

HANDBOOK
OF THE
Cayman Islands

1908.

PRICE: ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

Jamaica :
TIMES' PRINTERY, 128 HARBOUR ST., KINGSTON.

1907.

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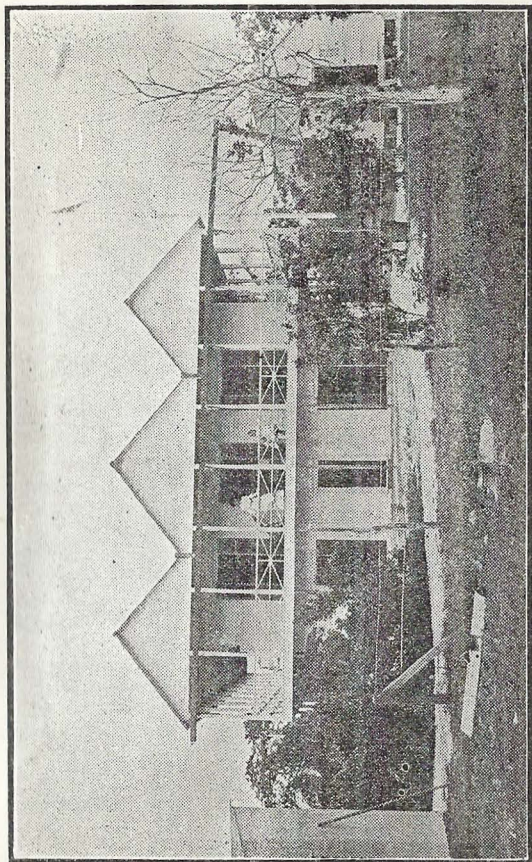
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Presented by

The Commissioner of
the Cayman
Islands.

W.C.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GRAND CAYMAN.

A HANDBOOK
OF THE
CAYMAN ISLANDS,

FOR
1908.

EDITED BY
GEORGE S. S. HIRST, M.B.,

COMMISSIONER OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.



Jamaica :
TIMES' PRINTERY, 128 HARBOUR ST., KINGSTON.
1907.

PREFACE

THIS HANDBOOK has been issued in order to prove
useful to the inhabitants of these Islands and to those outside the
Dependency.

My best thanks are due to those who have given material
help in drawing up the different parts and others who have
given valuable information.

Readers having accurate information in their possession of
the dates of interesting events to Caymanians and not recorded
in this Handbook are invited to communicate with the Editor.

GEORGE S. S. HIRST.

GEORGE TOWN,
Grand Cayman.

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10/10/77

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Handbook of the Cayman Islands.

PART I.

CALENDAR.

1908.	JANUARY.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	W.— <i>New Year's Day</i>	
2	T.	
3	F.	
4	S.	
5	Sunday—EPIPHANY or " <i>Twelfth Day</i> "	
6	M.—Patent of land granted Mrs. Mary Bodden, 1741	
7	T.	
8	W.	
9	T.	
10	F.	
11	S.	
12	Sunday— <i>Incorporation of Town of Kingston, Ja., 1803</i>	
13	M.	
14	T—Earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, 1907	
15	W.	
16	T.	
17	F.	
18	S.	
19	Sunday	[de la Vega, 1664
20	M.—First Jamaica General Assembly met at S. Jago	
21	T.	
22	W.—Accession of King Edward VII., 1901	
23	T.	
24	F.	
25	S.	
26	Sunday—Khartoum fell, 1885	
27	M.—Jamaica Exhibition opened by His Royal Highness	
28	T.	[the Prince of Wales 1891
29	W.	
30	T.	[this date
31	F.—John Simeon Wood died 1903. Taxes to be paid by	

1908.	FEBRUARY.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	S.	
2	Sunday	
3	M.—Alex. McKeith Crichton died, 1894	
4	T.	
5	W.—Grand Court sits, 10 a.m.	
6	T.	
7	F.—Russo-Japanese War began, 1904	
8	S.	
9	Sunday	
10	M.—H.M.S. "Dreadnought" launched, 1906	
11	T.—J. C. Panton, J. P., died, 1897	
12	W.	
13	T.	
14	F.	
15	S.	
16	Sunday—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	
17	M.	
18	T.	
19	W.	
20	T.	
21	F.	
22	S.	
23	Sunday—Honble. Jas. Coe, jnr., late Custos, died, 1875	
24	M.—Prince George of Wales visited Jamaica, 1884	
25	T.	
26	W.—Porus branch of Jamaica Railway opened, 1885	
27	T.	
28	F.—Ladysmith, 1900	
29	S.	

1908.	MARCH.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	Sunday—S. David, Patron Saint of Wales	
2	M.	
3	T.	
4	W.— <i>Ash Wednesday</i> , Lent begins	
5	T.	
6	F.	
7	S.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1904	
8	Sunday—Battle of Aboukir, 1801	
9	M.	
10	T.—H. M. King Edward married, 1863	
11	W.	
12	T.—Samuel Parsons, J.P., died 1886	
13	F.	
14	S.	
15	Sunday	Isioner, 1907
16	M.—His Honour G. S. S. Hirst sworn in as Commis-	
17	T.—S. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland	
18	W.	
19	T.	
20	F.	
21	S.	
22	Sunday	
23	M.	
24	T.	
25	W.— <i>Lady Day</i>	
26	T.	
27	F.	
28	S.	
29	Sunday	
30	M.	
31	T.	

1908.	APRIL.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	W.	
2	T.	
3	F.	
4	S.	
5	Sunday	
6	M.	
7	T.	
8	W.	
9	T.	
10	F.	
11	S.	
12	Sunday—PALM SUNDAY, Victory of Rodney, 1782.	
13	M.—Magdala taken, 1868.	
14	T.	
15	W.	
16	T.	
17	F.— <i>Good Friday.</i>	
18	S.—Audit of Public Accounts.	
19	Sunday—EASTER SUNDAY.	
20	M.— <i>Easter Monday.</i>	
21	T.	
22	W.	
23	T.—S. George, Patron Saint of England.	
24	F.	
25	S.	
26	Sunday—LOW SUNDAY.	
27	M.—Order of S. S. Michael and George instituted, 1818	
28	T.—Mutiny of the "Bounty," 1789.	
29	W.	
30	T.	

1908.	MAY.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	F.	
2	S.—Jamaica Exhibition closed, 1891	
3	Sunday—Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494	
4	M.	
5	T.	
6	W.	
7	T. [His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, Governor of	
8	F. Jamaica, visited Cayman Islands from the 7th to	
9	S. 14th, 1888]	
10	Sunday—Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 1857.	
11	M.—Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655	
12	T.	
13	W.	
14	T.	
15	F.	[ed, 1907
16	S—Grand Cayman Benevolent Society for Women found-	
17	Sunday—Relief of Mafeking, 1900. H. E. Sir Sidney	
18	M. Olivier, Governor of Jamaica, assumed the	
19	T. Government, 1907 [1907	
20	W—Grand Cayman Benevolent Society for Men founded,	
21	T.	
22	F.	
23	S.	
24	Sunday—Queen Victoria Born, 1819; Lord Rodney died	
25	M. [1792; Edmund Parsons, J.P., died, 1864	
26	T—S. Augustin, Apostle of England	
27	W—Venerable Bede	
28	T— <i>Ascension Thursday</i>	
29	F.	
30	S.	
31	Sunday—Peace signed at Pretoria, 1902	

1908.	JUNE.	1908.
DATE	DAY.	
1	M.—Pedro and Morant Cays annexed, 1882	
2	T.	
3	W.	
4	T.	
5	F.	
6	S.—Earthquake at Port Royal, 1692	
7	Sunday—WHIT SUNDAY	
8	M.— <i>It hit Monday</i>	
9	T.	
10	W.	
11	T.—Commissioner's house commenced, 1907	
12	F.	
13	S.	
14	Sunday	
15	M.—Magna Charta signed, 1215	
16	T.	
17	W.—S. Alban, First English Martyr	
18	T.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Corpus Christi	
19	F.	
20	S.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	
21	Sunday	
22	M.	
23	T.—Prince Edward of Wales born, 1894	
24	W.— <i>Midsummer Day</i>	
25	T.	
26	F.	
27	S.	
28	Sunday—Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857	
29	M.	
30	T.	

1908.	JULY.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	W.— <i>Dominion Day</i> , 1867	
2	T.	
3	F.	
4	S.	
5	Sunday	
6	M.—Prince of Wales married, 1893	
7	T.—F. S. McTaggart died, 1904	
8	W.	
9	T.	
10	F.	
11	S.—Battle of Ondenarde, 1708	
12	Sunday	
13	M.	
14	T.	
15	W.—Hurricane Season commences	
16	T.	
17	F.	
18	S.	[Cayman Brac, 1888,
19	Sunday—Foundation laid of Baptist Mission House,	
20	M.	
21	T.—Robt. Burns, poet, died, 1796	
22	W.	
23	T.	
24	F.	
25	S.	
26	Sunday	
27	M.—Battle of Killiecrankie, 1689	
28	T.	
29	W.—Dispersal of the Spanish Armada, 1588	
30	T.	
31	F.—Waide Bodden Coe, J.P., died, 1884	

1908.	AUGUST.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	S— <i>Emancipation Day</i>	
2	Sunday	
3	M.	
4	T.	
5	W—Grand Court sits, 10 a.m.	
6	T.	
7	F.	
8	S.	
9	Sunday—King Edward VII. Crowned, 1902.	
10	M—Rev. J. Thrift arrived at Cayman Brac, 1903.	
11	T—Cyclone in Cayman Islands, 1903	
12	W.	
13	T.	
14	F.	
15	S.	
16	Sunday	
17	M.	
18	T—Cyclone in Jamaica, 1880	
19	W.	
20	T.	
21	F—H.M.S. "Mallard" visited George Town, 1887	
22	S—His Honour, F. S. Sanguinetti appointed Commissioner, 1898	
23	Sunday	
24	M.	
25	T.	
26	W.	
27	T.	
28	F—Hurricane in Cayman Islands, 1785	
29	S.	
30	Sunday	
31	M.	

1908.	SEPTEMBER.	1908.
DATE.	DAY.	
1	T.	
2	W.	
3	T.	
4	F.	
5	S—Malta Surrendered, 1800	
6	Sunday	
7	M. [Patents of lands granted to Dan Campbell, John [Middleton, and Mary Campbell, 1731	
8	T.	
9	W—Battle of Flodden, 1513	
10	T.	
11	F—James Coe, sen., J.P., died, 1839	
12	S.	
13	Sunday	
14	M.	
15	T.	
16	W—Statutory Meeting of Justices and Vestry, 10 a.m.	
17	T—Honble. William Eden, Custos, died, 1879	
18	F.	
19	S—Battle of Poitiers, 1356.	
20	Sunday	
21	M.	
22	T.	
23	W—Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, died, 1658	
24	T.	
25	F.	
26	S.	
27	Sunday	
28	M.	
29	T.— <i>Michaelmas Day</i>	
30	W—End of the Financial Year	

1908.

OCTOBER.

1908.

DATE.	DAY.	
1	T.	
2	F.	[Jamaica, 1780
3	S.	Hurricane, Storm and Earthquake at Sav-la-Mar
4	Sunday	
5	M.	
6	T.	Post Office founded in Jamaica, 1683
7	W.	
8	T.	
9	F.	
10	S.	Hurricane in Cayman Islands, 1876
11	Sunday	
12	M.	
13	T.	
14	W.	Battle of Hastings, 1066
15	T.	
16	F.	Audit of Public Accounts
17	S.	
18	Sunday	
19	M.	
20	T.	Hurricane in Jamaica, 1786, 15,000 lives lost
21	W.	Battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson killed, 1805
22	T.	
23	F.	
24	S.	Queen Victoria of Spain born, 1887
25	Sunday	His Honour F. S. Sanguinetti died, 1906
26	M.	Hurricane season ends
27	T.	
28	W.	
29	T.	
30	F.	
31	S.	British Honduras made separate Colony, 1884

1908.

NOVEMBER.

1908.

DATE.	DAY.	
1	Sunday	ALL SAINTS' DAY
2	M.	All Souls' Day
3	T.	
4	W.	
5	T.	Battle of Inkerman, 1854
6	F.	
7	S.	
8	Sunday	
9	M.	King Edward VII. born, 1841
10	T.	
11	W.	
12	T.	
13	F.	
14	S.	
15	Sunday	Domesday Book completed, 1086
16	M.	Suez Canal opened, 1869
17	T.	
18	W.	
19	T.	
20	F.	
21	S.	
22	Sunday	
23	M.	
24	T.	Tasmania discovered, 1642
25	W.	
26	T.	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1859
27	F.	[Crymble, and Sam. Spoffarth, 1741
28	S.	Patents of Land granted to Wm. Foster, Murray
29	Sunday	
30	M.	S. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland

1908.

DECEMBER,

1908.

DATE. DAY.

1	T.—Queen Alexandra born, 1844
2	W.—Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
3	T.
4	F.
5	S.
6	Sunday
7	M.
8	T.
9	W.
10	T.
11	F.
12	S.
13	Sunday
14	M.
15	T.
16	W.
17	T.
18	F.
19	S.—Benevolent Society Exhibition at Georgetown, 1907
20	Sunday
21	M.
22	T.
23	W.
24	T.
25	F.—Christmas Day, William I. Crowned, 1066
26	S.—Boxing Day
27	Sunday
28	M.—Outbreak by slaves in Jamaica, 1831
29	T.
30	W.
31	T.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY EDWARD VII. By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, DEFENDER of the FAITH, EMPEROR of INDIA, ascended the throne January 2, 1901.
Crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902.
Born November 9, 1841. Married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

1. ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence, died January 14, 1892.
2. GEORGE FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chichester, Duke of Cornwall and York. Born June 3, 1865. Married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck and has issue.
 1. EDWARD, born June 23, 1894.
 2. ALBERT, born Dec. 14, 1895.
 3. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA, born April 25, 1897.
 4. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, born March 31, 1900.
 5. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, born Dec. 20, 1902.
3. LOUISE, born May 20, 1867. Married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife, and has issue.
 1. ALEXANDRA, born May 17, 1891.
 2. MAUD, born April 3, 1893.
4. VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868.
5. MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869. Married July 22, 1896, Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and now King Hakon I. of Norway. She has issue.
 1. ALEXANDER, born July 2, 1903.
6. ALEXANDER, born April 6, and died April 7, 1871.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CONNECTIONS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY WITH FOREIGN ROYAL FAMILIES.

The Emperor of Germany is the King's nephew.
 The Grand Duke of Hesse " " " "
 The Duke of Coburg " " " "
 The Czar of Russia " " Queen's "
 The Tsarina of " " " King's niece.
 The Crown Prince of Greece is the Queen's nephew.
 The Crown Princess " " " King's niece.

The Crown Princess of Roumania is the King's niece.
 The King of Norway is the Queen's nephew.
 The Queen " " " " King's daughter.
 The King of Denmark is the Queen's brother.
 The Queen of Spain " " King's niece.

Further, Princes of the House of Saxe-Coburg, of which King Edward is the head, occupy the thrones of Belgium, Portugal and Bulgaria.

THE CABINET, DEC. 5, 1905.

Prime Minister: Right Honourable Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, Bart.
 First Lord of the Treasury: Right Honourable Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, Bart.
 Lord Chancellor: Right Honourable Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.
 Lord President of the Council: Right Honourable Earl of Crewe.
 Lord Privy Seal: Right Honourable Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer: Right Honourable H. H. Asquith, K.C.
 Home Secretary: Right Honourable Herbert Gladstone.
 Colonial Secretary: Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.
 Secretary for War: Right Honourable R. B. Haldane.
 Indian Secretary: Right Honourable John Morley.
 First Lord of the Admiralty: Right Honourable Lord Tweedmouth.
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland: Right Honourable Sir S. Walker, Bart.
 Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: Right Honourable A. Birrel, K.C.,
 Postmaster General: Right Honourable Sydney Buxton.
 Secretary for Scotland: Right Honourable John Sinclair.
 President Board of Trade: Right Honourable David Lloyd George.
 President Local Government Board: Right Honourable John Burns.
 President Board of Agriculture: Right Honourable Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.
 Board of Education: Right Honourable R. McKenna.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, (1818).

Ribbon: Saxon Blue with a scarlet stripe.
 Motto: "Auspicium melioris aevi."
 Chancellor: The Duke of Argyll (G.C.B.)
 100 Knights Grand Cross, (G.C.M.G.)
 300 Knights Commanders, (K.C.M.G.)
 600 Companions, (C.M.G.)
 The chapel of the order is in S. Paul's Cathedral, London.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

EUROPE—

Cyprus: Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
 Gibraltar: Sir F. W. E. F. Forester Walker, G.C.M.G.
 Malta: General Sir C. M. Clarke, G.C.B.

ASIA—Ceylon: Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G.
 Hong Kong: General Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.
 Straits Settlements: Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.
 Labuan: Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.

AFRICA—

Cape Colony: Earl of Selborne, High Commissioner.
 Natal: Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
 Orange River: Sir H. J. Gool Adams, G.C.M.G.
 Transvaal: Earl of Selborne.
 Bechuanaland:
 Basutoland: Herbt. C. Stoley, C.M.G., Commissioner.
 Rhodesia: Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., Administrator.
 Maritius: Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.
 St. Helena: Lieut. Col. H. L. Galway, C.M.G.
 Sierra Leone: Leslie Probyn, C.M.G.
 Gambia: Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
 Gold Coast: Sir John P. Rogers, K.C.M.G.
 N. Nigeria:
 S. Nigeria: Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.

AMERICA—

Bermuda: Lt. General I. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.
 Canada: Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.
 Newfoundland: Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., M.D.
 British Guiana: Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
 British Honduras: Sir E. J. E. Swayne.
 Falkland Islands: W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.
 Jamaica: Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
 Turks Islands: F. Watkins, I.S.O.
 Cayman Islands: G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.
 Bahamas: Sir Wm. Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G.
 Trinidad: Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
 Barbados: Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, K.C.M.G.
 Windward Islands: Sir R. Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G.
 Grenada: Edw. Rawle Drayton, C.M.G.
 St. Vincent: Edw. John Cameron, C.M.G.
 St. Lucia: Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G.
 Leeward Islands: Sir E. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.
 Antigua: E. St. J. Branch.
 Montserrat: Lt. Col. Davidson-Houston.
 St. Christopher and Nevis: Thos. Lawrence Roxburgh.
 Dominica: W. D. Young, C.M.G.
 Virgin Islands: R. S. Earl, M.B.

OCEANIA—

Australia: Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., Gov.-General.
 New Zealand: Lord Plunkett, K.C.V.O.
 Fiji Islands: Sir Everard Jim. Thurn, K.C.B.¹
 British New Guinea, Capt. J. R. Barton, C.M.G.

The population of the British Empire is estimated at about 428,000,000, divided as follows:

The United Kingdom:	42,000,000
Other European possessions:	454,000
Asia:	306,000,000
Africa:	36,000,000
America:	7,000,000
Oceania:	33,000,000
Total	428,454,000

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

JAMAICA.

Governor: His Excellency Sir Sidney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
 Colonial Secretary: Hon'ble. H. Clarence Bourne, C.M.G.
 Chief Justice: Sir Fielding Clark, Kt.
 Attorney General: Hon. T. B. Oughton, K.C.
 Crown Solicitor: Hon. A. W. Farquharson.
 Collector General: Hon. A. H. Miles.
 Treasurer: E. J. Andrews.
 Auditor General: Hon'ble. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.
 Superintending Medical Officer: Hon'ble. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S.
 Superintending Inspector of Schools: Hon'ble. Thos. Capper.
 Inspector General of Police: Major Kershaw.
 Postmaster of Jamaica: J. B. Lucie Smith.
 Director of Public Works: Hon'ble. Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Commissioner, Judge of the Grand Court and Government Medical Officer: His Honour G. S. S. Hirst.
 Collector, Georgetown: Arthur Bodden.
 Clerk of Courts, &c.: C. H. Collman.
 Postmistress, Georgetown: Miss G. Parsons.
 Sergt. Major of Police: J. A. Sullivan.
 Collector, Cayman Brac: H. W. Ratty.
 Collector, East End: J. Conwell Watler.
 Recorder of Deeds: J. R. Coe.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer and combines the former offices of Collector General and Treasurer. His office is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Sundays and public holidays.

Commissioner: His Honour G. S. S. Hirst.

JUDICIAL.

Judge of the Grand Court: His Honour G. S. S. Hirst.
 Clerk of Courts: C. H. Collman.

Bailiff: J. H. Sullivan.

Law Agents: J. J. Bird, T. Coe, C. J. H. Goring, F. N. Lambert, E. Parsons, A. J. Roberts, J. S. Webster.

Notaries Public: A. J. Roberts, J. S. Webster.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

John Henning Wm. S. Ryan Edmund Parsons
 Edward Henry Foster Waide Taylor Foster James S. Webster
 Wm. Mearns Coe Robt. Coe Wood Jas. Edridge Hunter
 James Bodden W. Conwell Watler H. W. Ratty
 A. E. Panton A. Crighton W. Farrington

The Grand Court sits twice yearly, in February and August. (For actual dates see the Calendar).

There is an appeal from this Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The following is a return of the work done for three years:—

Year.	Petty Sessions.	Petty Court.	Grand Court, Criminal.	Grand Court, Civil.
1904-05	42	28	3	16
1905-06	35	33	2	14
1906-07	19	46	7	7

LEGISLATIVE BODY STYLED THE "JUSTICES AND VESTRY."

This body is composed of the Justices of the Peace and elect-vestry men, in all 42 members, the Commissioner being Chairman. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. The statutory meeting is held on the third Wednesday in September, when the estimates for the following year are passed and other Legislative matters considered. The election of vestry men takes place every two years, the next election being in August, 1908.

For Justices of the Peace see under "Judicial."

VESTRY MEN.

Georgetown.
C. J. H. Goring
Thomas Coe
H. O. Merren
Malcolm McTaggart
A. J. Roberts

Prospect.
Denham Bush
Darling Watler
Lawrance Thompson
Wm. Thos. Watler
Herbert L. Coe

West Bay
Elmslie Ebanks
Philip Ebanks
Timothy Ebanks

Clerk of the Vestry: C. H. Collman.

Bodden Town.
Wm. L. Powell
Henry H. Thompson
Nunes Stewart
Edgar J. Lyons
Alfred Connor

North Side.
Alfred Ebanks
Willbanks Miller

East End.
Abne Welcome
Cleophas Watler
Anthony Connolly

Lesser Caymans
James Edward Scott
Henry F. Hewitt
J. S. Foster
Joseph Merton

LAWS PASSED IN 1906.

1. A Law to allow and confirm certain expenditure in 1904-05
2. The Georgetown Market Law.
3. The Appropriation Law, 1906-07.
4. The Juvenile Offenders' Law.
5. The Cattle Trespass Law.
6. Appeal Regulation Law.
7. The East End Light Law.
8. A Law to allow and confirm certain expenditure in 1905-06
9. The Stamp Duty Law.
10. A Law to repeal Laws 2 of 1902, 5 of 1903 and 2 of 1904.
11. The Pound Law.

LAWS PASSED IN 1907.

1. Government Savings Bank Law.
2. North Sound Pier Law.
3. Police Law.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Collector, George Town: Arthur Bodden.
Asst. Collector, Georgetown: C. H. Collman.
Collector, East End: J. Conwell Watler.
Collector, Cayman Brac: H. W. Rutty.

Very little business is done however at East End; Georgetown and Cayman Brac being responsible for the collection of the greater part of the Customs duties. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on everything imported into the Dependency with the following extra duties on:

Beer	..	4½d	per	gallon
Spirits	4s	..	"	"
Wines	1s	6d	"	"

The following table shows the value of the Imports during the last three years:

1904-1905	...	£20,840	0	0
1905-1906	...	£23,820	0	0
1906-1907	...	£28,000	0	0

The only export duty is on coconuts, which pay 1s per thousand; from this source there was collected in

1905-1906, £77 18s 10d.
1906-1907.

Internal Taxation, very mild indeed, is as follows:

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60).....	6s.
Horses.	}
Cattle.	
Asses.	
Mules.	
Dogs.	6d.
Balling Vessels under 50 Tons.	5s. 0d.
" " " 100 "	7s. 6d.
" " over 100 "	10s. 0d.
Boats and Canoes.	6d.

Summs received from Internal Taxation:

1904-1905	-	£266	5	6	1905-1906	-	£278	7	1½
					1906-1907.	-	£220	0	0

Licenses. Spirit licenses only are issued. £10 per annum Beer, Wines and Tobacco may be sold without a license. The revenue from this source is very small indeed. Two licences only were issued in the year 1906-1907.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery. Regular steamship communication would soon remedy this.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and shipbuilding.

The chief *exports* are:

1. Turtle—This is dealt with at length by Mr. F. N. Lambert.
2. Hawks bill, turtle shell.
3. Rope.
4. Cattle and horses.
5. Dried skins.
6. Logwood.
7. Coconuts.
8. Conch pearls.
9. Conch shells.

The total value of the exports in
 1904-1905, was £11,940 14s 0d
 1905-1906- " £15,204 9s 6d
 1906-1907 " "

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact that many of the schooners built here are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

The exportation of cattle and horses is falling off considerably, and will probably be less next year than for some years previously. The long drought of 1907 is to a great extent accountable for this. A good business in the exportation of poultry and eggs to Jamaica might with little difficulty and expenditure of capital be worked up.

Fruit is occasionally exported to the Southern States by sailing vessels, but bad packing and long voyages (chiefly, however the former) account for so many losses, it is doubtful if the business as run at present shows much profit. If the fruit were properly packed there is no reason why it should not stand a voyage of a week to a fortnight in the Gulf of Mexico as well as in other parts of the world.

THE POST OFFICE.

There are Post Offices at Georgetown, East End, and Cayman Brac, but the bulk of the Postal business is done at Georgetown.

Postmistress: Georgetown, Miss G. Parsons.
 Postmaster: East End, W. Conwell Watler.
 Postmaster: Cayman Brac, H. W. Ratty.

The mails are despatched and received at irregular intervals by the fishing schooners to and from Jamaica and the Southern States of America.

Previous to 1890 there were no postal facilities whatsoever; the inhabitants had their letters addressed to friends in Jamaica and when opportunities offered, these friends sent them on to the Cayman Islands. Though some opposed the introduction of a postal service as a most unnecessary luxury, the majority of the people now grumble at the irregular arrival and despatch of the mails. Money orders and British and Jamaica postal orders are issued and cashed at the Georgetown office.

There are seven denominations of stamps issued by the Government of the Cayman Islands, viz.:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 5s.,

this being the third issue. The second issue consisted of five denominations, viz.:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 1s.,

whilst the first issue consisted of two denominations only, viz $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Stamps of the first and second issues fetch large prices among stamp dealers and collectors.

The following table shows the amount of business transacted during the three last years:

YEAR.	Letters Despatched.	Letters Received.	Money Orders Issued.	Money Orders Cashed.	Foreign Mails Despatched.	Stamps Sold.	Postal Orders and Commissions.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
1904-05	4,935	6,636	£740	£421	42	£280	£15	£12	£307	£73
1905-06.	10,490	13,830	£1,327	£595	60	£260	£20	£2	£282	£88
* 1906-07.	5,706	9,637	£2,731	£904	£805	£80

* These Statistics refer only to Georgetown.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letters to the United Kingdom and British Colonies:

1d. per ounce or part of an ounce.

To foreign countries 2½d. per half ounce.

Newspapers and printed matter ½d. per 2 ounces.

Parcels under 3 lbs. 1s.

" " 7 lbs. 2s.

" " 11 lbs. 3s.

Registration fee for letters or parcels, 2d.

The Post Offices are open daily from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

POLICE AND PRISONS.

These two departments have recently been amalgamated and thereby a great saving will be effected and efficiency increased.

Sergt. Major of Police :—J. A. Sullivan

The Force at present consists of two Police Constables and eight District Constables in addition to the Sergeant Major, but as revenue appears to permit, the police constables will be increased in number. The police constables are required to perform Postal, Customs and other duties as the Commissioner from time to time shall direct.

The gaol at Georgetown being very old and ill-adapted for present requirements. A new gaol has been erected in Elgin Avenue.

There are throughout the Dependency one or two small places which in the past were used as gaols but within recent years no convicts being forthcoming they have been to all interests and purposes closed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this head, there is very little expenditure, not because it is not necessary, but because the money is not available. There is no Storekeeper, these duties being performed by the Collector of Customs. The P. W. Store is in Elgin Avenue

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department, like many of the others being underpaid owing to lack of Revenue in years gone past, has never been able to induce medical men to remain long in the Dependency. From time to time medical men have been appointed Government Medical Officers, but small salary and poor fees for private practice have been the cause of each one leaving after a few month's residence in Georgetown. To overcome this difficulty,

in 1907, Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of Jamaica, appointed a Medical man Commissioner, who should receive the salary of the combined office.

Government Medical Officer.—G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.

There is a Dispensary at Georgetown open daily from 9 to 10 a.m., except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Dispenser:—Cyril Coe.

LIGHTHOUSE.

Three lights have recently been erected in the Dependency.

1. Georgetown: Keeper, Daniel Sims.
2. East End: “
3. Cayman Brac “

Though none can be called “Lighthouses,” as they are lamps at the top of masts, each gives a light capable of being seen 12 miles out at sea. The coast round the islands is very dangerous, and the inhabitants have a most unenviable reputation as wreckers, but the establishment of these lights should be sufficient to abolish for good this evil report.

In order to keep up the lights a Port Due of 1d per ton on vessels entering any of the ports of the Dependency is charged.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are four offices in the Dependency.

1. Georgetown: W. H. McTaggart, Registrar.
2. East End: W. Conwell Watler, “
3. Cayman Brac: H. W. Ruddy, “
4. Bodden Town: Mrs. L. M. Hunter “

REGISTERED IN 1905-1906.

Births: 114 or 22.4 per mil.
Deaths: 57 or 11.4 per mil.

MARRIAGE LAW.

Marriages are usually contracted at a very early age and unfortunately there is a good deal of intermarrying.—

Marriage Officer: A. E. Panton, Georgetown.

MARRIAGES.

1905-1906	-	-	-	42
1906-1907	-	-	-	

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

- No. 1. Dist. Grand Cayman, Arthur Bodden.
- “ 2. “ “ “ A. E. Panton.
- “ 3. “ Cayman Brac, H. W. Ruddy.

LLOYDS AGENT.

Grand Cayman: W. N. Cochran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Norway: W. N. Cochran, Vice Consul.
Sweden: W. Eden, Vice Consul.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.

No. of cattle etc., slaughtered and sold in the market.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Cattle	68	96	107
Pigs	13	17	28
Sheep or Goats	-	-	9
Turtle	67	121	92

Keeper: J. L. Sullivan, Georgetown.

SCALE OF MARKET FEES.

For carcasses of beast weighing under 100 lbs. per quarter,	Is.
“ “ “ “ “ over “ “ “ “	Is. 6d.
“ “ “ pig “	9
“ “ “ sheep “	6
“ “ “ turtle “	9

The revenue received from this source for the year 1906-1907 being £

ROADS.

There are about forty miles of road in Grand Cayman, and fifteen in the lesser Caymans. The roads are for the most part narrow (not exceeding 12 feet wide) and flat but very pretty, the luxuriant growth of the Almond and other trees making a good shade. More roads are in course of construction. Elgin Avenue and Mary Street in Georgetown have recently been opened.

Inspectors of Roads,	}	A. Bodden,
		W. Conwell Watler,
		H. W. Ruddy.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The Law establishing a Savings Bank in the Dependency has only recently been passed and has not yet been put into operation. It is hoped however the Bank will be opened before the close of the year.

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY.

Clerk:—J. H. Sullivan.

Single Graves, Adults 4s. Children 3s.

Burying Lots, £2.

The Cemetery was opened in 1900.

GRAND CAYMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR WOMEN.

Patron: His Honour G. S. S. HIRST.

This Society was founded on May 16, 1907, to provide allowances during sickness and at death for members. There are at present members.

All females between the ages of 17 and 50 are eligible for membership provided they are of good moral character and suffer from no constitutional disease.

The benefits are as follows:

Ten shillings a week during the first 13 weeks of illness and five shillings a week during the second 13 weeks. £5 payable at death. Benefits commence six months after joining.

All further particulars will be supplied by the Honorary Secretary, Miss Amy Bodden, Georgetown.

BENEVOLENT HALL, GEORGETOWN.

It is proposed as soon as funds permit to erect in Georgetown, a Hall containing Reading Room, Lending Library, Club Room, and Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Benevolent Societies.

A site has already been offered free.

The proceeds of the Exhibition and Bazaar on December 19, 1907, will be devoted to this purpose and any profits derived from the sale of this Handbook will be credited to the same cause.

It is estimated that at least £120 will be required for the purpose.

Donations, great or small, will be gratefully received by Miss Amy Bodden, Hon. Secretary, Women's Benevolent Society and Mrs. Hirst, Georgetown.

At present there is not in the Cayman Islands a Reading Room, or Concert Hall of any description, and it is estimated that the erection of such a hall as is proposed will be of great social benefit to the younger generation at least.

S.S. "OTERI."

Monthly Service between Kingston and Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

Agent:—Georgetown, Edmund Parsons.

" Kingston, E. A. H. Haggart.

" Santiago de Cuba, Bravvo and Porro.

PART II.**NOTES ON CAYMAN ISLANDS.**

The Cayman Islands, forming a Dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti and called "Las Tortugas." Turtle abounded around the coasts till within quite recent years, so that when Columbus visited the islands they probably were very numerous hence the name "Las Tortugas." The origin of the name "Cayman" appears somewhat obscure. Had the islands ever been occupied by the Spaniards the origin might have been Spanish, but the Spaniards do not appear to have ever settled on them. Grand Cayman resembles very closely an alligator so it is possible the name was derived from this resemblance, "Cayman" being another name for alligator.

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "Treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast. Tradition records numerous instances of coins having been found in great or small quantities but as recently as 1903 a large number of gold and silver Spanish coins were unearthed at Pedro bearing dates in the seventeenth century. The pirates usually selected caves near the seashore having a long and tortuous entrance in which to deposit their spoil. Many of these caves are now filled up with sand, so that it becomes more and more difficult each year to locate "likely spots," in fact the most recent "finds" have all been by accident.

During General D'Oyley's Government of Jamaica, measures were taken for the protection of the islands, and the pirates on account of occasional visits from ships of war left and settled on the shores of the Mississippi in North America, but no attempt was made to colonise the islands till 1734 when Daniel Campbell, John Middleton, and Mary Campbell, took out a patent of land in Jamaica for all the land on the northside of Grand Cayman. None of these names are now extant. The next patents were taken out in 1741 by Mrs. Mary Bodden, William Foster, Murray Crymble & Sam Spofforth. Of these names Bodden and Foster still remain.

Unlike other West Indian Islands the majority of the people are white, or very nearly so. This is in all probability due to two facts—Firstly: When patents of lands were granted to people in the early eighteenth century, they were compelled to

bring to the island of Grand Cayman with them white people as well as slaves. It is just possible also that when these pioneers arrived on the island they found a number of stray pirates, who being left by their confederates and finding other white people coming, settled down quietly with them.

Secondly: English vessels were often wrecked on the coast of Grand Cayman and the white sailors finding so many other white inhabitants decided to "take up a claim" and remain. Also sailors wrecked off the coasts of Cuba and Jamaica often came and settled in Grand Cayman.

Surnames now representing these hardy mariners are:—

HENNING, a native of Greenoch, Scotland, wrecked on the Coast of Cuba about 1840, and brought to Grand Cayman by another sailing vessel.

CHISHOLM, A native of Scotland and wrecked on the coast of Cuba, in 1846.

MILLER, a native of Montreal, Canada, shipwrecked off the coast of Cuba, about 1850 and brought to Grand Cayman by another vessel.

ARCH, a native of Stratford on Avon, and for some years in the service of the Honble. East India Company, shipwrecked on the Coast of Cuba on the British vessel "Woodstock" in 1853, and saved by the Georgetown schooner "Star."

KIRKECONNEL WM., a native of Scotland wrecked at the same time and place as Mr. Henning.

These surnames are now well represented in the Dependency. Other surnames, now well represented, which show the British origin of the people are:

JACKSON: James Sherar Jackson, came from the county of Westmoreland, England, in or about the year 1807.

COE: James Goodchild Coe, a native of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, England, born in 1769, came here from Jamaica to which island he had sailed as a cabin boy in 1781 or 1782.

BODDEN: Mrs. Mary Bodden took a patent of land in 1738 and settled at Bodden Town. Many of the Boddens now living on the island of Grand Cayman claim no relationship with one another, but there appears to be no record of any other Bodden having come to the island, so it is more than probable they are all descendants of Mrs. Mary Bodden. The name is probably a West Indian modification of the surnames Bawdon or Bowden.

EDEN: Eden emigrated from Devizes, Wiltshire, England, in and though he left only two sons when he died in the surname is now very well represented.

WATLER: Stephen Watler came to Grand Cayman about 1750 from Jamaica, where he is said to have been a soldier. He was a Scotchman.

PARSONS: Wm. Parsons arrived from Jamaica about 1750. He married, leaving three sons, James, William and George. The descendants of James and William are now fairly numerous.

WOOD: From Sligo, Ireland.

WEBSTER: John Webster was a native of Yorkshire, England, from whence he is said to have gone to Jamaica and later to Grand Cayman. He died at Bodden Town, in Jan. 1805, aged 73 years. He married one Elizabeth Bodden, daughter of "Governor" Wm. Bodden.

The climate of the Cayman Islands for the most part is healthy, but after the rains set in in May or June there are cases of malarial fever of a mild nature. Unfortunately there are at present very few cisterns for the collection of rain water, and consequently after a drought of any length of time the people are driven to drinking water from the wells, which is frequently contaminated with decaying animal and vegetable matter and brings in its train various forms of Enteritis. More cisterns are in course of construction, and it is to be hoped that in the course of a few years Enteritis from the cause above stated will entirely disappear.

Sanitation has been sadly neglected in the past. Bodies have been buried in close proximity to dwelling houses, and wells sunk within a few yards of the graves. Burial, however is now only allowed in the Public Cemetery, so this source of danger to the public health cannot be continued.

The houses are practically all built of wood or lime and wood, or both. For the greater part they are airy and commodious, though cases of overcrowding are by no means uncommon.

There are practically no "tropical" diseases. Yellow Fever was once introduced into the island, but after claiming one or two victims it died out. Small-pox too was introduced, but though very few indeed of the inhabitants are vaccinated, such stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease were adopted, that it very soon disappeared.

Diphtheria is said to have been brought into the island some 14 or 15 years ago, but it is very doubtful whether the disease was diphtheria as known to European practitioners. At all events it was quickly stamped out.

Measles became epidemic about 5 years ago, and chicken pox occurs now and again. Both these diseases were introduced from the United States. On the whole it may be said the

islands are exceedingly healthy as is evidenced by the great ages to which some of the inhabitants live. The islands have, of course, their seasons of sickness but these are few and far between, and of short duration.

The inhabitants both black and white are tall, well built men and women, and the strenuous life to which they are accustomed has made them robust and hardy. The men are great travelers, but the women rarely leave the islands, and when they do it is usually for no longer a journey than to Jamaica and back.

The death rate is only 11 per 1000 living, while the birth rate is 22 per thousand. One would naturally expect the population to be rapidly increasing, but this is not the case. The present population of the Dependency is estimated to be 6000. The males emigrate to the United States and other places in search of work, returning at long or short intervals to visit their relatives and friends. Unfortunately it is deeply rooted in the minds of the people that there is "nothing for them to do here," so they go abroad, in fact they grow up with this idea so embedded in their minds that it is next to impossible to eradicate it. If all the resources of the islands were utilised there would be no necessity for emigration for many years to come. Like so many other places the people look upon the staple industry of the islands as the only industry they have to rely upon, whereas all around them they see provided by Nature many means of livelihood, which at present are scorned and despised, and counted of no avail.

No attempt appears to have been made previous to September 1905 to record wind, rain, temperature etc., and then only rain records were taken. Recently an anemometer, and other meteorological instruments have been procured so that in future more perfect records will be kept.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
January	...	2.17	6.0
February	...	3.26	2.80
March	...	1.39	0.22
April	...	7.97	0.93
May	...	15.0	1.14
June	...	13.90	15.58
July	...	7.93	2.12
August	...	5.49	6.26
September	...	4.15	8.32
October	...	2.49	5.76
November	...	4.75	7.26
December	...	10.13	1.59
Total	...	21.52	81.04

Thunderstorms occur during the summer months and sometimes are severe. In May, 1907, a woman was killed at Bodden Town by lightning, and some years ago at Pedro a large stone house was struck and one or two of the occupants killed. Beyond these instances little or no damage results from the storms. Hurricanes and cyclones occur at intervals during the "hurricane months" July to October. The dates of the most disastrous storms being

September, 1751	August, 1735	October, 1812
August, 1836	(one occurred also in June, in 1836)	
October, 1846	October, 1875	August 11th, 1903.

Of these the most severe were probably the 1785 and 1846 hurricanes,

The following table by the Royal Geographical Society shows the distribution of hurricanes during the year in the West Indies during a period of 300 years:

Jan., 5	Feb., 7	Mar., 11	Apr., 6	May, 5	June, 10
July, 42	Aug., 96	Sep., 80	Oct., 69	Nov., 17	Dec., 7.
Total: 355.					

From November to April it is cool and healthy but from May to October the heat is sometimes very great and oppressive; mosquitoes abound at intervals during these months and are a torment to man and beast, making life almost unbearable.

The island of Grand Cayman is 17 miles in length and 7 miles wide at its greatest width, and is for the most part rocky, though many acres of good loamy earth are under cultivation. Yams, cassava, bananas, plantains, and practically all tropical and sub-tropical vegetables, grow with great luxuriance. The citrus order of fruits abound; oranges, limes, shaddocks, citrons, lemons, guavas, are to be found in almost every garden and growing wild in uncultivated plots. The guava is so abundant that many tons rot yearly on the ground. The same in less degree may be said of the other fruits. Beyond preserving a few pounds for local consumption, no attempt is made to utilise the surplus. Mangos, breadfruit, alligator pears, varieties of plums, Cape gooseberry, sapadillos, and many other varieties of fruit trees, are to be seen growing haphazard without care or cultivation everywhere. The almond tree was introduced about thirty years ago, the first tree on the island being planted at Prospect by the late Mr. W. Eden. The climate and soil evidently suit it as now the tree is to be seen anywhere and everywhere.

The cocoanut a few years ago, grew all around the coast and brought in a substantial income to the inhabitants. A disease, bud rot, breaking out among the trees in a few years destroyed practically every tree on the island. Carelessness in preventing

the spread of the disease, and laziness in adopting an active and persistent treatment for its cure, has resulted in the loss of many thousands of pounds to the people. Whilst every one bemoans this loss only one person here and there makes any effort to make it good.

The palm thatch, from the unopened tops of which, rope-baskets, hats, etc., are made, grows abundantly in sandy soil all over the island. The tree in addition to being useful is when young very ornamental.

Mahogany grows in the rocky parts of the island and is used in shipbuilding and housebuilding. There is not sufficient for export.

Logwood, fustic and iron wood, all grow freely, the two former being exported, but the latter used locally for housebuilding and other work for which a strong and rot resisting wood is required.

Ferns, orchids, (some varieties of which are not found elsewhere) grow with great luxuriance, the one among the rocks, and the other on trees.

Members of the "Agave" family, Sisal and Manilla, grow with great luxuriance. It is no uncommon thing to see a man uprooting large fully formed plants of both these varieties and with much expenditure of labour, casting them into the sea or piling them up in heaps to burn. From both a very tenacious fibre can be obtained and exported, and thus give remunerative employment to a few of the young men who now go abroad.

It is estimated there are about 1200 head of cattle on the island and 200 horses. The cattle are bred chiefly for meat and not as dairy cattle, they live on guinea grass which grows abundantly and on a very creditable lot. The local price of a beast is from £4 to £5.

A very sturdy hard working breed of pony is reared on the island. He is after the "Forest" type of pony but from one to two hands higher. He lives practically on nothing but guinea grass and fetches from £4 to £5.

Pigs abound everywhere. They resemble greatly the Berkshire breed, but grow much quicker. They live on grass, and fruit (chiefly guavas and bread-fruit). No return of the number of pigs has been made, but they probably exceed 1500 in number. A pig fetches in the local market 6d a lb up to 20 lbs and 4½d a lb over that weight. Goats at one time were more plentiful than they are now. Many people have given up keeping them on account of their destructive habits, but even now there are probably over 200 on the island. The local price is 5s. to 10s. each.

There are no sheep.

Fowls are kept by everybody, but there is no breed recognizable in them. An attempt is being made to introduce Black Orpington blood in the hope of improving the strain. Eggs cost 1s for 24 and fowls fetch from 3d to 4½d a lb.

Two rabbits were brought from Nicaragua a few years ago and let loose on the island. They are now so abundant they have become in some parts a pest. They are much larger than the English wild rabbit, but otherwise exactly resemble him.

Wild birds abound all over the island. Ducks are to be shot in great numbers on the swamps in the middle of the island. Green parrots live for the most part on the north side where the mango trees are most plentiful, and can be bought in large or small quantities during the summer months, for a shilling each. They become wonderfully tame and talk as well as an African Grey Parrot.

Around the coast varieties of fish are caught, but fish is not abundant, in fact compared with other West Indian Islands, it is scarce. The local price is 2d a lb. King Fish in the Spring, (sometimes caught in great numbers). Barracouta, Grouper, Yellow tail, Hog Fish, Porgie, Snapper and Jack, all the year round are the most usual kinds offered for sale. Of these Barracouta and Yellow Tail occasionally poison the eater and by many people are never admitted to their houses.

Cray fish abound and are caught in great numbers. A cray fish weighing 3 to 4 lbs. in the local market, will fetch 3d. to 6d. according to the supply.

Turtle is by no means as plentiful as it was in the days of Columbus. The local supply comes from the islands off the coast of Nicaragua and is dealt with in another chapter.

The conch is plentiful on the north side, and forms a staple food of one class of the people. It is cooked in various ways, but "curried" it forms a dish not to be despised.

The canning of turtle and cray fish locally (and possibly also curried conchs) would form a very valuable industry. Negotiations are now in progress and it is hoped before long such a canning factory will be in operation.

It should be stated that occasionally pink pearls are found in the conch. The best of these are shipped to Jamaica or the Southern States, where they fetch large prices if of good colour. Locally the pearls can be bought for a few shillings.

The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or turtlers. There are no manufacturers on the islands, and little or no other means of livelihood than going to sea. A few make a living out of their land under cultivation, (and this would easily find employment for many more),

others make a living in the shipbuilding trade chiefly as carpenters, while others live on the profits from a store or stores they may be interested in. As, has been said before, the tendency of the majority is to say "no living can be made here," so go to the Southern States and work there in stores, or as clerks, or as sailors on American vessels, remitting home to relatives or friends a portion of their wages at regular intervals. In fact it is probable that more than £1,000 a year is remitted to these islands from Caymanians in the Southern States, so it would appear that this system is of benefit to the islands. It is, however, of distinct disadvantage, for whilst these men are earning money abroad the land from which they might make a living is running to waste, and the industries they might establish with the little capital they take abroad with them are lost to the islands. Thus with their labour and capital, they help to enrich a foreign country and to an extent ignore the demands of their own home.

With perseverance and steady industry cotton might be made to pay and find a means of livelihood for many of those who now go abroad.

A private company has recently started the manufacture of aerated waters in Georgetown, and there appears every prospect of success. Beyond this there is little or no business enterprise, though the openings for other things are numerous.

Shipbuilding finds employment for a few, chiefly carpenters, but few ships are built and what are built are small. Statistics and further information on this subject will be found on another page. At one time the women made Guava Jelly which was exported to Honduras and Nicaragua where it found ready sale at good prices, but this has been given up.

The staple industry of the Islands viz. : turtling, is dealt with separately by Mr. Lambert.

Various seeds, "coral bean," "liquorice seeds" etc., etc., might be worked up into necklaces and curtains as in Jamaica by women and girls, but unfortunately the women as a class appear to have little desire to improve their condition either socially or financially.

The historical features of the islands are few indeed.

In Georgetown there is an old fort, or rather the remains of one.

Tradition says the Cayman Islanders used this but shortly after the colonisation of the island as a rendezvous on the approach of buccaneers and on one or two occasions would-be marauders were beaten off. Two of the old guns used in this fort now decorate the base of the flagstaff at the Commissioner's house.

At Pedro near Bodden Town is the shell of a large store house built by a Mrs. Eden in the slave days. Inside this house is a

prison where disobedient slaves were confined and doubtless submitted to the usual treatment each was said to deserve in those days. The house was struck by lightning in 1877 and set on fire. One woman and many cattle and fowls near were killed. Since then it has never been repaired and occupied. It stands out as a prominent landmark between Bodden Town and Grove Town.

At Spotts in front of a property now owned by Messrs. Crighton Bros., and some 100 yds. from the beach, is a low and long pile of rocks said to have been brought up by a tidal wave following the disastrous hurricane of 1846. A similar row and much longer in length, but only a yard or two from the sea, is to be seen between Savannah and Pedro.

A few of the old inhabitants of the island did all they could to preserve the history of their time by writing diaries, but in practically every case these diaries have been lost in hurricanes, so many interesting facts are now gone for ever from the ken of man.

Wrecks innumerable have occurred around the island of Grand Cayman, and in days past the islanders acquired a name none too enviable as "wreckers," but those days are gone, and no Caymanian of the present day would dream of tolerating the practices tradition has assigned to the inhabitants of a hundred years ago.

There is to be seen running through the whole length of the island a "crack" in the rock, said to be the result of an Earthquake. Though occasional shocks have been felt, there is no record of an earthquake of such severity as to cause such a crack in the earth. In the grounds around the Commissioner's house are to be seen two places where the crack measures from 20 inches to 2 feet in width at the surface but tapers down within a foot or eighteen inches to about 3 inches. In the centre of the island this crack is so large and deep in one place that boys amuse themselves throwing stones down it and listening to the "rumbling" noise made before they hear a "splash." Attempts have frequently been made to measure the depth, but the "line" has always given out before striking the bottom. The earthquake causing this "crack" must have taken place long before the islands were inhabited, otherwise tradition would have recorded it.

In each town in the island of Grand Cayman there is a "Court House"; all are old but without interest from any point of view. The Government Buildings at Georgetown are also without interest. This year (1907) a large and commodious residence has been erected for the Commissioner. The new residence, equipped with all modern conveniences, has been built under the direction and guidance of Messrs. E. Parsons and Thos. Coe, and is a model of what a house in the Cayman Islands should be.

In this connection the following extract from *The Jamaica Almanack* for 1839, will be of interest.

GRAND CAYMANAS.

Custos Rotularum, etc., Hon. James Coe, jnr.

Magistrates, Wm. Page, Nathaniel V. B. Glover, Wm. Eden, jun. *Jas. Minott, jun., *Rev. T. C. Sharpe, *J. R. Hulme, Sam. Parsons, J. W. Hunter, Richard Phelan, Thomas S. Watler, Esqrs.

United States Vice-Consul, N. U. B. Glover, Esq.

Spanish Vice-Consul, Jas. Coe, sen., Esq.

MILITIA.

Colonel, Samuel Parsons, Dec. 2, 1837.

Major, James W. Hunter, April 24, 1838.

Georgetown Company.

Capt. Wm. Jas. Bodden.

Lieut. Rich. Phelan, 26, April, '38.

Ens. Jas. E. Parsons, 25, " "

Bodden Town.

Capt. Jno. Michael Webster, 25,

Lieut. Jas. Coe, jun., 27, April, '38.

Ens. Jas. H. Wood, 24, " "

Prospect.

Capt. T. S. Watler, Dec. '33.

Lieut. John T. Jackson, Nov.

Ens. Jas. S. Jackson, 26 April, '38.

Southwest Sound.

Capt. Wm. Hartstowe.

Lieut. Wm. Eden, jun. 23, April, '38.

Ens. John Goodhew, 27, April, '38.

West Bay.

Capt. Thos. L. Thompson 24, April, '38.

Lieut. W. Brown, 24, Ap., '38

En. W. Bodden, jun., 28, " "

Acting Adjutant.

Lieut. Wm. Eden, jun.

Deputy Judge Advocate.

Nathaniel Glover.

The Militia appears to have been disbanded about the year 1840.

Among the Magistrates the names of Page, Glover, Minot Sharpe, Hulme and Phelan, do not now exist.

PAGE: Mr. Page died leaving no male issue, he is represented through a daughter by the Arch family.

GLOVER: Mr. N. U. B. Glover, a native of Boston, U.S.A., arrived in Grand Cayman on the schooner *Harmony* about 1832. He married, but had issue only two children, a boy and a girl. The boy died in youth.

Those marked * are non-resident.

MINOT: No information concerning this non-resident magistrate is forthcoming.

SHARPE: Rev. T. C. Sharpe was a curate of Westmoreland parish, Jamaica, who apparently visited Grand Cayman in a religious capacity—*vide* Mr. Redpath's article on "The Churches of Cayman."

HULME: Mr. J. R. Hulme appears to have been a solicitor in Jamaica.

PHELAN: Mr. Richard Phelan is said to have been an Irishman. He built a large stone house in Georgetown, married and had children, but his name has not been carried beyond his own generation.

The Island of Grand Cayman was first "settled" in 1734, but at the time of the settlement, no provision appears to have been made for the Government of the Dependency. Thus, we find in the early days, men styling themselves "Governors." The first of these was a man called Cartwright. His name has now entirely disappeared, as indeed it is well it has, if half the barbarous acts tradition assigns to him be true. The Northern point of Hawkstye Bay is said to have been the scene of many an execution for purely personal motives. He was apparently an unscrupulous, cruel, unmerciful, and barbarous man. He was succeeded, but when neither tradition nor records show, by a "Governor" William Bodden, who lived at Bodden Town. "Governor" Bodden's memory is cherished as much as Cartwright's memory is despised. His successor was a "Governor," Drayton. Mr. Drayton is said to have been an Irishman of very genial manners, and who was greatly esteemed by the people. He married at Georgetown one Janette Dolby, whose father John Dolby, was reputed to be wealthy, and whose wealth passed to Mr. Drayton. Mr. Drayton lived at White Hall, and died there at the age of 102 years, leaving no male issue. He lies buried at White Hall.

On November 24, 1823, James Coe, sen., a Justice of the Peace was, by the Duke of Manchester, then Governor of Jamaica appointed "Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Peace, for the Island of the Grand Caymanas." Jas. Coe, sen., died on September 11, 1839, but was succeeded before this date, as *Custos Rotularum* by his son James Coe, jun. Unfortunately the records referring to the actual appointments were lost in the 1876 hurricane. James Coe, jun. resigned about 1855 and was succeeded by Hon'ble Wm. Eden, who held office till his death on September 17, 1879. After Mr. Eden's death, there appears to have been a change as Mr. Webster of Bodden Town administered the affairs of the Island not as *Custos*, but as Senior Justice of the Peace. In 1888 His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, then Governor of Jamaica, paid a visit to the Dependency, the

result of which was the appointment of Hon'ble Edmund Parsons, a Justice of the Peace, as Custos. Mr. Parsons continued in office till the Constitution was again somewhat changed by the appointment on August 22, 1898 of His Honour F. S. Sanguinetti, I. S. O., as "Commissioner of the Cayman Islands". Mr. Sanguinetti held office till his death, on October 25, 1906. He was succeeded by His Honour G. S. S. Hirst, M.B., on March 16, 1907, who now holds the office; the Government being administered in the interval by C. H. Yorke Slader Esquire, Barrister at Law, Clerk of the Courts at Clarendon, Jamaica.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

(BY REV. THOS. REDPATH.)

Education in the Cayman Islands has had what might be called the general stages known in other lands although it has not yet reached the goal of full Government support and control. From what I have been told by the old people I may give the following rough sketch of the early days:—

During the hundred years that elapsed between the settlement of the Island and the abolition of slavery, the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic was practically confined to the families of the slave owners, here and there perhaps a valued slave under a good master may have received some instruction in the same subject. After the emancipation many of the slaves who were now free, valued education highly and made sacrifices to give their children a little education. Ship-wrecked sailors came and dwelt in the Island and often opened schools in the different districts which were kept up sometimes for a year or two. The first trained teacher was a native of the Island, who had been trained in Jamaica by the London Missionary Society and at the old Mico College, J. Jarret Wood, who became one of the Inspectors in Jamaica. Mr. Wood came to the Island as a teacher in 1844 and opened a school in Bodden Town. In 1846 when the Presbyterian Mission commenced, the Pioneer, Rev. Jas. Elmslie appointed him to Georgetown, but he was in a short time forced to give up the school for want of support and returned to Bodden Town where he reports that in 1851 he had 95 scholars, of whom 35 were able to read the Scriptures and 25 were learning arithmetic. The fees were: 3d, 6d and 9d per week, paid mostly in labour and provisions. The teachers salary being very precarious, a substantial grant for education was at last given by the Mission Board of our Church, then the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Mr. Wood gave up the school in 1854 and after him came Mr. Drummond, a native of Jamaica, who afterwards became a Minister of the Jamaica Church, and Mr. David Grant in 1864. These were both stationed after each other in Bodden Town. Mr. F. S. McTaggart and Mr. Panton came over from the Montego Bay Academy, the

first being appointed to the School in Georgetown, which position he held from about 1862 to 1888.

Mr. Panton first kept school in Prospect and then was transferred to Bodden Town after the death of Mr. Grant, he held the position of teacher there for some years, afterwards removing to Georgetown; at the time Mr. McTaggart resigned the school Mr. Panton was appointed in his place and held this position until his death in 1897. Meanwhile Mr. Henry Hislop, who also came from Montego Bay, removed from Prospect to Bodden Town as teacher and remained there until his death, after that his widow carried on a little private school and for some time a ship-wrecked sailor kept school under my predecessor, the Rev. S. L. Martin.

On my arrival here in 1896 there were only a few small classes held by girls and by Mrs. Hislop where a few were taught the elements. In 1897 I built a school house at Bodden Town and engaged Mr. and Mrs. Lyon as teachers; they carried on the school until about 18 months ago. It was on the whole, very successful. When the Government passed the first Education Bill in 1902 the school was in a flourishing condition with about 120 on the roll and between 80 and 90 in average attendance. The fees were 3d a week and the income of the school was about £36 a year.

When the Government measure broke down in 1904, the school failed financially, instead of £36 the fees fell to about £10, though the attendance was as good as ever.

I have thus in the short compass of this paper given a rapid review of the history of education in the two chief districts. In other districts a little was attempted, some who had a knowledge of reading taught the children to read.

The Church Sunday School up to my coming was used in different districts as a place wherein to give instruction in reading, and you would see little children with their A. B. C. Books in their hands, spelling out their lessons. Some teachers could read but not write and so their pupils could only read.

In Bodden Town to-day, there are very few under 30 who cannot read and write and the same might be said of Georgetown, but in other districts a larger proportion are illiterate.

Mr. MacDermot, the Editor of the JAMAICA TIMES, was for a long time the teacher in West Bay, he left in 1896.

One thing that impresses itself on one as one considers this history, is that as a rule, unless there is substantial help given apart from the fees raised, no teacher can get enough to support him. I believe this held true of Georgetown, until Mr. Cochran took up the work in 1897, he managed to make it a self-supporting institution, but the number of scholars were too many for one man and the fees not sufficient for two teachers.

STATISTICS FOR GRAND CAYMAN IN 1854.

No. of Houses 385.	Population 1989.	White and Coloured. 1097.	Black. 892.	Males. 988.	Females. 1001.	No. who could read and write. 358.	No. who could write only. 414.	No. who could not read. 1089.	No of Schools. 2.
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In 1880 the population had risen to 2,700 and there were three Schools. Other details are not procurable,

In 1907 the population is estimated to be 5,000 and at least 10 schools. Other particulars are not yet available, but certainly all the white and coloured children are receiving an elementary education either at school or at home. The same, however, does not apply to the black children.

The following table shows the attendance at the two Georgetown Schools during the first 6 months of 1907.

Name of School.	No. on Books.	Average Attendance.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Average attendance of Boys.	Average attendance of Girls.
Presbyterian.	106.	71.	55.	51.	38.	33.
Georgetown Day School.	103.	84.	71.	32.	58.	26.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

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The harbour at Georgetown forms a safe anchorage for vessels large or small, but in a strong "North Wester" they have to go into the North Sound, a perfectly safe harbour over 6 miles in breadth. The North Sound is connected with Georgetown by a good road about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long called the "Shedden Road" after the first Commissioner of these islands. It is proposed making a road from West Bay to the Sound. In this Sound the greater number of the turtle are "crawled" by the fishing vessels when they return from the fishing ground.

The principle towns and villages of the island of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, population about 1700.
 Bodden Town, on the Windward side " " 1000.
 West Bay, on the North side " " 700.
 East End, at the East of the Island " " 500.
 North Side on the North " " 400.

Numerous small hamlets are scattered here and there over the island.

Georgetown has been a "Port of Registry" since 1903 and has 17 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 1084.

Table shewing No. of ships entering the Port of Georgetown for the last 3 years.

Nationality.	1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British ..	151	8,237	180	10,232	182	16,717
American ..	7	1,578	17	2,917	} 35	4,063
Honduranean ...	4	337	7	513		
Nicaraguan ...	1	23	2	45		
Total ...	163	10,175	206	13,707	217	20,780

Ship building has necessarily been part of the occupation of the islanders from the earliest days. Years ago the vessels were all built with little regard to speed, but nowadays a healthy rivalry exists among the shipbuilders and speed is one of their first concerns when laying out the model of a boat. Sloops and two masted schooners varying from a few tons to 120 form the majority of the vessels built on the islands. A three masted schooner of about 250 tons has been built at Cayman Brac, but this is an exception to the rule. The vessels are for the most

part engaged in the turtling business but occasionally one is sold abroad (in Cuba or the Central American Republics) where they fetch very remunerative prices. Most of the vessels are built in Georgetown or Cayman Brac.

The following vessels are owned at Georgetown:—

Rig.:	Tonnage:	Name:	Owners:
Schooner:	93	"Seagull"*	E. Parsons
"	39	"Lilly"*	J. E. Bodden
"	41	"Genevra"*	Jas. Bodden
"	50	"Rainbow"*	A. E. Panton
"	30	"Dreadnot"*	Abraham Ebanks
"	62	"Siren"	W. M. Coe and J. S. Webster
"	51	"Annie Wood"*	E. Alley
"	60	"Sterling"	J. Eden
"	92	"Dido"	John E. Bodden
"	60	"Franklin"*	Philip Ebanks
"	36	"A. E. Hemming"*	John Hemming
"	63	"Ben Richmond"*	W. M. Cochran, Owen L. Bodden
"	61	"Cayman"*	Agent: F. N. Lambert
"	44	"Vivid"*	
"	32	"Firefly"*	
"	80	"Express"*	
"	22	"Woodlark"*	E. Jackson
"	24	"Frank Canizas"	J. Eden
Sloop	46	"Brothers"*	Bodden Bros.
"	31	"Sterling"*	W. S. Bodden
"	44	"Panama"*	M. Eden
"	43	"Reliance"*	W. Bodden
"	25	"Bonny Rose"*	J. Arch
"	46	"Diamond"*	J. S. Webster
"	42	"Mizpah"*	R. Eden

The following vessels are owned in Cayman Brac:

Rig:	Tonnage:	Name:	Owners:
Schooner.	72	"Georgiana"*	J. E. Scott & Bro.
"	45	"Ocean Flower"*	do
"	72	"Union"*	Foster Bros.
"	28	"Angler"*	Kirkconnel Bros.
"	33	"Morning Light"*	Gordon Scott
"	110	"Albatross"*	Capt. W. Hunter.
"	110	"Attractor"*	J. M. Scott & Bros.
"	260	"C. C. Scott"*	J. E. Scott & Bros.
"	80	"W. K. Merit"*	Kirkconnel Bros.
"	148	"Boniform"*	J. M. Scott & Bros.

* Built in the Cayman Islands.

Rig.	Tonnage.	Name.	Owners.
Sloop	24	"Primrose"*	A. S. Foster
"	37	"Defender"*	W. I. Wrecking Co.
"	23	"Alexandra"*	J. M. Scott & Bros.
"	30	"Fair Hope"*	
"	35	"Energy"*	
"		"Shamrock"*	S. E. Bodden
"	30	"Robt. Stanley"*	Robt. Foster

The following vessels are owned at East End:

Rig.	Tonnage.	Name.	Owners.
Schooner	60	"Monarch"*	M. Connolly & others
"	51	"Klondyke"*	W. Conwell Watler
Sloop	29	"Martel Mason"*	Thos. Mason
"	24	"Ready Call"*	Robt. Connolly
"	20	"Victory"*	Tyler Welcome

The following vessel is owned at Prospect.

Rig.	Tonnage.	Name.	Owners.
Schooner	24	"Leah"	Jas. Crighton.

Table giving approximately the local prices of building materials and wages:—

Shingles: £1 10s. 0d. P. 1000.

Lumber: Undressed, £6 10s. 0d. P. 1000 ft.

dressed, £7 0s. 0d. " " "

Galvanised Iron: Sheets, 6 ft. x 2 ft., 2s 6d P. sheet.

Galvanised Iron Ridging:

Galvanised Iron Nails: 5 lbs for 1s.

Iron Nails: 4½d a lb.

Iron Wood Posts: 4d to 4½d a foot.

Mahogany Posts: 2½d P. foot, undressed.

Lime: 2s. 6d. P. barrel at the Kiln.

Cement: 15s. P. barrel.

Carpenters: 5s. to 7s. per day.

Masons: 4s. to 6s. per day.

Labourers: 2s. 6d. per day.

The builder in the Cayman Islands as a rule superintends his own work, but if this is not the case an Overseer of Works would demand from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per day. The wages compared with other places appear very high, but the Caymanian is as a rule a good, conscientious, and hard-working man, and carpenters especially will put in as much work in one day as is expected from carpenters elsewhere in two days. The wages are high, because anything like continuous employment is very rarely to be had, and consequently all hands have to make the most they can when the opportunity offers.

* Built in the Cayman Islands.

(a) Cost of Food Stuffs.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Beef, 4½d a lb. | 8. Sweet Potatoes, 5lbs. for 3d. |
| 2. Mutton, 6d a lb. | 9. Yam, 1d a lb. |
| 3. Turtle, 4½d a lb. | 10. Tomatoes, 2d a lb. |
| 4. Poultry, 3d-4½d a lb. | 11. Cassava, 1d a lb. |
| 5. Turkeys, 6d a lb. | 12. Cucumbers, 1d each. |
| 6. Lobsters, 3d each. | 13. Milk, 2d a bottle. |
| 7. Fish, 2d a lb. | 14. Eggs, 24 at 1s. |

(b) Imported Food Stuffs are as dear as the home grown product is cheap, thus:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sugar, 1½d-4d a lb. | 7. Hams, 1s. to 1s. 6d. a lb. |
| 2. Flour, 2d a lb. | 8. Salt Beef, 6d a lb. |
| 3. Coffee, 6d a lb. | 9. Salt Cod, 4½d a lb. |
| 4. Tea, 3s 6d a lb. | 10. Salmon, 9d a tin. |
| 5. Potatoes 2d a lb. | 11. Cheese,* 1s 3d-1s 6d a lb. |
| 6. Rice, 2½d a lb. | 12. Butter 1s 9d a lb tin. |

The reason given for these high prices for imported stuffs is the cost of storage and brokerage in Kingston, and the extra freight on goods from Kingston to the Cayman Islands, which undoubtedly do add very considerably to the cost.

COST OF HOUSE-KEEPING, ETC.:

RENT:—It is rarely a house is to be rented, as almost every one owns his own house and lot, but when a house is offered for rental a small wooden structure with no conveniences whatever will fetch £24 a year. Such a house would contain about six rooms.

COOK:—A cook, if of any merit at all, is able to command 15s. to £1 a month, but few householders would be willing to pay this amount. The average cook is a "maid of all work" receiving from 8s. to 12s a month, but though called a "cook" her knowledge of the culinary art is very limited indeed.

HOUSEMAIDS:—Wages 8s. to 12s. a month. The supply is plentiful and on the whole good.

BOYS can be employed at 12s. to 15s. a month.

In all the above cases, food must be added as part of the wages. Experienced servants, such as Butlers, Grooms, etc., are not to be obtained, there being no demand for their services.

The majority of the people keep one servant only who acts as cook and performs any household duties she may be required to do.

*This is a cheap, very common kind of cheese. Good cheeses such as Cheddar, Stilton, Gorgongola etc., do not appear to be imported at all.

COST OF LAND:

In Georgetown land will fetch anything from £5 to £15 an acre according to its value for agricultural purposes and its situation. Outside the town, land is of very little value and rarely fetches more than £2 per acre, in fact for £2 per acre the land would require to be of considerable value for agricultural purposes. Yet if a prospective buyer appears, the value of the land increases in the eyes of the seller by many hundreds per cent., and it is with difficulty an owner can be induced to sell, though he may have no use whatever for the land.

There is no Land Tax at present, so the owner of land can allow it without any cost to himself, to lie idle and refuse to sell or let, to anyone who would turn it into profit. There are many acres of land in Grand Cayman capable of cultivation, but given over to bush, because the owner will not cultivate himself, neither will he sell or let.

As a rule, however, land can be procured in one place or another at fair prices.

All land is held in fee simple.



PART III.

RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

BY REV. THOS. REDPATH, REV. F. HALL, WILLIAM COE, AND
REV. CHAS. BARRON.

A.—THE CHURCHES OF CAYMAN.

(BY REV. THOS. REDPATH.)

In the early years of the 19th Century whilst slavery was still the method by which the grounds were mostly cultivated and the turtling vessels manned, the Church of England in Jamaica sent over several ministers to look after the spiritual needs of the white colonists. Sometime about the year 1828 two Church of England Clergymen whose names are still remembered by some of the older people (Messrs. Sharpe and Wilson) arrived in the island. There were probably others of this church who laboured in the island but their names are forgotten. They had places of worship in Georgetown and Bodden Town. They remained until some time after the emancipation in 1838 when the Church of England gave up the island. A year or two later the Wesleyan Methodists took up work amongst the Islanders, but after several of their ministers had tried hard to get a footing (such men as Messrs. Lockyer and Redfern), they found the work so hard and results so small that they gave up their mission to the Island. It was after the Wesleyans gave up their mission that the needs of the Island, were brought before the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica and after communications passing between the Wesleyan Foreign Mission Board and the United Presbyterian Mission Board in which the former said they had given up their mission to the Island, that it was decided to commence a mission here.

In September 1846 the Rev. Wm. Elmslie arrived in Georgetown accompanied by the Rev. Wm. Niven. After Mr. Niven had seen Mr. Elmslie settled, he returned to Jamaica on the schooner "Wave," but on the return voyage a terrible hurricane struck her and all on board perished. The mission was at first very uphill work but after 13 years' work there were four churches and three preaching stations with 400 church members.

On April 20, 1857, the Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Whitecross arrived to take charge of Bodden Town and the Eastern District. In 1863 Mr. Elmslie and Mr. Whitecross left the island, and the Rev. H. B. Newhall was located at Georgetown, but he gave up his charge in 1865.

It was not until 1859 that a permanent missionary was settled in the person of the Rev. John Smith, who remained as minister of the whole island until 1885 when the Rev. H. L. McMillan was settled in Georgetown. In 1890 the Rev. J. L. Martin was settled at Bodden Town, but only stayed till 1892.

Meanwhile Mr. McMillan was alone, and held the fort until 1896, when the Rev. John E. Martin arrived for Georgetown and the Rev. Thos. Redpath for Bodden Town. Mr. Martin left the island in 1905 on being called to Kingston, Jamaica, and the Rev. R. Young has succeeded him at Georgetown.

ABSTRACT OF ABOVE.

1828-1838—Church of England:	Rev. T. C. Sharpe, Rev. Wilson.
1839-1843—Wesleyan Methodist:	Rev. Lockyer, Rev. Redfern.
Sep. 1846—Presbyterian Church:	Rev. Wm. Elmslie, Georgetown.
April 1857	“ “ Rev. Wm. Whitecross, Bodden Town.
1863	“ “ Rev. H. B. Newhall, Georgetown.
1869	“ “ Rev. John Smith, Georgetown.
1885	“ “ Rev. H. L. McMillan, Georgetown.
1890	“ “ Rev. John L. Martin, Bodden Town.
1896	“ “ Rev. John E. Martin, Georgetown.
1896	“ “ Rev. Thos. Redpath, Bodden Town.

The Rev. Wm. Pouchie did duty after 1905 at Georgetown, pending the appointment of a permanent minister.

Total membership of the Presbyterian Church:—1,020. Candidates—170. Average attendance at public worship—1,500.

There are two principal stations, viz.: Georgetown and Bodden Town, and altogether 10 churches.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE ETC., AT GEORGETOWN CHURCH.

Sunday:	10.30 a.m., Morning service; 12 midday, Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., Evening service.
Tuesday:	5 p.m., Bible class.
Wednesday:	5 p.m., Prayer meeting.
Friday:	5 p.m., Christian Endeavour.
Saturday:	7 p.m. Choir practice.

WEST BAY CHURCH.

Sunday: 11 a.m., Morning service; 2 p.m., Sunday school;
3 p.m. Evening service.
Thursday: 3 p.m., Prayer meeting.

PROSPECT CHURCH.

Sunday: 2 p.m., Sunday school; 3 p.m., Evening service.
Thursday: 3 p.m., Prayer meeting.

BODDEN TOWN CHURCH.

Sunday services: Morning, 11 a.m.; Afternoon, 4.30 p.m.
Sunday school: After the morning service.
Tuesday: 4.30 p.m., Christian Endeavour.
Wednesday: 3.45 p.m., Minister's class; 4.30 p.m., Prayer meeting.
Thursday: 5 o'clock, Choir practice.
Friday: 4 o'clock, Junior Christian Endeavour.

EAST END CHURCH.

Sunday services: Morning, 11 a.m.; Afternoon, 4.30 p.m.
Sunday school: After morning service
Thursday: 4.30 p.m., Prayer meeting.
Tuesday: 4.30, Minister's class.

GUN BAY CHURCH.

Morning: 11 a.m.; afternoon, 3 p.m.

NORTH SIDE CHURCH.

Morning: 11 a.m.; afternoon, 4 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.

(BY REV. F. HALL.)

The Seventh-day Adventist message to Grand Cayman is dated from 1896, when Elder W. W. Eastman from the United States, spent fifteen months on the Island. From that time, no other missionaries were sent (owing to the lack of men) until November 19th, 1905, when F. Hall and family, under the direction of the Jamaica Conference, were sent to advance the work.

As it stands at present, there are three stations—Georgetown, East End and North-side. Membership 16.

There are regular Sabbath services and meetings on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; besides Cottage Meetings

when convenient; also, a Bible Class for women and a meeting conducted by Mrs. and Miss Hall once a week, for the purpose of imparting religious, moral and hygienic principles.

The Seventh-day Adventist mission of Grand Cayman, is connected with the Jamaica Conference, which has a membership of nearly 2,000 adults. This Conference has been united with the other West Indian Conferences since January 1907, and these are connected to the General Conference of Washington D. C., U. S. A.

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT.

(BY WILLIAM COE.)

The doctrine or Gospel of Holiness of heart and life was moved or preached in the Cayman Islands first by our Evangelist Jos. E. Carswell in or about the year 1898, whose labours were blessed by the bringing in of converts into this life of holiness. Since this, meetings were held and the doctrines upheld but never came into prominence till some years after when another Evangelist, Richard Russell, landed in Georgetown, Grand Cayman, and opened a series of meetings in which the seed that was sown brought forth good results which are still evident.

This movement is purely unsectarian having no creed or dogma in its teachings, simply declaring the Gospel in all its purity, holding up Jesus as a Saviour from all sin and through whom salvation present and full, free and for all, can be obtained.

The people of this movement are termed or known as the "Holiness" people, but this term was not selected by them (like Lutheran, Methodist) but given them by others.

The number of converts baptised and to be baptised in the Island of Grand Cayman is about 100 and there is a fairly good number in the Lesser Cayman Islands. Evangelistic Services are held throughout the island of Grand Cayman as follows:—

West Bay	Regularly.
Georgetown	Regularly.
Pedro	Regularly.
East End	Regularly.
North Side	Regularly.
South Sound	Irregularly.
Newlands	Irregularly.
Bodden Town	Irregularly.

There is a Tabernacle at West Bay and one in course of construction at Georgetown which will D. V. be completed soon. At present services are conducted in a building procured for the purpose till the Tabernacle is finished.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE LESSER CAYMANS.

BY REV. CHARLES BARRON.

Organised effort commenced about the year 1885, when the Rev. J. H. Sobey, at that time minister of the Baptist Church, Montego Bay, Jamaica, was invited to visit the islands. He came, and found a people who already understood the value of the Bible, family worship, prayer, and the necessity for a high standard of morality. They had not, however, erected places of public worship in their midst.

The services on the occasion of Mr. Sobey's visit were chiefly conducted in the various homes of the people; gatherings were thus organized, and the commencement of united work and worship was thus effected.

Returning to Jamaica, an account of these islands and their spiritual needs, was presented by Mr. Sobey to the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, with the result that work was speedily undertaken and a missionary agent sought for the sphere.

In the following year, 1886, Rev. J. H. Sobey, accompanied by the Secretary of the Missionary Society, Rev. E. J. Hewett, visited the islands for a second time, and introduced the Rev. W. H. Ruddy as the first missionary worker. On this occasion baptisms took place and churches were formed in the various centres. Chapels also were begun at the Stake Bay, (Central) district, and also four miles eastward at the "Creek." Six months afterwards the Rev. E. J. Hewett, accompanied by Rev. A. G. Kirkham, again visited the sphere, ordained Rev. Mr. Ruddy permanently to the work of these islands, and arranged further for the extension of the work to "The West End," and the "East End," of Cayman Brac: also to the "South Harbour," which forms the inhabited portion of Little Cayman Island.

Land having been secured in the Central district for the erection of a Mission House, arrangements for buildings were made, and the first foundation post was planted on the 19th July, 1888, by Mrs. Ruddy, wife of the Missionary Pastor. This work was continued till a fairly comfortable and commodious home had been completed as a residence for the Missionary. Much useful building work was also accomplished in the churches during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ruddy, continued till the year 1894; when on account of failing health he relinquished his post and returned to Jamaica. On this occasion the Island were again visited by Rev. E. J. Hewett accompanied by Rev. E. Mowl. The Rev. Thos. C. Hutchins, Pastor of Maldon Church, Jamaica, also spent some months on the Islands towards the close of the year.

In the summer months of 1895, Rev. Leonard Tucker, M.A., accompanied by Rev. Charles Barron, visited the Church of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, as a deputation from the J. B. M. Society. On this occasion a verandah was added to the front, and east side of the Mission House: vestries were built at the Creek, West End and Spot Bay Chapels, also a platform completed at the West End. When Mr. Tucker had to voyage homeward to resume College duties, the Rev. C. Barron continued the work till the end of the month of September, when he also returned to Jamaica.

The Rev. Stephen Witt was appointed to the sphere, and arrived to take up his duties in January 1896. During his pastorate a number of improvements on the various chapels were carried out, and a large schoolhouse, with cottage attached for the use of the Missionary Pastor, was erected at the "Creek." An organ by "Mason and Hamlin" was also placed in the chapel at the West End. For four years he laboured and then left for Costa Rica.

The Rev. Hay Owens became Missionary Pastor of the churches in October 1900—and continued the work till 1903. During his term of service, the Central Chapel was enlarged, shingled and ceiled; an ornamental platform put up and other improvements made. Mr. Owens retired to enter upon other work in the Baptist Church of Jamaica.

The Rev. Joseph Thrift came to the islands on the eve of the great hurricane of August 1903. The passage over was exceedingly rough, and he lost nearly all his belongings. The vessel ("Active") was wrecked the same night on the coast of Little Cayman. For over two and a half years Mr. Thrift laboured in the work—a large "Bell" Organ was placed in Central Church, and the "Creek" Chapel was further enlarged and improved. He returned to Jamaica in January 1906.

The Rev. Charles Barron, of Ulster Spring, Jamaica, accompanied by Mrs. Barron, came at the request of the J. B. M. Society as a deputation, to visit a second time the churches of the islands. Two months were spent happily in this work.

In October 1906, having been requested to undertake further work, and having received an appointment thereto, the Rev. C. Barron brought over his family and entered upon his duties as Pastor of the Cayman Brac and Little Cayman Churches, and has since continued the work with a measure of success.

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

The following is a statement of the seating capacity of the various places of worship :—

1—"Sobeyville"	Central District	Seats	200
2—"Union Tabernacle"	4 miles Westward	"	250
3—"Ebenezer"	4 " Eastward	"	250
4—"Bethel"	2 " Further East	"	100
5—"Little Cayman"	South Harbour	"	150

Schoolrooms have also been erected near to the chapels in the Central District, the Creek, and at Little Cayman. These schools are kept more or less constantly for the benefit of the young people of the islands. In the other districts the chapels or vestries are sometimes used for a similar purpose; but education is not yet so fully developed as it might be.

Services are held in all the churches each Lord's Day, the officers helping in the absence of the pastor, each church being served in regular order :—

- 9.30 a.m.—Sunday school.
- 11 a.m.—Public service.
- 1 p.m.—(monthly) Communion.
- 4.30 p.m., or 7 p.m., Evening service.

During the week, meetings of various kinds are held at the different centres in rotation—either on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and at Little Cayman on the evening of each day during the time of the pastor's visit.

The total membership of the churches at the present time is over 200, besides candidates.

The chief organizations at work in our midst in addition to the day school training named before, are:

- Sunday schools.
- Young Peoples' Societies of Christian Endeavour.
- Choir practices.
- Evangelistic agencies.
- Prayer meeting services and
- International Bible Reading Association.



PART IV.

NOTES ON TURLTLING.

By F. N. LAMBERT,
Law Agent.

The green turtle caught in the Caribbean Sea are considered by nearly all epicures to be the best, consequently they are much sought after; these islands being surrounded by that sea naturally are the source from which most of the green turtle are sent to market. England, until a short time ago was practically the only market (except for a few that were consumed in Jamaica), but at present the dealers in turtle in the United States of America are bidding for and securing a good part of the catch which last year, 1906-1907, was at least one-third of the whole catch.

When turtle were first caught by the fishermen of these islands to be sold it is impossible to find out, but probably not more than 100 years ago. At first when the islands were only thinly settled, undoubtedly a good many were caught by turning over on their backs the hen turtle as they came ashore to lay their eggs or were returning from so doing, and by setting nets around the islands; at the present time very few turtle are caught here and fewer still come ashore to lay their eggs, but one nest of eggs has lately been found, so there may be others; no turtle, however, has been turned for years.

In the early times most of the turtle caught were eaten by the inhabitants, a few being sold to whaling vessels that until 20 or 25 years ago frequently came here; then vessels would call here on their way to ports in the Gulf of Mexico and later on, steamers would call here for turtle (the last one called here about 18 to 19 years ago):—it was the custom for parties that had small turtle (that is under 120 pounds in weight) to sell, to keep them on the south side of the island so as to have them handy if a chance offered to sell them. A boat's crew from the East End, Bodden Town or Georgetown (but mostly from the East End, that being the end of the Island usually first sighted by vessels bound to the westward) would board the vessels and make a bargain as to price, which was usually 3 to 4 pence per pound, being paid mostly in cash but sometimes in provisions, such as flour, meal, salt beef, &c., and then take any body's turtle that were for sale and deliver them, for which service the owner of the turtle paid the crew one-third the amount realised.

Some thirty odd years ago sailing brigs were in the habit of coming here for turtle which they carried direct to London.

One Brig called the "Eastern Star" of 337 tons burden, made several voyages, she would carry 330 odd head of live turtle, these were carried in tanks in which was kept salt water, the turtle were fed every other day with turtle grass (so called from the fact that the grass is largely the food of the turtle) which grass grows in abundance in the shallow water around the island where it is muddy, several tons being carried for that purpose. Often the voyage would take 40 or more days, when the turtle would be delivered with a loss of 40 to 50 head; this compares very favourably with the death rate at the present time on turtle shipped by the steamers from Kingston, Jamaica.

Buyers some time before this started buying turtle in Kingston, which has continued and is being done up to the present time, added to, which for a couple of years we have had a buyer here from New York, who secured over one-third of the last seasons catch, (1906-07); the whole catch was between 2000 and 3000 head.

Besides the green turtle a large number of logger head are caught. There is no market demand for turtle of this kind as the meat is coarse and has a very high scent, said to be caused by the food it eats, which is largely fish, sponge and conchs, these last which have a very thick shell are easily crushed in the mouth of the turtle. The shell from the backs of these turtles is only of small value, the meat is sometimes eaten by the crews. Then there is caught the Hawks-bill-turtle; at present this turtle is the most valuable of any of the turtle, for although there is no demand for them as food, they are much better than the logger-head and are always eaten by the crews that are fortunate enough to catch them, the shell that is taken from the back and belly is very valuable, some having been sold lately in Jamaica at 32s. per pound as it runs, a full grown turtle producing 2½ to 4 and sometimes as high as 6 pounds.

The turtle are caught mostly round the keys, reefs, and on the banks, situate off the Mosquito Coast, the pilots of the vessels that frequent these fishing grounds seem to know every rock and bank in that vicinity, and will, during the daytime find some place which they think will be a good place to set their nets and then just before night they will set them, and in the morning visit their nets and take out what turtle they may find in them; sometimes they may find 10 to 20 head and at others more. If it is a bright moonlight night the fishermen claim the turtle see the nets and keep clear of them; they often find some of the turtle have been partly eaten by sharks, they count as next to not getting any when they find some logger heads (as they are very apt to destroy the nets, breaking up all the buoys with their very powerful beaks) but a Hawks-bill is hailed with joy, and sometimes a vessel will return with only one or two.

The crews set their nets, if the weather is favourable, each week, five nights from Monday to Friday, but never on Saturday night, as that would compel them to look after them on Sunday morning. (Sometimes the weather is so bad that they cannot set their nets once in two or three weeks, being compelled to lie at anchor all that time). On Saturday they return to where their kraals are built, put what turtle they have caught that week in the kraals, fill their casks with water and dry their nets. On Sunday no work is done, the crews either remaining on their own vessel or visiting the other vessels' crews. They start out again early on Monday morning, when there is a great rivalry to try and get to the best fishing grounds first and to keep each other from knowing where they are going to fish that week; some of the grounds being over 30 miles from where they start, the fastest vessels of course have the best chance. In the early times of fishing off the Mosquito Coast, a vessel would often get a full cargo of from 100 to 250 or 300 head, according to the size of the vessel, in 3 or 4 weeks; but now the vessels fish 10 to 14 weeks; and it has been years since a vessel has brought home a full cargo; caused probably partly by the greater number of vessels fishing, (the number being 20 to 25 against 5 to 10 in the earlier times,) and partly because, as the fishermen say, "turtle are getting scarcer and more shy than formerly;" When the vessels are ready to come home and a fair wind is blowing they start for Grand Cayman or for Jamaica (if they are so fortunate as to have a favourable wind for there), as they go at once there to a market, while if they return to Cayman, it means that the turtle must be kraaled, and fed every other day for at least two weeks, or until they are thought to have had sufficient kraalage.

Very little seems to be known of the habits of the turtle by the fishermen. No one knows the age of a turtle, of one that is known in the trade as a full grown cock or hen turtle (that is one weighing 120 pounds) it is not known if it is 2 or 20 years old or even more. When kept in captivity turtle do not grow much, it is said that one kept as a pet for 10 or 12 years did not double its weight.

The Mosquito Coast, off which most of the turtle are caught is over 300 miles in a bee line from Grand Cayman; turtle that have been caught there and brought here, have escaped and been caught again on the fishing grounds (some of the pilots claim they have been caught at the same rocks at which they were first caught.) That they have been caught before is known by the fact that all turtle when caught are branded with the initial or initials of the name of the vessel whose crew caught them, which brand will remain for years:—how do they get back there? They are brought here in a vessel 300 miles at least from

where they were caught. Birds can go long distances, but they are said to rise to a very high altitude until they are able to discern some familiar land mark:—man to reach the same spot must use a compass, the Sun, a chronometer, a nautical instrument, charts, etc., but perhaps turtle may have some guide on a line with what some of the old time pilots are said, to have had, such as a notched stick, notched when held at arm's length with the lower end on a line with the horizon at the altitude of the North Star, which when the end is on the horizon and the notch for Grand Cayman shows the north star you are said to be in the latitude of that place.

Some of the old time pilots (before they used chronometers) would have to sail north until they could see Cuba, and take their course from some familiar point of land for Grand Cayman, which made it quite a simple matter from then on to their destination, as the winds were almost always fair from where they would start. One captain is said to have used a very cruel but effective method to get his course for home when lost, which was if possible to catch a bird called a booby, at one time quite numerous around these islands, cut off one of his feet, when it is claimed the bird would make a bee line for his home on the island (they are said to return to the same spot every night if possible). All these methods, however, have been given up for many years as all the captains are good navigators and every vessel carries a chronometer.

The catches of green turtle since 1901 are as follows:—

Year.	Vessels engaged.	Number of turtle caught.	Average per vessel.
1901	16	2,914	198
1902	21	4,054	193
1903	20	2,272	108*
1904	15	1,576	105†
1905	21	3,419	162

* The hurricane wrecked and damaged so many fishing boats in August that very little was done for the balance of the year.

† Several fishing boats were seized by the Nicaraguans and the kraals destroyed.

The following shell was exported:—

Year.	Pounds.	At per lb.	Total amount.		
			s.	d.	£ s d.
1901-02	930	16 0	744	0	0
1902-03	1,371	16 0	1,096	16	0
1903-04	1,254	18 0	1,128	12	0
1904-05	1,211	18 0	1,089	18	0
1905-06	1,403	22 0	1,543	6	0

PART V.

BODDEN TOWN AND DISTRICT.

BY REV. THOS. REDPATH.

BODDEN TOWN AND DISTRICT.

The Town takes its name from the first white settlers who received grants of land from the Jamaica Government at the time the islands were formed into a colony. The history of the town begins about 1741, although before that it seems to have been occupied by Spanish Buccaneers, a certain part of it having gone under the name of Spanish Town, where it is said the Buccaneers had their huts and dwellings from which on any signal of danger they could run into the bush, or hide in the subterranean caves.

The reef which runs almost unbroken from Colliers, in the extreme east of the island, to a point not far from Georgetown takes away all hope of Bodden Town ever being a sea port, although from its position in the centre of the island, and its almost constant sea-breezes keeping it healthy and even bracing at times, it would have been the natural capital of the island. At one time the water within the reef was much deeper than now, and the vessels of the pirates used to thread the intricate channels and run down within the reef when chased by King's vessels. Now the sea bottom has grown so much that large canoes can scarcely, unless when the tide is high, go more than three quarters of the way down the Bodden Town Bay westward.

As one comes up from Georgetown, about a mile away from Bodden Town the sound of the breakers dashing on the reefs strikes on the ear-like thunder, Bodden Towners in other lands speak of this with rapture. Beginning at Low Valley about two miles from the town, the district commences. Low Valley is a fine specimen of a Cayman farm with its pastures, its bread-fruit, plantains, mangoes, naseberry, and various other trees, its grounds where different kinds of Island produce are grown, and in its pastures cattle and horses are reared, the only export business of these parts. Leaving Low Valley we pass on to Pedro, a few houses on each side of the road a mile nearer Bodden Town. The second lowest down stands on the top of a hill, which is about the highest eminence in the district.

As we pass on we see the tops of the Bodden Town houses come in sight, and at last as we climb over a rocky part of the road we pass "the guard house" and enter Bodden Town.

The white foaming waves on the reef first attract us; and then the deep sand, through which we must labour if we are walking, impedes our way. This sand stretches almost without a break through the one long street of over two miles from West to East; on each side of this long, sandy street the houses of the inhabitants are built, some of them fine specimens of Cayman carpentering, well and strongly built. The old thatched houses are disappearing, and nearly all the newer houses are of a fair size with plastered walls and shingled roofs. The main buildings in the town are the Church and School-house almost in the centre, and the Manse at the extreme western end. There is also a Court House but it makes little or no show.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles or so from Bodden Town the district ends in the houses of Breakers and Frank Sound. Frank Sound could be made into a very good harbour if a good wide channel were cut through the reef, a harbour which would be safe in almost all weathers, and which would thus prove a boon not only to the district of Bodden Town but practically to the whole island.

EAST END.

Looking from the Manse at Bodden Town, we can see the far-off headland which hides from view the village of East End. After passing that headland we move over rocks and sand. The rocks are sometimes 30 or 40 ft. above the level of the sea, through holes of which as through a funnel the white spray rises high into the air. As we wend our way up on to High Rock and look down we see that this must be about the greatest height there; this part of the road begins about a mile out of East End and ends in sand as you enter the village. The houses in this district are generally inferior to those in Bodden Town although the new houses being built are discarding the thatch, and either shingling or covering with zinc. Near the centre of the district stands the church, a substantial building recently erected. The houses here are not built so as to form anything like a continuous street, being separated by stretches of sea-grape trees from each other, and one side of the street being altogether a wanting for a good distance on the seaside. Up towards the eastern end of the village stands the Court House which like its neighbours in most districts scarce deserves the name. Along the northern boundary for a considerable distance there runs a high rock, known as "the hill," from which you can look down and get a view of the whole village: One house is perched on this rock, whilst there runs over the rock a road that leads to the "Grounds" that are kept on this side of the village, some three miles inland; over this rocky road there is a large (natural) cistern of clear cool water, deep and unfathomable, the natives say, and bubbling up in a strange kind of way whenever a storm is approaching.

The road through East End is deep sand, and when you pass the deep sand you go up a fairly high rock called Gaulin's Bluff, then on through sand and rocks, and from the top of an eminence, round a bend of the road, which becomes a hill of sand sloping down to almost sea level, you see Gun Bay. The main houses here show at the entrance. The Postmaster's house, and the Post Office, and then further on the new church almost finished at the foot of a hill of sand, Sandy Bluff. A hill seems to run along the most part of the northern boundary and many of the houses are built on the ridge or slope of it, two miles or so farther east you come to the most easterly houses known as Colliers'.

Gun Bay is a small but enterprising district and along with East End finds outlet for its activities in the turtle fishery and some other kinds of sea trading. Also the women find employment in rope, basket and hat-making. In good seasons this district takes the lead in yam and cassava growing, and there is plenty of fish caught in the waters around.

The vessels come in through the reef and find a safe anchorage in several places between East End and "Colliers."



PART VI.

THE LESSER CAYMANS.

BY H. W. RUTTY., J.P., COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

(*Cayman Brac.*)

CAYMAN BRAC AND LITTLE CAYMAN.

These two islands are known as the "Smaller Cayman Islands." They are of nearly equal size, each being some 10 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and lie about 6 or 7 miles apart. The West End of Little Cayman is the nearest point to the main island, Grand Cayman, from which place it is separated by some 60 miles of sea.

CAYMAN BRAC.

Approached from either side, Cayman Brac presents a perfectly wedge-like appearance. The East End of the island, which rises perpendicularly from the sea, forms the thick end of the wedge. The coast is almost entirely rock-bound and no protection is afforded by out-lying reefs except at the southwest part. The space between the reef and the shore, however, is narrow, and the water rather shallow, so that it is of no use to shipping.

In the centre of the island, running through it like a backbone, is a high tableland known as the "Bluff." At the extreme east it is said to be over 100 ft. high, tapering off gradually westward. There are hollows in the lime-stone base of this bluff, caused by the action of waves, clearly showing that originally it was the only portion of the island above water, the low land on either side of it being, comparatively speaking, of recent growth. The sides of the bluff for nearly two-thirds of its length are steep and quite inaccessible, except in a certain limited number of places. There are no rivulets or streams of any kind, but a never-failing supply of water is procured from natural wells which abound throughout the island in the outer lowlands. At the West End, there is a marsh about half-a-mile wide and two miles long. It has been thought by quite a few that this marsh could be transformed into a salt-pond and a paying business in salt-making done, besides rendering the locality more healthy. The tides are in no perceptible degree different to those on the coast of Jamaica. There are a few caves, but not large, and though stalactites and stalagmites are to be found they show to no advantage.

Phosphate deposits are considerable, and years ago were worked, but the quality is rather low. The inhabitants number-

ing about eleven or twelve hundred persons, of which a large proportion is white and fair-coloured, all reside on the north side of the island along the coast. There are three principal divisions or districts namely, the Creek or Eastern district, the Central or Stake Bay and the Western. These are connected by a road which runs the length of the island. This road, although not yet what it should be, has been so improved within the past few years as to make it a fairly good driving path and vehicles are gradually being introduced. The largest and most populous district is the Creek, but Stake Bay, commanding a central position, is the capital. Here are to be found all the Government offices and a very fair proportion of the more well-to-do of the people. The Post Office, which was opened in 1898 is now much appreciated, and correspondence with the outside world is certainly increasing. Mails are despatched, it may be said, by every vessel that leaves the island, except in a few cases where two or more of them sail on the same day. The inhabitants are moral and peaceable. Recourse to Law courts is seldom resorted to. The principal industry is the cultivation of coconuts. The present annual export for the two islands, numbers over two millions of nuts. These are taken to Jamaica and the United States of America by the island vessels of which there are a fair number ranging in size from sloops of twenty tons or so to three-masted schooners.

Ship-building is another industry, and quite a number of competent and efficient carpenters and shipwrights are to be found.

It may not be out of place to here remark that Cayman sailors must be reckoned as some of the bravest and most skilful for the class of men to be found anywhere, taking to the sea and everything nautical as ducks to a pond. Within the past few years the catching of "Hawks Bill Turtle," has been an industry quite to the front, and certainly one of great importance, affording a means of living for a number of the poorer classes who are not possessed of landed property. This industry aids the shipwrights, as row boats of a special type, very light and of a certain shape, called "cat-boats," are increasingly in demand. These turtles are found about the places known as the "Southern Reefs" and are caught for the sake of their valuable shell. It is to be hoped the industry will continue, but there is a fear that in years to come this class of turtle will become too scarce to render catching them a paying concern. The smaller vessels of the island are largely engaged in this trade and are constantly going to the fishing Cays and banks, taking out gangs of fishers with their boats and stores, etc., and returning with others, making occasional trips to Jamaica for supplies and to dispose of the shell obtained. A few vessels prefer to engage in the "Green Turtle" trade which is an independent industry, and not to be associated with the other just

previously referred to. Green Turtle, as is well known, are caught exclusively for their flesh.

Cattle-rearing in a small way has lately been attempted by some. It is to be sincerely hoped that abundant success will crown the efforts of these worthy experimenters, as a very great need of the island is a supply of fresh beef. Pigs are not by any means abundant and goats less so. Poultry are very scarce on account of wild cats which devour the chicks. To make proper enclosures and give attention to the rearing of fowls might mean a fairly payable business if some few persons would undertake it. Turtle and fish not many years ago teemed along the coast; but now the former are very seldom caught, and of the latter there is just a moderate supply, to be obtained only by those who fish for themselves as there are no regular fishermen here. Provision grounds are kept by nearly every family. Occasionally a few yams are sold by people of the poorer classes. These provision fields are nearly all on the bluff, or table-land before mentioned, as are most of the grass-pieces, the soil of this portion of the island being similar to the red mould of Jamaica and very rich and fertile, but it is worked with difficulty owing to the rocky formation of the island, the mould being found, as it were, in pockets in the rocks.

Nearly all the fruits of Jamaica are grown here but mangoes and plums are the only kinds really plentiful. The native woods of importance are: cedar, pempereo, iron-wood, fiddle-wood and a few others. In little Cayman there is no cedar but abundance of mahogany, while no mahogany is found in Cayman Brac. There are no dye-woods except a very limited quantity of fustic. Timber is never exported, nor woods of any kind. Birds, such as bald-pates, peadoves, ground-doves, hopping-dicks, parrots and many others of less importance are numerous, and in the season afford profitable pleasure to the sportsman who can sometimes bag before breakfast a dozen or two of bald-pates and doves. There is a little tannery, and leather for local purposes is largely supplied from this source.

The usual Seasons of the year so merge into one another as to become practically, Summer and Winter. April to October are regarded as "the summer months." During this time the sea on the north side of the island is smooth and vessels do not as a rule suffer much inconvenience for want of a proper harbour; but in the winter, when strong north-west, north and north-east breezes prevail and sometimes blow without cessation for several days together, the seamen have a hard time of it. Whenever it becomes necessary to lay up the vessels for any length of time, because of rough weather or for repairs &c., they run across and anchor in a pretty and safe little reef harbour on the east end of Little Cayman. The Government has

lately cleared this harbour of a number of shoals and rocks which to vessels entering and leaving the same were a source of much danger. Now a pilot is hardly necessary and nearly every ship-master can safely convey his vessel to her moorings in this place and more easily take out the same when ready for departure. Unfortunately crafts larger than a hundred tons are scarcely admissible. Although in the winter it is often impossible to effect a landing on the north coast, yet it is always, or nearly always, practicable to land at some point, generally on the south-west part of the island from which place a driving-road has lately been made connecting with the main road of the north side. This landing place is a picturesque spot and has to be largely used in the winter season. The rainfall of the island has never been noted, but the rainy seasons are identical with those of Jamaica, June and October being the two most noted months for rains. At these times mosquitoes are exceedingly numerous and very troublesome.

The climate in the summer is fearfully hot, the thermometer occasionally ranging from 88° to 90° fahrenheit in the shade. The winter's cool, sometimes cold. The strong north and north-west winds then often experienced bring in huge billows which dash themselves into foam on the rock-bound shore, sending off clouds of spray and mist which render moving about at such times, unless to go inland, rather unpleasant. Education is not so far advanced as might be desired but there are schools doing very good work and all who can afford it obtain for their children some degree of instruction. Of the past history of the island and its industries nothing very much can be stated. As far as can be gathered from a few of the older folks the first settlements were made in 1833 when three families bearing the names of Ritch, Foster, and Scott respectively, from Grand Cayman removed here and took up their abode. After that others dropped in, chiefly from Grand Cayman and a few from Jamaica, but very largely the present population is composed of the descendants of those three first families. The only industry then was turtle-catching. Along the coast at that time, as previously stated, turtle abounded and though of an inferior quality (loggerhead) the shell and dried skin fetched a fair price. The island was then quite an uncultivated wilderness, but the enterprising settlers soon started to cut down the woods and make clearings in order to cultivate for their needs.

Among plants set out were cocoanuts, the cultivation of which from those earliest days of settlement has gradually increased until the present time when nearly every spot fit for the production of the plant has been utilized. Unfortunately the rocky formation of the island forbids the cultivation of these most profitable trees except along the sandy foreshore. Thus an almost complete belt of cocoanut palms, some 7 or 8 in width

encircles the island. Mr. W. S. Ryan, the present senior Justice, was the second-born native, the first to be married here, the first to go master mariner and the first to receive the appointment of magistrate.

It might be interesting to note that the first vessel built in Cayman Brac was launched in the year 1850. She was a tiny craft of only twenty-six feet keel—quite a contrast to one of the latest outputs, which is the schooner "Clara C. Scott," a three-master of nearly three hundred tons. The population at that time numbered in all thirty-six persons. These few facts and statements regarding the past history of the place go to show, when compared with the present condition of things, the strides that have been made in the way of progress. The first comers, like the "Pilgrim Fathers" of America, endured many hardships and inconveniences, having to depend on Grand Cayman schooners that *very seldom* visited the island as the means for taking to market their slender produce and in return for it bringing back supplies. On one occasion a family were reduced to such straits through not being able to obtain any goods that they were obliged to make garments of bed-coverings and sew them with fibre. Undaunted, however, they held fast and slowly increased until the first little vessel, of 1850, was launched and afforded, as can be imagined, very great relief. From this time improvement more rapidly went on and soon the little colony became so prosperous as to induce other settlers to try their fortunes in it. Education in those first days was, of course, sadly neglected but in 1863 one Mr. Johnston, a ship-wrecked mariner, started a school, and besides, instructed many in the art of navigation. It is most pleasing to record that everyone who possibly could, even grown men, availed themselves of this means of instruction and attended the school. Since that time Elementary Education has been to some extent one of the aims of the people and in each of the day-schools at least reading, writing and ciphering have been taught. This has led on to a measure of progress, so that at the present time two or three of the more ambitious young men are studying the higher branches of education in prominent places of instruction in the United States of America. It is to be hoped that soon their worthy examples may be followed by others of their friends and relatives.

LITTLE CAYMAN.

Unlike Cayman Brac this place is low and flat, the centre being depressed rather than raised, so that marshes and ponds of considerable size are found almost through its entire length. The inhabitants, with a very few exceptions, are white, and number about a hundred. These have all settled on the coast at the South-West of the island, immediately behind an outlying

reef, which affords very fair protection, and forms a nice harbour, but it is rather shallow and only suitable for vessels of light draft. The cocoanut industry is almost the only one carried on. One or two persons are now experimenting with a few cattle. Largely, Little Cayman is owned by people from Cayman Brac who, though they do not reside there, pay frequent visits to it to gather and ship their crops etc. At the east end of the island is the splendid sound or harbour referred to in the preceding section dealing with Cayman Brac. The entire length of Little Cayman on the south-side is protected by reefs and shoals. This is without doubt a blessing to those who have to go and come between the islands in canoes and small boats. The homes of the people are neat and comfortable, and in no way behind the dwellings of the sister island. There is a Church under the charge of the Baptist Minister of Cayman Brac, who periodically visits the island. In his absence services are maintained and conducted by the officers connected with the Church. Little Cayman has been settled quite as long as Cayman Brac, and what applies to the early settlers of one place very largely applies to those who settled on the other. Schools have been irregularly kept for some years past and education is not too far behind hand, many of the younger folks having attended the schools of Cayman Brac. Boobies and other sea-birds are numerous, and fish fairly plentiful along the coast. One undeveloped resource of both islands will probably be found in working up and utilizing the fibre of the cocoanut husks that now all go to waste, and another in the cultivation of sisal or other fibre-producing plants.



PART VI.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY OF THE LESSER CAYMANS.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Barron, Chas.	Minister of Religion	Cayman Brac
Bodden, Wm.	Master Mariner	"
Bodden, Wm. E.	Shipwright	"
" McGuire	Ship's Calker	"
" Reuben	"	"
" Haman	Carpenter	"
" Magnus	Master Mariner	Little Cayman
" Noel	"	"
" S. E.	Vessel owner, Shopkeeper etc.	"
Connolly, Simpson	Master Mariner	"
Erickson, John	Sailmaker	Cayman Brac
Foster, E. H., & Bros.	Vessel owners and Shopkeepers	"
" H. E.	Shopkeeper	"
" R. W.	Vessel owner and Shopkeeper	"
" A. S.	"	"
" J. S.	Carpenter, etc.	"
" Wilford and Sons	Vessel owners, Boat-builders etc.	"
" S. T.	Master Mariner	"
" W. T.	"	"
" C. B.	Carpenter	Little Cayman
Grizzel, Jos.	Vessel owner, etc.	Cayman Brac
Hunter, Jas. E.	Master Mariner	"
" J. D.	Schoolmaster	"
Hewett, H. F.	Sailmaker	"
Hurlston, Wm.	Shipwright	"
Jervis, Dan	Shopkeeper	"
Kirkwood, A.	Owners of vessels and Shopkeepers	"
Kirkconnell, R., Bt. & Bros.	Master Mariner	"
" W. L.	"	"
McLaughlin, J. M.	Master Mariner	Cayman Brac
McLaughlin, Uriah	"	Little Cayman
Morton, Jos.	"	Cayman Brac
McCoy, W. G.	Carpenter, etc.	"
Ryan, Hen.	Shipwright	"
Ritch, Joseph		

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Ritch, Wm.	Master Mariner	Cayman Brac
" E. M.	"	"
Ryan, Geo.	"	"
Reid, Walter	Carpenter etc.	Little Cayman
Saunders, S. S.	Schoolmaster	Cayman Brac
Sibley, (Miss)	Schoolmistress	"
Scott, J. R., & Co.	Owners of vessels, Shopkeepers, etc.	"
" Edred	Shipwright	"
" W. R.	Shopkeeper	"
" J. M., & Bros.	Owners of vessels, Shopkeepers, etc.	"
" R. A.	Shopkeeper, etc.	"
" E. G.	Vessel owner, etc.	"
" V. C.	Master Mariner	"
" E. B.	"	"
" Lloyds	"	"
" D. M.	"	"
" Decey	"	"
" W. B.	"	"
" Patrick	"	"
Tibbetts Jason	Carpenter	"
" Rupert	"	"
" Burdelle	Shipwright	"
Trille, R. M.	Homeopathic, Dr.	"
Townsend, Thos.	Shoemaker	"
Walton, Edwin	Master Mariner.	"

PART VII.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.		MEASURE OF CAPACITY.	
12 inches = 1 foot		4 gills = 1 pint	
3 feet = 1 yard		2 pints = 1 quart	
5½ yards = 1 rod, pole or perch		4 quarts = 1 gallon	
40 rods = 1 furlong		2 gallons = 1 peck	
8 furlongs = 1 mile		4 pecks = 1 bushel	
NOTES:		8 bushels = 1 quarter	
A hand is 4 inches.		4 quarters = 1 load.	
A fathom is 2 yards.			
A chain is 66 feet.			

MEASURE OF WEIGHT.		MEASURE OF TIME.	
16 drachms = 1 ounce		60 seconds = 1 minute	
16 ounces = 1 pound		60 minutes = 1 hour	
14 pounds = 1 stone		24 hours = 1 day	
2 stones = 1 quarter		7 days = 1 week	
4 quarters = 1 hundred wht.		28 days = 1 lunar mth.	
20 cwt. = 1 ton		12 months = 1 year	

MEASURE OF SURFACE.		
144 sqr. inches = 1 sqr. foot	40 perches = 1 rood	
9 sqr. feet = 1 sqr. yard	4 roods = 1 acre	
30¼ sqr. yards = 1 perch	640 acres = 1 sqr. mile	

NOTE:
4840 sqr. yards = 1 acre
An acre has roughly 4 equal sides of 69½ yards.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

GOLD COINS.		STERLING VALUE.	
U. S. of America	Eagle	...	£2 1 1¼
Austria Hungary	Ducat	...	9 4
Brazil	10 Milreis	...	1 2 5½
Denmark	10 Krone piece	...	11 0¼
France	10 Franc piece	...	7 11¼
Japan	20 Yen pieces	...	2 0 11¾
Mexico	10 Peso piece	...	2 0 5¼
Peru	1 Libra of 10 sols	...	1 0 0
Portugal	1 Coroa of Milreis	...	2 4 4¾
Russia	1 Imperial of 15 roubles	...	1 11 9

SILVER COINS:

U. S. of America ...	1 Dollar	...	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Austria Hungary ...	1 Gulden	...	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brazil ...	1 Milreis	...	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Denmark ...	1 Krone	...	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
France ...	1 Franc	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Japan ...	1 Yen	...	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mexico ...	1 Peso	...	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peru ...	1 Sol	...	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portugal ...	1 Teston	...	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Russia ...	1 Rouble	...	3	2

The above tables simply show the actual equivalents and not the value of the coins for purposes of exchange.

Old English coins now no longer used:—

Guinea =	21/-	Carolus =	23/-
Moidore =	27/6	Angel =	10/-
Noble =	6/8	Tester =	6d
Groat =	4d.		

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Age last birthday.	Height. ft. ins.	Weight. st. lbs.		Age last birthday.	Height. ft. ins.	Weight. st. lbs.	
10	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		10	4 3	4 6	
15	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		15	5 1	7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
20	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		20	5 3	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		25	5 2	9 8	

Above 25, weight increases or decreases according to natural circumstances, or as the results of illness. The above table only represents average heights and weights.

HEIGHT.

ft.	ins.
5	0
5	1
5	2
5	6
5	7
5	8
6	0
6	1

WEIGHT.

Males.		Females.	
st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.
8	0	7	7
8	4	7	12
9	0	8	2
10	5	9	13
10	8	10	8
11	1	11	4
12	10	12	11 or more
13	0	13	6 or more

The above table shows the average weight of a healthy man or woman at the height specified.

Table showing average weight of a healthy male child during first year of life.

Weight at birth.	lbs.	Weight at 7 months.	lbs.
" at 1 month	6.8	" " 8 "	13.4
" " 2 "	7.4	" " 9 "	14.4
" " 3 "	8.4	" " 10 "	15.8
" " 4 "	9.6	" " 11 "	16.8
" " 5 "	10.8	" " 12 "	17.8
" " 6 "	11.8		18.8
	12.4		

Approximate time needed for the digestion of some principal foods.

Beef boiled, 3 hours.	Eggs raw, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
" roasted 3-4 "	" fried or boiled 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
Fish boiled, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cheese, 3-4 hours.
Mutton boiled, 3 "	Potatoes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
" roasted, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Rice, 1-2 hrs.
Pork roasted, 5 hrs.	Cabbage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.
Poultry 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.	Bread 3-4 hrs.

Table showing loss in weight by cooking.

Beef steak roasted, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per lb.	Chicken boiled, 7 oz. per lb.
" " stewed, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Duck roasted, 8 "
Sirloin roasted, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Turkey roasted, 7 "
Tongue boiled, 4 "	" " Rabbit boiled, 7 "

Percentage of alcohol contained in the following liquids.

Rum	60-75	Sherry	14-18
Whisky	50-60	Madeira	14-17
Brandy	50-60	Claret	8-12
Gin	48-60	Burgundy	8-14
Port	15-18	Champagne	6-13
Marsala	15-21	Cider	2-9
Beer	2-4	Porter	4-7
Ginger Beer	1-3	Moselle	8-12
Hungarian wines	9-15		

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

Christianity	328,000,000	Mohamedanism	145,000,000
Judaism	8,000,000	Brahmanism	171,000,000
Buddhism	463,000,000	Confucianism	50,000,000
Other Forms	154,000,000		

Christianity may be subdivided as follows:

Roman Catholics	243,621,000
Protestantism	143,287,000
Greek Church, &c,	84,261,000

Of these, Protestantism is divided up into some hundreds of sects, no less than 300 different sects operating in Great Britain alone, and probably half as many again as this in the United States of America.

The Religious Communities at work in Jamaica are:

1. Church of England	Protestants
2. Church of Scotland	"
3. Jamaica Baptist Mission	"
4. Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	"
5. Congregational Church	"
6. Wesleyan Methodist Church	"
7. United Methodist Free Church	"
8. The Christian Church	"
9. The Salvation Army	"
10. The Seventh-Day Adventists	"
11. The Roman Catholic Church	"
12. The Jews.	

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day, January 1.	Whit Monday*
Ash Wednesday*	Emancipation Day, Aug. 1.
Good Friday*	King's birthday, Nov. 9.
Easter Monday*	Christmas Day, Dec. 25.
Victoria Day, May 24	Boxing Day, Dec. 26.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN JAMAICA.

The Gleaner	Daily	The Mercantile Intelligencer,
The Daily Telegraph	"	Fortnightly.
The New Century,	Semi-weekly	Catholic Opinion, Monthly
The Recorder,	Weekly	Jamaica Churchman Quarterly
Jamaica Gazette	"	The Presbyterian, Monthly
Police	"	The Baptist Reporter
Jamaica Times	"	Jamaica United Methodist,
The Northern News	"	Quarterly.
The War Cry,	Monthly	The C. E. Gem, Monthly.

THE WORLD'S FLEET COMPARED WITH BRITAIN'S

How Britain rules the waves is shown in a Parliamentary return, which gives the strength of the fleets of this and foreign countries, built and building. In the following list the figures in parentheses show the number of vessels building:

Battleships. -- Great Britain, 60 (5); France, 31 (10); Russia 10 (4); Germany, 32 (8); Italy, 15 (5); America, 23 (7); Japan, 15 (2).

Coast Defence Vessels. — France, 8; Russia, 2; Germany, 11; America, 11; Japan, 1.

Cruisers, armoured,—Great Britain, 30, (8); France, 18 (5); Russia, 3 (4); Germany, 6 (4); Italy, 6 (4); America, 13 (3); Japan, 10 (3).

Cruisers, Protected, 1st class—Great Britain, 21; France, 7; Russia, 7; America, 3; Japan, 2.

*These dates being annually changeable, they are not given.

Cruisers, Protected, 2nd class,—Great Britain, 45; France, 12; Russia, 2; Germany, 16 (8); Italy, 4; America, 16; Japan, 11 (1)

Cruisers, Protected, 3rd, class—Great Britain, 16; France, 16; Russia, 1; Germany, 2; Italy, 13; America, 2; Japan 8.

Cruisers, Unprotected. — France, 1; Russia, 2; Germany, 15; America, 5; Japan, 5 (2).

Scouts.—Great Britain, 8; America (3).

Torpedo Vessels.—Great Britain, 20; France, 14; Russia, 7; Germany, 1; Italy, 9; America, 2; Japan 1.

Destroyers.—Great Britain, 143 (8); France, 34 (31); Russia, 85 (12); Germany, 47 (26); Italy 17; America, 20 (5); Japan, 56.

Torpedo Boats.—Great Britain, 89 (17); France, 280 (19); Russia, 162; Germany, 84; Italy, 108 (5); America, 32; Japan, 79.

Submarines.—Great Britain, 37 (1); France, 40 (59); Russia, 2 (8); Germany, 1 (2); Italy, 4 (2); America, 8 (4); Japan, 7 (2).—From the *News of the World*, July 7, 1907.

ADDENDUM.

As the HANDBOOK had to be issued before the proofs were revised the following information was omitted :—

A.—POST OFFICE.

1906-1907. Letters despatched, 5766. Letters received 6637.

Do. Money Orders cashed £904. Money Orders issued
£2731.

Do. Revenue £805.

B.—JUDICIAL.

Clerk of Courts—C. H. Collman.

1906-1907. Cases disposed of in Grand Court	-	-	7
" " " Petty Court	-	-	19
" " " Petty Sessions Court	-	-	46
		Total	72

C.—MARKET.

1906-1907. Carcases sold	-	Beasts 107.	Pigs 28
		Turtle 92	Sheep 9
		Total	236

D.—SHIPPING.

1906-1907. Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.
217	20,780	235	23,660

E.—IMPORTS.

1906-1907. Estimated value—£28,000.



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EDMUND PARSONS, Agent,
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E. A. H. HAGGART, Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.

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