a) a parcel may not exceed 1 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot, in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 1d. for each 2 oz.)

Underscale (b) a parcel may not exceed 11lbs in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 4d. per lb.)

Registration fee-2d. (See Registration, (Inland) p. 152.)

Advice of Delivery fee-2d.

OVERSEA:-Letters-1½ d. for the first oz. and 1 d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and 2½d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

Letters for H. M. Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address,.. 1d. per oz.

Post-Cards-Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers---1/2d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers-2 1/2d. for first 10 oz. and 1/2d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples.-1d. for first 4 oz. and 1/2d. per 2 oz., thereafter.

Registration Fee-2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery Fee-2d. (for registered articles only.)

Insurance Fee (Letters only)-5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size and Weight.

Letters-Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2 ft. by 18 ins. Limit of weight to all countries-4 lbs. 6 oz.

Post Cards-Maximum size 5 7/8 ins. by 4 1/8 ins.

Printed and Commercial Papers--Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters. The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is 5 lbs. for the British Empire and. 4 lbs. 6 ozs. for other countries.

Single volumes of printed books sent separately to any destination may, however, weigh as much as 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

Limit of weight is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 oz. for other countries.

Samples-Packets of samples for foreign countries must not exceed 18 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limit is 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may measure 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

Limit of weight is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 1 lb. 2 oz. for other countries.

"Blind Literature "-Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:

Up to 2 lbs. 3 ozs. = 2d.; up to 4 lbs. 6 oz. = 1d.; up to 6 lbs. 9 oz. = 1d. In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

REGISTRATION (Inland.) *

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money, jewellery, 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.

* Conditions governing registration of inland correspondence differ from those governing overseas correspondence.

I.-FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:

Fee 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d, 1s.

Limit of compensation £2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees include the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Government officials are authorized to send and receive correspondence through the mails, postage free: -

A

Attorney General	Colonial Secretary and Assistants
Auditor General	Custodes of Parishes
Central Board of Health; Chairman and Secretary	Director of Agriculture and Island
Chief Commissioner, Contagious Diseases of Animals Law	Chemist
Chief Justice	Director of Education
Clerk of Legislative Council	Director of Public Works
Collector General	Director of Railway
Collectors of Customs	District Medical Officers
Collectors of Taxes and Assistants	Government Meteorologist

Government Savings Bank, Manager of Governor, His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
 Inspector of Income Tax and Secretary of Assessment Committee
 Inspector General of Police
 Inspectors of Police
 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools
 International Health Board, Director for Jamaica
 Judge of the Kingston Court
 Keeper of the Records (Not Deputy Keeper: See list B.)
 Land Board: Secretary of Mayor of Kingston
 Naval Agent
 Officer Commanding Troops
 Parochial Treasurers
 Postmaster for Jamaica
 Puisne Judges
 Quarantine Board, Chairman and Secretary

Registrar General

Resident Magistrates

Secretary of Assessment Committee
 Secretary of Central Board of Health
 Secretary of Land Board and Agricultural Loan Board
 Senior and Junior Sanitary Medical Officers
 Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston
 Staff Officer of the Local Forces
 Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp Commissioner
 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum
 Superintendents of Public Works
 Superintending Medical Officer
 Surveyor General
 Treasurer

Note:-Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz: Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

B.

The following may send but not receive official correspondence free of charge:

Administrator General
 Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation (letters must bear signature of Secretary Mr. F. E. Taylor)
 Clerk of Courts
 Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital
 Comk, ofcr of Jamaica Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Pensions
 Crown Solicitor
 Deputy Keeper of Records
 Director of Prisons
 Director of Public Health Bureau
 Government Electrical Inspector
 Harbour Master
 Headmaster Kingston Technical and Continuation School
 Inmates of the Lepers' Home
 Inspecting Engineers, P.W.D.
 Inspector Hookworm Campaign

Mico Training College, Principal and Secretary
 Officer in charge of Coleyville Wireless
 Officer Commanding Jamaica Militia Artillery
 Passport and Permit Officer
 Principal of Mico Training College
 Principal of Shortwood Training College
 Protector of Immigrants
 Registrar of the Supreme Court

Registrar of Titles
 Secretary of Board of Directors, Shortwood Training College
 Secretary of Board of Education
 Secretary- of Board of Supervision
 Secretary of Central Supplementary Allowances Committee
 Secretary of Institute of Jamaica (a)
 Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural Society
 Secretary of Kingston Athenaeum (a)
 Secretary of Marine Board
 Secretary of Mico Training College
 Secretary of Public Tenders Committee
 Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board
 Secretaay Tourist Trade Development Board
 Secretary of Vere Irrigation
 Shortwood College: Principal and Secretary of Board of Directors
 Superintendent of General Penitentiary
 Superintendent of Government Printing Office
 Superintendent of Industrial School
 Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.
 Superintendent of Public Gardens
 Superintendent of St. Catherine District Prison
 Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Department
 Superintending Inspector, Hookworm Campaign

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification," bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, Or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the post free of charge.

Ex-service men of the B.W.I.R., may send artificial limbs free by inland parcel post addressed to the Military authorities at Up Park Camp, Cross Roads, or to the Technical School, Kingston. The parcel must be clearly marked on the outside "Artificial Limb for repair."

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked, but should be prepaid.

Elected and Nominated Members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to Public Business which they may write in their official capacity as Members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their signatures and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

(a) Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

Letters sent by registered mail to officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of 2d., with the sole exception of letters for the Manager of the Government Savings Bank which are wholly postage free.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 3/, 5/, 10/.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve ½d. stamps are issued, price 2/. Inland Post cards are sold at ½d. each, reply paid at 1d. each. ; International post cards, 1d. each, reply paid. 2d each.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at ½d

Registered letters envelopes bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at 3¼d each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/, and 8/6 are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices. Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in ¼d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps. in circulation

Denomi- nation.	Description.	Date of issue.		
½d	Jamaica Exhibition „1891	Nov.	12,	1920
1d.	Arawak Indian making cassava	Oct.	3,	1921
1½d.	Contingent embarking: Inset, head of H.M. King George	July	4,	1919
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town	Feb.	18,	1921
2½d.	Return of a contingent		do	
3d.	"Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494"	Apl.	8,	1921
4d.	The Cathedral, Spanish Town	Jan.	21,	1921
6d.	View of Port Royal Harbour, 1853	Dec.	5,	1922
1/	"Queen Victoria of Jamaica L ady Supreme"	Dec.	10,	1920
2/	The Rodney Memorial		do.	
3/	"Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica 1839-42"		do.	
5/	"Isle of Wood and Water".	April	15,	1921
10/	"George V, of Jamaica Supreme Lord" . .	May	6,	1920

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water-mark paper. Postage stamps are sold by licensed stamp vendors as well as at all Post Offices.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Panama, Costa: Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:

For any sum	not exceeding	£2	0s. 9d.
Above	£2	“	5 1 6
“	5	“	7 2 3
“	7	“	10 3 0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands are as under:

For any sum	not exceeding.	£2	0s 9d.
For any sum	over £2 and not exceeding	£5	1s 6
"	over £5	£7	2s 3
"	over £7	£10	3s 0

and 3d. for each additional £1 or fractional part of that amount. Limit for each order is \$100 or £20 10s. 8d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:

For any sum	not exceeding	£2	0s. 6d
"	above £2 and not exceeding	£5	1s 0d
"	above £5	£7	1s 6d
"	above £7	£10	2s 0d

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands, is £40 and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

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 two-pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four-pence.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/4) or at the "deferred" rate (1/2) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston, or from Parochial Treasuries.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts and poundage.-The only Postal Orders Sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are issued and paid at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in British Colonies and certain other places abroad. The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:

At 6d, 1s., 1s 6d., 2s. 2s. 6d	1d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s	1½d.
At 7s. 6d.	2d.
At 8s, 10s	2½d.
At 20s	4½d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.-The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d., by affixing Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order.

REPLY COUPONS.

All countries, whether they issue reply coupons or not, exchange reply coupons presented to them for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter. Reply coupons are to be regarded as valid only for two months from the date of issue (six months in the case of countries beyond sea), and not more than 10 coupons may be sold to or exchanged for a single applicant on any one day. Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, for 6d. each, and are cashed at the rate of 3d. for a 50 centime, and 12d. for a 25-centime coupon.

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INLAND
DAYS AND HOURS OF*Explanation of*

- a.-Closing time for newspapers, books,
- b.-Closing time for newspapers, books=12.15 p.m.;
- c.-Closing time for newspapers, books= 2.15 p.m.;
- d.-Closing time for newspapers, books, t.-Telegraph Offices. tel.-
Telephone Offices.

All offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed
Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m.

Scans of pages available

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SUMMARY.
Out-Going.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Kendal and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For through train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For through train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For Windward, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the Northside, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the Southside, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m.
For the Southside, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
- 7 For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

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MAILS.
POSTING AND ARRIVAL

Marks of Reference.

- registered letters, parcels,=9.15 a.m.
- for registered letters and parcels=12.30 p.m.
- registered letters=2.30 p.m.; Parcels=3 p.m.
- registered letters, parcels=10 a.m.
- Ry. t.-Railway Telegraph Offices.
- to those offices marked "I" are occasionally subject to delay.
- must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.

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SUMMARY.
In Coming.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 8. 50 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From Windward, East via Morant Bay, daily at 8.15 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Kendal daily at 9.15 a.m.
6. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
7. From Northside, daily at 9.15 a.m.
8. From Southside, on Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
9. From Southside, on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Montego Bay and Lucea, Balaclava and Malvern, Balaclava and Ulster Spring, Maggotty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Cross Keys, Linstead and Gayle, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, and Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

OVERSEA MAIL COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM-Letter mail to and from the United Kingdom is sent and received by each available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes, and Leyland and Harrison Lines of steamers via Liverpool or Bristol. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the U.S.A. are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., Clyde S. S. Co., and Jamaica Fruit and Steamship Co., the most expeditious opportunity being utilized as far as possible.

III. CANADA-Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U. S. mail. Parcel-post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax N. S. and Jamaica, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica. about once every three weeks.

IV. 'CENTRAL AMERICA-Mail communication with these countries is maintained' by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., and Canadian, Government Merchant Marine.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS-Letter and parcel post mails to and from the West India Islands are exchanged regularly by way of the New York Mails; also exchanged with Trinidad and Barbados by way of Cristobal. The Horn Line and the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company maintained a direct service with Haiti.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine maintains a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda, and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN AND TURKS ISLANDS--An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail to and from Turks Island is also exchanged via New York.

VII. CUBA-Mails are conveyed regularly by the Webster Shipping Co.'s steamers. • There is no direct parcel post exchange with Cuba.

The average frequency with which mails are exchanged between Jamaica and the principal countries overseas with which it has direct communication works out as follows: RECEIVALS FROM U.S.A., three every week, two from New York, one from New Orleans; Europe, two every week (direct and via N.Y.); Central America, three every fortnight; Cuba, one every week.

DISPATCHES TO U.S.A. and Canada, two every week; Europe, five every fortnight (direct and via N.Y.); Central America, one every week; Cuba, one every week.

REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody the Postmaster undertakes to pay an indemnity of 50 francs, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody. If it is desired to obtain compensation in the case of abstraction of contents of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the Insurance System. See "Insurance" below.

INSURANCE-OVERSEAS (For Letters 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-5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

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 sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured parcels.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom and Irish Free State, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available direct opportunity. That for the majority of the W.I. Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama. Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad, reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

TELEGRAPHS.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are

both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

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 portage fees must be prepaid:—

a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.

b. If delivery by horse messenger is required, at the rate of 1/ per mile (one way) counting from the office.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily-Sundays and Public Holidays excepted. Night, Sunday and holiday services (in respect of holiday services, note conditions set out in par. d). may be obtained at the following rates:—

a. Between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. Between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/ respectively, for messengers, refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., and telegrams are accepted at the ordinary week day rates during these hours.

e. Certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to Postmaster for Jamaica., on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

f. Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/ per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

Cablegrams. Full rate cablegrams for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland tolls in addition to the amount charged by the cable company.

Cablegrams addressed to the United Kingdom and Ireland or Europe, will be routed "Via Imperial," unless otherwise marked by the sender.

The route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica. and the United Kingdom and Ireland and Europe ; it. is entirely British owned and operated and touches only British territory.

Patrons are urged to mark their cablegrams "Via imperial," for which indication no charge is made.

Deferred Cablegrams, in plain language are accepted at half rate to most parts of the world.

Week End Letter Cablegrams in plain language are accepted for the United Kingdom and Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Turks Island. Wireless Messages for ships at sea are accepted for transmission through the D.W.I. Cable Co's Kingston Station to vessels within a radius of 300 miles at a rate of 10d. per word. Vessels beyond this distance can be reached at increased rates.

Cable Rates. Ordinary. "Via Bermuda," "Via Bermuda Imperial" or "Via West India & Panama Telegraph Co.": per word, Austria, 3/-; Belgium, 2/8.'--., etc. ; Canada, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1 ; France, 2/8½; Germany, 2/9½; Great Britain and Ireland, .2/4; United States, according to location 1/6 to 2/1.

"Via Bermuda-Marconi" to Great Britain and Ireland, 2/2 per word.

Deferred. To all points mentioned above at half the rates quoted. These messages must be in plain language and must bear the prefix, etc.

LCO (Language of country of origin), LCD (Language of country of destination) or LCF (French), which is counted for and signalled as the first word in the address. Such. message must not contain code words in the text, though registered cable addresses may be used.

Week-End. These cables are accepted by both Cable Companies for all stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland: at the rate of 11/8 for 20 words (minimum) and 7d. for each additional word.

The prefix "W. L. T., " which is counted and charged as one word, must be written as the first word of the address.

These cables must be written entirely in plain language, and must reach the cable Company's Office in Kingston before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable on the Monday morning following.

All British Route to the B.W.I.-The new " All British" cable to the British West Indies is now open. Messages for this route should be routed" Via D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd." Rate, 1/3 per word to British West Indian Islands only. Deferred messages 7½d. per word.

Public telephone call offices have been established at Cross Roads and Halfway Tree post offices. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

Local. telegrams from authorized Government officials, Members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business, are transmitted free of charge, if written on the official form.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument. £ s. d.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	R. H. Fletcher	750 0 0	1st Feb. '90
Asst. Ditto	H. C. Savage	600 0 0	3rd June '05
Chief Clerk & Accountant	S. W. Roves	500 0 0	1st M arch '93
First. Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	400 0 0	1st Jan. '89
Ditto	T. H. Smith	400 0 0	1st March '96
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	400 0 0	1ath May '01
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	400 0 0	20th June '03
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	400 0 0	24th Feb. '05
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Morris	275 0 0	24th June '11
Ditto	G. F. White	275 0 0	28th July '13
Ditto	L. Lewis	275 0 0	28th July '14'
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	260 0 0	4th June '19
Ditto	E. M. Morales	240 0 0	3rd May '21
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	240 0 0	1st July '18
Ditto	E. O. Marson	220 0 0	1st Aug. '20
Ditto	R. Charlton	200 0 0	21st Jan. '21.

Office.	Name of Holder,	Salary and other Emolument. £ s. d.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Assistant	V. A. Isaacs	160 0 0	9th May '21
Ditto	N. Pomier	160 0 0	1st July '20
Ditto	E. Seivright	160 0 0	14th Aug. '20
Ditto	A. V. Nash	160 0 0	2nd Feb. '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	160 0 0	19th Oct. '20
Ditto	A. H. Durant	145 0 0	23rd Apr. '23
Ditto	M. F. Guilfoyle	145 0 0	25th Feb '24
Ditto	D. G. Priestley	130 0 0	12th July '24
Ditto	S.. E. Fyfe	130 0 0	18th Aug. '24
Ditto	R. E. A. Mais	130 0 0	8th Oct. '24
Ditto	E. Ashman	115 0 0	26th Jan. '25
Ditto	G. E. Feres	115 0 0	9th Feb. '25
Ditto	R. AN'. Grant	115 0 0	15th July '25
Electrical Inspector	G. A. Rock	650 0 0	11th Dec. '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	T. J. Guilfoyle	500 0 0	16th Sept. '17
Assistant Supt. do	S. P Bather	400 0 0	17th Nov.. '19

In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of lady clerks and a subordinate staff of sorters, letter carriers and telegraph messengers.

JAMAICA MEDICAL SERVICE.

District:-There are 45 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 45 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, assisted by 4 Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary who, however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and 3 Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.-The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1925, was £93,254 0s. 0d. The receipts were £2,393 12s. 3d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £90,860 7s. 0d.

Leave and Pensions.-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.

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.

* Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in earlier issues of the Handbook.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office, North Street, Kingston.