

HANDBOOK

OF

BRITISH

GUIANA.



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1909

with the Compliments
of
The Permanent Exhibitions Committee
of
British Guiana.

PLATE 26.



THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS, VIEWED FROM MARKET TOWER.

Photo by J. Williams.

HANDBOOK
OF
BRITISH GUIANA,
1909.

COMPRISING GENERAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE COLONY.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
GEO. D. BAYLEY,
(OF THE BRITISH GUIANA CIVIL SERVICE.)

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HANDBOOK OF BRITISH GUIANA.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

(By *C. Wilgress Anderson, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Forestry Officer
and Government Surveyor.*)

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE name "Wild Coast" was given over four centuries ago by the earliest European explorers to the eastern and northern part of the South American continent which stretches for over 1,000 miles from the delta of the Orinoco river to the mouth of the Amazon river.

The region which extends inland from the "Wild Coast" as far south as the Amazon river and its confluent the Rio Negro, embraces an area calculated to contain about 690,000 square miles, and has, since the days of Sir Walter Raleigh, been known as "Guyana," or "Guiana."

In modern maps however the name Guiana has been restricted to include only the central portion of this large territory which is situated to the north of the Lower Amazon basin, and which borders on the Atlantic Ocean. This central part is now divided into the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana which are the only European possessions on this great continent.

Of these three colonies the most westerly is that of British Guiana, which extends from the limits of Venezuela easterly to those of Dutch Guiana, and from the Atlantic Ocean southwards to the borders of Brazil, the extreme limits of which touches the parallels of $0^{\circ}41'$ (source of the

Essequibo River) and $8^{\circ} 33' 22''$ north latitude (Punta Playa) and the meridians of $56^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{4}$ (on the Courantyne river) and $61^{\circ} 23' 24.7''$ west longitude, (source of the Wenamu river.)

British Guiana has a seaboard commencing at Punta Playa about 18 miles to the west of the Waini River and trending thence in a south-easterly direction to the mouth of the Courantyne river, a distance of about 270 miles. The depth from the sea southwards varies from about 540 miles on the west of the colony to about 300 miles on the eastern side.

The area, now that the boundaries with Venezuela and Brazil have been settled and demarcated, is calculated to be 90,277 square miles, which, in extent, is equal to the combined size of England, Scotland and Wales.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

In its physical configuration, the surface of the colony presents two broadly marked unequal divisions, each exhibiting distinctive and characteristic features of its own.

The northern and smaller of the two divisions comprises a low-lying flat and partly swampy alluvium belt or plain which extends along the entire length of the seaboard and forms the coastlands; and a broader and slightly elevated tract or belt of country, undulating and hilly in some parts, which follows behind the alluvial coastlands and stretches right across the colony. Together they constitute but a small part of the colony, occupying only about one-twelfth of its total area.

Beyond these belts southwards the country rises between the river valleys, which are in many parts swampy, and, as it approaches the sources of the larger rivers, attains a height of about 900 feet above the sea-level at the source of the Takutu river, the western boundary, and about 400 feet above the sea at the source of the Courantyne river, the eastern boundary. This elevated hinterland, which forms the southern and greater of the two divisions, embraces about eleven-twelfths ($\frac{11}{12}$) of the area of the colony.

Its surface is greatly diversified by hills and valleys; it contains all the principal mountain ranges, also several irregularly distributed smaller ranges, and, in addition, in its southern and eastern parts, there are many scattered and isolated mountains none of which exceed 1,500 feet in height above the sea level.

One of the striking features that catches the eye on looking at a map of the colony, is the many large rivers by which the country is traversed, and the very numerous tributaries and branch streams, locally called "creeks," by which it is copiously watered. Together these form a vast network of waterways which, in the absence of roads, furnish a ready, if sometimes difficult, means of access to the interior lands of the colony.

A peculiar feature of the rivers in the North-Western part of the colony is the many inland waterways which connect them, one with the other, and by which it is possible to pass inland from one river to another by boat, and, in the case of the Mora passage, by steamer. This feature is also to be found in many of the rivers of the Orinoco system to which belongs the Amacura river, the upper part of which forms the boundary between the colony and Venezuela.

The most notable instance of these navigable natural inland waterways is that of the Cassiquiari Canal, which connects the waters of the Orinoco with those of the Amazon.

The very numerous rapids, cataracts and water-falls by which all the larger rivers of the colony are obstructed above the tidal influence, form another distinctive feature in the topography of the country.

Many of the falls are of immense height and size, the most notable being that of the Kaieteur described under Potaro river in this chapter, and the highest are those that descend the perpendicular cliffs of Mount Roraima and Mount Kukenaam.

Of the many mountain ranges those of the Pakaraima group, or *massif*, form the most prominent feature in the configuration of the colony.

This great central mass consists mostly of flat-topped mountains which form elevated and more or less extensive undulating plateaus each rising above the other in successive terraces of about 1,000 feet in height to an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, intersecting which there are many ranges of over 4,000 feet above sea level, and, rising above all these heights, the isolated plateaus of Mount Roraima and Mount Kukenaam which attain an altitude of over 8,000 feet above the sea.

The ever verdant and surprisingly brilliant tropical vegetation must also be considered as one of the interesting features

of the colony, almost the whole of the diversified surface of which, speaking comparatively, is covered with dense indigenous and mostly exuberant primeval forest, yet in some parts of the lowlands there are broad open grass-covered flats and wide lagoons or so-called "floating savannahs," as the surface of the water they contain is almost entirely hidden by coarse grass sedges and aquatic plants. In the elevated hinterland even more extensive undulating grassy plains or savannahs are to be found and also mountainous grass-clad country.

Taking into account all the various features that have been generally indicated here, it must necessarily follow that in its scenery this colony affords very great contrasts. The tourist who visits our shores, judging from the flat and settled coast-lands, leaves with the impression that British Guiana is merely a mud-flat, not entirely above sea level, yet the traveller who has penetrated any considerable distance into the vast and less accessible hinterlands, cannot but help being greatly impressed by the brilliant tropical vegetation of lofty trees, tangled lianas, and graceful palms, the hilly nature of the country, the many mountain ranges and curiously shaped mountains, the elevated undulating plateaus, the extensive interior savannahs, and the very numerous cataracts and waterfalls of surpassing beauty which occur on the upper parts of the larger rivers and their tributaries.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The change in the colour of the sea-water from a clear ocean blue to that of a dirty yellowish-grey, indicates that the shores of the Guianas are being approached, long before it is possible to discern the low fringe of forest which borders the flat coast lands, the monotony of which is relieved only here and there by the tall chimneys of the sugar factories of the colony.

There is reason to believe that the mud which discolours the sea and is deposited on the shores, is brought by the ocean currents from the Amazon, as it is certainly not derived from the rivers of the colony, for when in flood or during neaps the water in their tidal parts is clear, compared to its turbid and muddy condition during springs.

From the coastline the ocean deepens very gradually and at low tides extensive mud-flats and sand-banks are exposed, so that large vessels cannot obtain access to the shores except they enter by the rivers, and then only at high tides for the

entrances to all the rivers are obstructed at distances varying from 10 to 15 miles from their mouths by muddy bars.

COAST-LANDS.

The flat and comparatively narrow plain or belt which forms the coast-lands is to a considerable extent slightly below the level of ordinary spring tides which flood the unprotected parts. It consists of a fluvio-marine deposit, composed of various coloured clays with intermediate layers of sand and peat, the latter being locally known as "pegass," and rises gradually in its extent inland at distances varying from 10 to 40 miles, to about 10 or 12 feet in height above the high water mark. Its greatest inland depth is attained in the eastern parts of the colony along the Berbice and Courantyne rivers.

The margins of this formation, both along the sea and river estuaries, are covered with a dense forest growth consisting principally of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle, L.*) and Courida (*Avicennia nitida*) which in their manner of growth form natural sea defences, the mangrove abounding mostly along the western and the courida on the eastern parts of the coast.

Behind this growth are flat grassy savannahs mostly inundated during the rainy season, interspersed in the higher parts with "reefs" or belts and patches of mixed forest, and in the lower and swampy places with abundant growths of Aeta (*Mauritia flexuosa*), Manicole (*Euterpe edulis*) and Troolie (*Mauritia saccifera*) palms, whilst in other parts the land is covered with dense jungle.

It is along the outermost part of the coast-lands which extends from the Pomeroon to the Courantyne, that almost the whole of the population and cultivation of the colony is concentrated.

Situated on this comparatively narrow strip are the two towns of the colony, nearly all the villages, and with but few exception all the sugar estates, roads and railways, etc. The soil on this depressed land is rich and fertile, and can be profitably cultivated, despite the disadvantage of drainage which is both difficult and expensive, for not only has the salt water to be kept out by sea-walls, dams, and fascine work, in front, but the cultivated areas must also be drained and protected by a system of dams and trenches to prevent them being swamped by the fresh water which, during the rainy season, accumulates and inundates the low-lying lands behind them.

Under these conditions the upkeep of roads extending along the coast and lower river reaches, is also expensive, consequently the plantations were laid out by the Dutch in very long and narrow parallelograms each having their façade on the sea coast or river banks.

By the aid of sluices or "kokers" the water is discharged from the drainage canals during the low tides, and also kept out at high water, but in many cases, during heavy weather, steam pumps have also to be employed for this purpose.

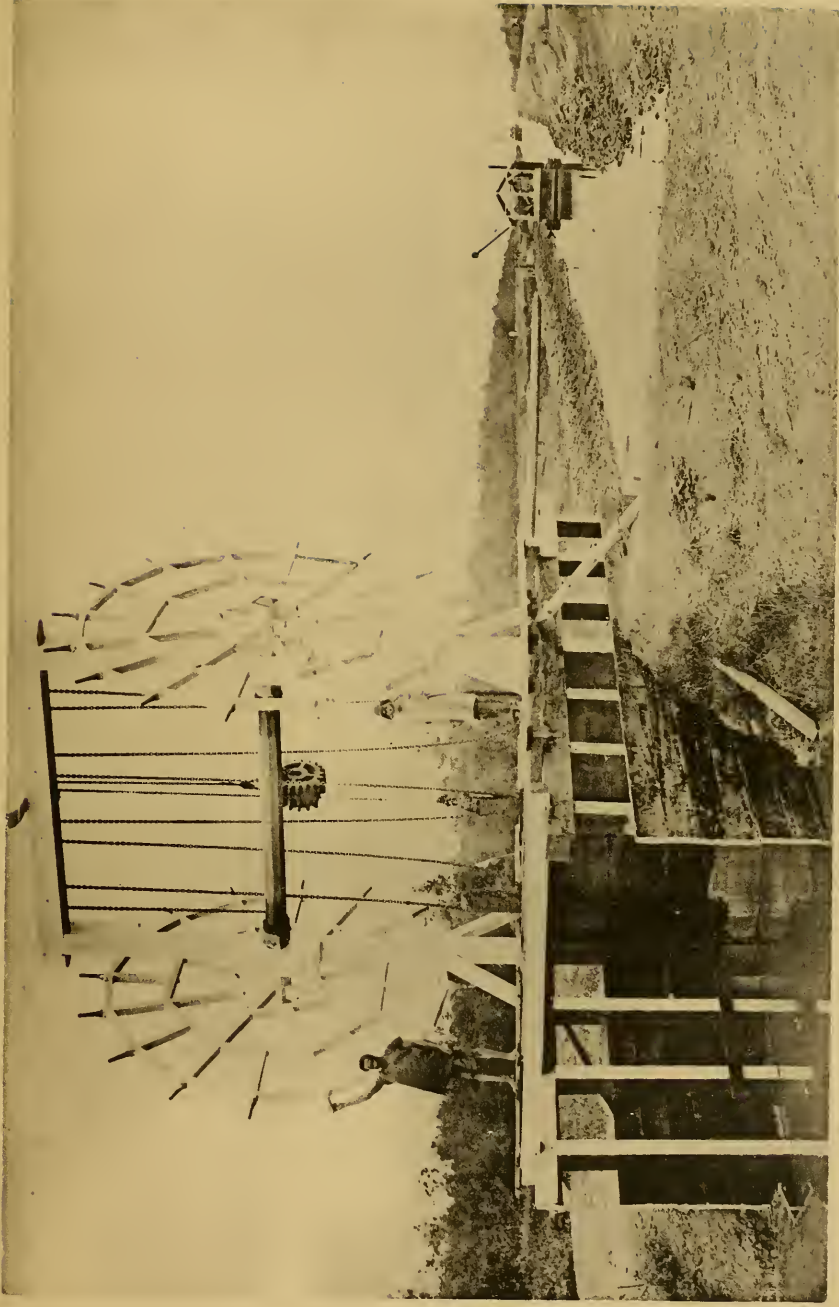
THE SAND AND CLAY BELT.

Behind the coast-lands, a slightly elevated and undulating belt of country stretches backwards to where the underlying rocks come out on the surface, and extends right across the entire breadth of the colony. It is composed of arenaceous and clayey sedimentary soils derived from the disintegration of the various country rocks *in situ*. Along the sloping front it is elevated about 50 feet, and as it extends inland, it rises in certain places to hills of 180 and 200 feet in height above the sea, but the general height of this tract may be considered as varying from about 60 to 100 feet, which is also about the height above sea level of the sand dunes by which it is traversed in parts.

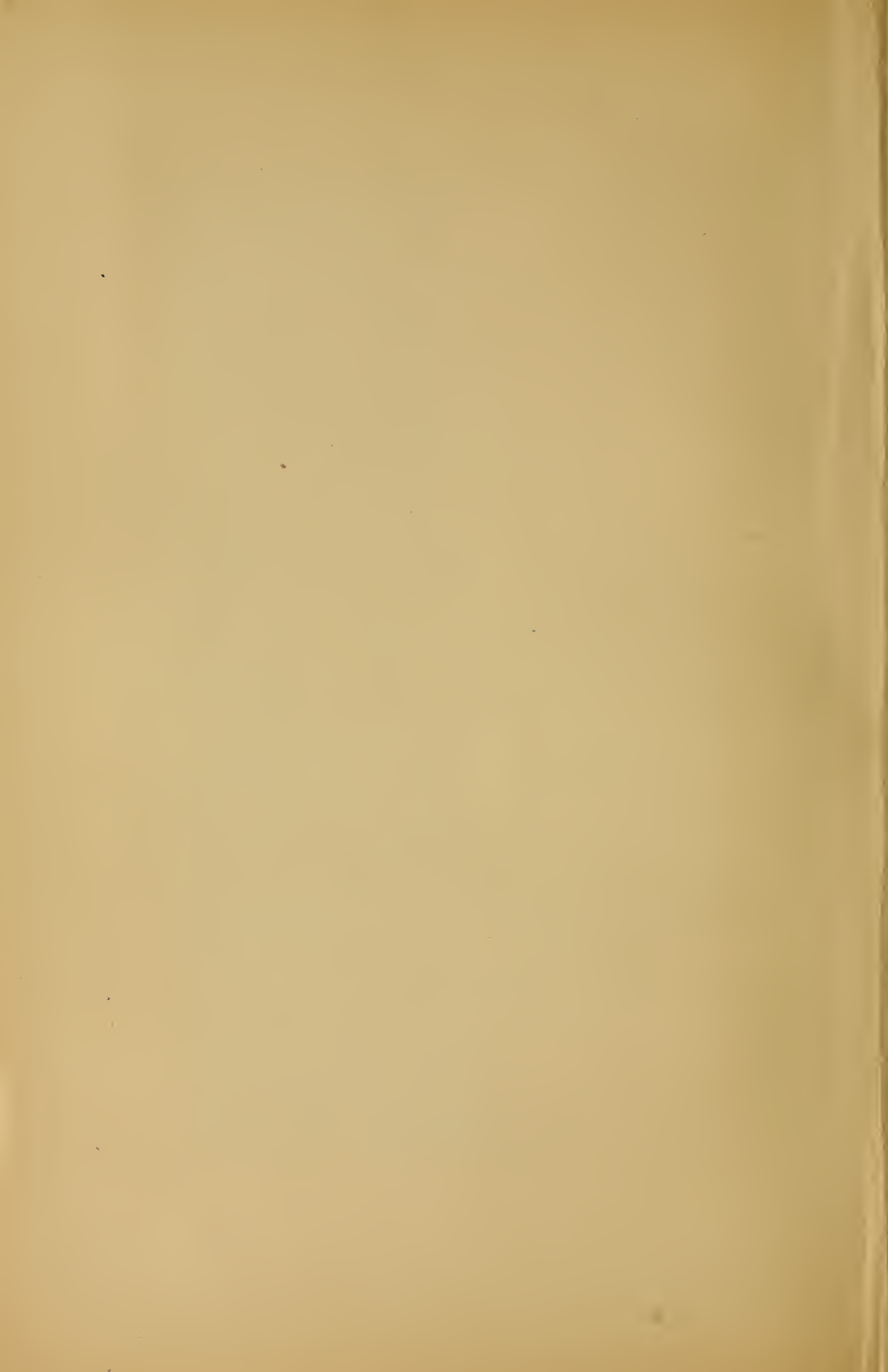
The width of this belt varies considerably; in the North West District it ends at a distance of from about 40 to 50 miles inwards from the sea, between the Waini and Essequibo rivers it only reaches from 20 to 30 miles inland from the coast, and to the eastward of the Essequibo river it increases rapidly in width as it approaches the Berbice and Courantyne rivers in the vicinity of which it can be traced behind the coast-lands for over 100 miles inland from the sea.

The low parts intervening between the hills and the sand dunes are usually swampy, often extensive, and are covered with a dense growth of bush and small trees. Grass-covered dunes occur on the banks of the Berbice and Courantyne rivers where the land is elevated and undulating.

Between the rivers flowing to the eastward of the Essequibo there are long comparatively narrow stretches of arid sand which can only support a stunted vegetation of spreading bushes and shrubs locally known as "Moories," but the greater part of this belt is clothed with high forest containing a great variety of useful and valuable timber to obtain which wood-



MODE OF DRAINAGE—KOKER AND CANAL.



cutting operations have for a long time been carried on on this belt in the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice, as the rivers and their tributaries there afford easy transportation. On the sand-hills there are large areas of Wallaba forests (*Eperua falcata* and *Jenmani*), a wood constantly in demand, on the hill slopes in certain parts the much sought-after Greenheart (*Nectandra Rodicæi*) grows, and in the valleys and along the river margins amongst the palms and other forest trees, the Mora (*Dimorphandra Mora*, *Benth.*) is conspicuous and flourishes abundantly.

The cultivated areas in this part of the colony are not only small both in number and extent, but also very scattered.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The principal mountain ranges of the colony are :—

- (1.) The great and extensive Pakaraima Mountain mass which includes the Merumé and many other subsidiary ranges ;
- (2.) The Imataka, only spurs of which enter the colony ;
- (3.) The Kanuku Mountains ;
- (4.) The (so-called on maps) Sierra Akarai ;

In addition to these there are several smaller ranges of less importance and many isolated mountains and hills.

THE PAKARAIMA MOUNTAINS.

The great mass of mostly flat-topped ranges and mountains together with their numerous offshoots, are known as the Pakaraima and occupy the greater part of the most western portion of the interior of the colony, stretching as they do, southwards from the Cuyuni river, to within 30 miles upwards from the mouth of the Ireng river, and eastwards from the western limits of the colony to that portion of the Essequibo river lying between its tributaries the Potaro and the Rupununi rivers, while certain spurs continue even further eastwards right across to the Courantyne river.

The greater bulk of this mountain mass forms a series of terraces and consists of more or less broad or narrow undulating plateaus, which rise successively at varying distances, one above the other, with bold and often perpendicular sandstone escarpments varying in height from 1,200 feet or less to as much as 2,000 feet in the central parts.

Many of these plateaus are traversed by spurs extending from the more elevated parts, and in the plateaus deep gorges have been eroded in many parts by the rivers which take their

rise in the upper heights, forming in their descent numerous large water-falls some of which are of stupendous height and marvellous beauty.

Of the many great gorges, that of the Kaieteur is pre-eminently the most notable for its size and beauty, but there are many others such as those on the Ireng river which also command admiration.

These mountains attain their greatest heights of over 8,600 feet above the sea level, on the flat-topped mountains of Roraima and Kukenam, portions of which only are situated within the limits of the colony. These two most remarkable mountains rise over 5,000 feet above the surrounding hilly country, and form small isolated plateaus with perpendicular sandstone cliffs of about 2,000 feet in height above their sloping sides, the larger being that of Mount Roraima which is about 15 square miles in extent and roughly triangular in shape, the south-eastern side being six and a half miles long and the length of the south-western about three and a half miles, the southernmost point of which terminates in a somewhat acute angle. Although as seen from below, the top of Mount Roraima has the appearance of being quite flat—and it is to a considerable extent so,—yet on it there are many curiously weathered cliffs over 150 feet high, and very many weird and grotesquely shaped rocky masses of 50 feet or more in height.

This most interesting mountain forms a gigantic boundary mark, for on it the boundaries of British Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil, meet at a common point.

The top of the Roraima plateau has already to some extent been explored. It was first ascended by Sir Everard im Thurn, C.M.G., and Mr. H. I. Perkins, I.S.O., and since then by several parties amongst whom may be mentioned Messrs. Quelch and McConnell, Mr. E. Cromer, and the British and Venezuelan Boundary Commissioners among whom was the writer, yet there still remains many unsolved problems to interest and attract further explorers, and many further rich discoveries for botanists.

Mr. im Thurn (now Sir Everard) in his book "Amongst the Indians of Guiana" states "that the vegetation around the "base (of this mountain) is extraordinarily rich and interesting," also, that "there is a great reward in store for the "traveller, whether he be botanist or ethnologist, who, having

PLATE 15.



VIEW DOWN THE KAIETEUR GORGE
FROM THE
KAIETEUR FALL, POTARO RIVER.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.





SOUTHERN EDGE OF MOUNT RORAIMA.

Sandstone mountain and elevated table-land 8,635 feet above sea level, and rising with perpendicular cliffs of about 2,000 feet to a height of about 5,000 feet above the surrounding plateau.

“sufficient pecuniary means will first gain experience of the “ways of travelling in that part of the world.” Several collectors have from time to time visited this mountain to obtain supplies of the rare and beautiful orchids which are to be found on its slopes for the conservatories of Europe.

The hilly country surrounding Mount Roraima and Mount Kukenaam forms the highest of the more extensive plateaus of the Pakaraima mountains, its average altitude above sea level being about 3,500 feet, and as the plateau is entirely forest clad on the northern side of these two mountains, it is therefore only from the savannahs on their southern sides that effective and extensive views of them can be obtained.

From this savannah most glorious views are to be had of Mount Roraima and Mount Kukenaam, which rise above the surrounding hilly country with bare vertical walls of dark reddish sandstone, in contrast with which the dazzling white lines which occur on them at varying intervals, mark the perpendicular descent of each of the many water-falls which drop over their precipitous heights of 2,000 feet to their verdant forest-clad slopes below, but such views are usually only to be seen in the afternoon when the heat of the sun has dispersed the great masses of clouds which in the earlier part of the day completely envelop both these mountains.

Extending north-west in the locality of Mt. Roraima, there are many relatively smaller, and partly isolated sandstone mountains, which, on account of their exceptionally curious and grotesque shapes, are remarkable.

The most interesting and highest of these are Mt. Iwalkarima or “Monkey Mountain,” Mt. Eluwarima, Mt. Ilutipu and lastly Mt. Waiakapiapu or “silk cotton tree stump,” so called by the Indians from its supposed similarity in appearance to such a stump, and which resembles a large obelisk with a truncated head. Most of these rise to about 7,000 feet above sea level and from their precipitous cliffs many water falls descend.

Further east of Mt. Roraima are the comparatively smaller mountains of Wei-assipu or “catch the sun mountain”—a miniature of Roraima—next Mt. Yakontipu, which has an altitude of 7,120 feet above the sea, with successive small terraces of sandstones on its steep slopes of igneous eruptive

rocks, and lastly the rounded shape mountain called Maringma beyond which a large and well-defined range extends westwards to the source of the Ireng river and forms the watershed which constitutes the boundary between the colony and Brazil.

In the vicinity of, and between, the Cuyuni river and its tributary, the Ekereku, the flat-topped Maurugaru mountains, about 1,000 feet high, form the northernmost range of the Pakaraima mountains. Diminishing hilly spurs extend from this range as far eastwards as Mt. Macapa and Mt. Otumung, both of which hills slope to the river and are about 300 feet high. Other hilly spurs stretch even further eastwards down the Cuyuni river which they approach near the cataract of Akaiwong, and form the Waikuri range of hills which vary in height from 300 to 350 feet above the sea.

Situate and extending between the Kukui and the Kako rivers in the upper Mazaruni basin, there is another long flat-topped range with precipitous cliffs, known as the Hiamatipu mountains on which at times are to be seen shining spots of light undoubtedly caused by the reflection of the sunlight from water falling over bare exposed surfaces of rocks.

The Mazaruni river takes its source in, and its upper course almost completely encircles, the long and important range known as the Merumé mountains. The most elevated part of this range extends from the sources of the Mazaruni and Merumé rivers in a north-westerly direction as far as the Kabury river, and it also exhibits the striking flat-topped features peculiar to the mountains of the Pakaraima group to which it belongs. Elevated plateaus spread from this range eastwards as far as the Teboku falls on the Mazaruni river and the Amaila fall on the Kuribrong river, and southwards to the Ireng and Potaro rivers.

Rising above these plateaus between the sources of the Kuribrong and Ireng rivers and at the head of the Potaro river, is the conspicuous mountain mass of Ayanganna the summit of which is serrated with great jagged rocks and estimated to be about 5,000 feet high.

In the country between the upper Ireng and Potaro rivers there are many partly isolated mountain heights such as those of Wokomung and Kamana on the banks of the former river, and along those of the latter, Salieng, and Akobenang, the last mentioned having an altitude of 2,300 feet above the sea,

with vertical cliffs of diabase which almost entirely encircles its flat-topped surface.

The southern and eastern plateaus of the Pakaraima mountains are also traversed in many parts by many smaller ranges and these are also more or less flat-topped. In the country to the south of the Potaro river and west of the Ireng river, progressing in the direction of the interior, the first most noticeable of these smaller ranges are the isolated range called the Kowatipu mountains which are about 5,000 feet in height, the next is the range which forms the Kako ridge in the vicinity of which the country is extremely rugged, and further beyond are the Tawailing mountains with an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level, their southern escarpment consisting of vertical cliffs of dark red sandstone rising 500 feet above their lower slopes which extend right down to the northern banks of the Ireng river in the vicinity above its junction with the Echilebar river, in which locality both these rivers have eroded deep gorges.

Continuing thence southwards in the country adjoining the Ireng river, the next range of importance forms the Tawaparu heights at an altitude of 2,200 feet above the sea, their southern edge being known by the name of "Ariwa." Near to these are the Kara-kara mountains which consist mostly of diabase and porphyrite. Beyond in the same direction are the Tawailing and Kawarieng ranges about 1,800 feet in altitude above sea level, and at the extreme south the Tirke mountain range at the foot of which the flat and extensive hitherland savannahs commence.

In the eastern plateaus to the south of the Potaro river the heights of Kurungiku and Akorabi form the limits of the Potaro basin on this side, and further south are the Kwonga mountains from which many of the head waters of the Siparuni river descends.

Another large and extensive range extends between the Potaro and Siparuni rivers in the direction of the Essequibo river the banks of which it approaches between the Mowassi and Muruwa rivers, where it narrows considerably and forms the ranges known as the Twasinki, and the Kamuti or Takwari mountains, and also the ranges of hills which continue across and to the eastward of the Essequibo river.

An important but small range, rising about 1,500 feet

above sea level, is that known as the Konawaruk mountains which divides the waters of the lower Potaro tributaries from those of the Konawaruk river, and which traverses one of the richest gold districts in the colony.

The Makarapan mountains rise conspicuously above the flat savannahs on the northern banks of the Rupununi river, in the vicinity above its junction with the Rewa or Illiwa river, and although detached, this range may be considered as an out-lier belonging to the Pakaraima group of which it forms the southernmost extremity.

Commencing in close proximity to the Makarapan mountains, a comparatively long and low range of the Pakaraima extends about midway between the Siparuni and the Rupununi rivers in a north-easterly direction, and gradually diminishing in height to a hilly range, it crosses the Essequibo river below Achra-Mukra rising again on the eastern side of the river to form the range known as the Maccari mountains which continues across to the Itabru and Christmas Cataracts on the upper Berbice river, where it forms sandstone mountains about 700 feet or more in height, spurs of which break up into hilly ranges trending further eastwards across the Berbice river as far as the C urantyne river.

The Pakaraima mountains may be said to form one of the most extensive and gigantic sandstone formations on the globe. They are for the greater part covered with high primeval forests, but along the north-western parts there are some small isolated savannahs, and open hilly plateaus occur to the south of the Kopinang,—a tributary of the Potaro river, while to the west of the Ireng river, there are large areas of grass-clad country, the river valleys and certain hill slopes only being wooded. On the greater heights the forest is stunted and very dense whilst the surface of the highest elevated parts, such as Mt. Roraima, consists mostly of bare expanses of rock.

C. B. Brown, in Part 1 of his Reports on the Geology of British Guiana, dated 1873, in describing these mountains, writes: "The scenery amongst these mountains—where the view is wholly unobstructed by the dense forest which clothes all the other mountains, and the greater portion of the sandstone table-land—is grand, varied, and beautiful in the extreme. Peaks and ridges of every variety and

“form are grouped together, packed one behind the other, “fading away in the distance, their sides being clothed with “grass and clusters of little dark green groves, with here “and there large frowning masses of rock far up their “heights. Nestling between them comes level-bottomed grass “covered valleys, containing small streams near which lie belts “of wood.”

The extensive mountains and plateaus of the Pakaraima mass are but sparsely inhabited by a few tribes of Aboriginal Indians whose villages are widely scattered over various parts and connected one with the other by rough and narrow tracks.

THE IMATAKA MOUNTAINS.

The main range of the Imataka mountains is situated in Venezuela and forms the watershed between the southern tributaries of the lower Orinoko river and the upper northern tributaries of the Cuyuni river. Only certain spurs of this range enter the north-western part of the colony where they spread out in hilly ranges, between the rivers of the North-West District, and extend beyond them as far westward as the lower Essequibo river.

Of these spurs, the principal and most important is the westernmost one,—the others being merely offshoots,—which forms the watershed between the rivers on the eastern side flowing directly to the Atlantic Ocean, and the tributaries on the western side which flow to the Orinoco and Cuyuni rivers.

The northern part of this range is somewhat semi-circular in shape ; commencing at the head of the Amacura river, it encloses the head waters of the Barima and Barama rivers which take their sources on it, and, as far as the source of the Akarabisi river, it forms a part of the western boundary of the colony.

The altitude in this part of the range varies considerably : at the source of the Barima river it is 950 feet, and at that of the Barama river 1,600 feet above the sea level, but in many parts it does not rise more than from 500 to 600 feet in height, and in the vicinity of the sources of certain of the more easterly, the Barama streams and the Atha river, the range is broken by a swamp common to the streams on both sides.

This spur continues to form the northern limits of the Cuyuni basin as it extends, with diminished height, and many hilly offshoots, from the Akarabisi river eastwards to the

sources of the Waini river and its tributaries, where it bears the name of the Kutuari-Waparu mountains, and thence south-easterly to the sources of the Groete Creek on the Essequibo river, where it rises to an altitude of about 700 feet above the sea and forms a range called the Blue Mountains, the lower spurs of which extend further eastwards to the banks of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers where they terminate at Saxacalli point on the former, and at the Penal Settlement on the latter, of these two rivers.

All these mountains and hilly ranges are entirely forest-clad, and consist of archean rocks which are much weathered and decomposed in most parts. The hilly ranges which divide the upper parts of the rivers and streams of the North-West District are auriferous and form one of the most extensive gold fields in the colony.

THE KANUKU MOUNTAINS.

The Kanuku Mountains, few of which exceed more than 2,000 feet above sea level, are situated in the central part of the great savannah plain which spreads southwards from the foot of the Pakaraima mountains, which plain they divide into two nearly equal areas.

Commencing near the Takutu river in the vicinity of the rapids below the Sauri-wau river, they form a chain of picturesque mountains, mostly rounded or cone-shaped and entirely forest-clad, which spread out in the surrounding flat savannahs as they continue in a westerly direction across to the Rupununi river where their wooded slopes border the banks of that river for some miles below its tributary, the Tuluk-wau. A continuation of this range advances eastwards to the Kwitaro, and forms irregular ranges of hills which progress in much the same direction to the Essequibo river which they cross above the great cataract of King William IV., beyond which they also continue as far as the mouth of the New River on the Courantyne river where they terminate.

These mountains are uninhabited and but little explored, but recently the high forests with which they are clothed has been to some extent exploited in search of the bullet trees, (*Mimusops globosa*), the latex of which yields the substance known as balata.

THE SIERRA-AKARAI MOUNTAINS.

The so-called Sierra-Akarai Mountains are situated along the

extreme southern limits of the colony. They extend from the source of the Essequibo to that of the Courantyne, and form the watershed between the head waters of these two rivers of the colony and those flowing southwards in the Amazon basin.

This range which appears on the map to spread out on the western side of the colony and to split up into a number of shorter ranges, is practically unexplored. All that is known of the Sierra-Akarai range is from the reports of Sir Robert Schomburgk, who twice crossed the watershed it forms (*vide* Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, vol. x of 1891) and according to his accounts the Kaiawaka mountains—shown on his map as situated between the upper reaches of the Essequibo and its last large tributary, the Camoa or Wanguwai—form the highest parts of this range, having an altitude estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, while at the source of the Courantyne river he found the altitude of the watershed there to be only 400 feet above sea level.

One of these ranges extends from the source of the Takutu river on the summit of Mount Wamuriak Tawa, 1,480 feet above sea level, to Mount Win-Tawa the next adjoining high mountain, and thence in a series of low hills to the more elevated parts at the source of the Essequibo river, forming together with the main watershed range which continues thence eastwards to the source of the Courantyne river, the boundary between the colony and Brazil.

The branch range just described, probably includes the high Wassari or the Ussari Mountain of Schomburgk, which is situated in the vicinity of the source of the Kassi-kidju river, one of the upper confluent of the Essequibo river, and which appears to be but little wooded, the greater part being either bare or grass clad. With this exception the remote country traversed by these mountains is entirely forest-clad and being so difficult of access is only inhabited by a few wild Indian tribes living in the same primitive condition as when South America was first discovered.

The Sierra-Akarai, which does not appear to be known to the natives by this name, forms the western extremity of the so-called "Tumac-Humac" range which separates the Guianas from Brazil, and which is now being explored by the Dutch, who in their last reports state that they are also unknown by that name to the natives.

RANGES AND MOUNTAINS OF LESS IMPORTANCE.

Amongst the many smaller, isolated, and irregularly distributed ranges and mountains of the colony, the following may be noticed in the order they occur, progressing inland from the coast.

THE MABURIMA OR ARUKA RANGE

are the nearest to the coast, from which they are distant about 10 miles as the crow flies, and consist of several separate hills about 200 feet in height above sea level, which stretch from the head of the Aruau river in a north-easterly direction along the western banks of the Aruka river to the vicinity of its junction with the Barima river.

The best known of these mountains is that of Issororo on which the Government Experimental rubber station is partly situated.

About 25 miles to the south-east of this range, low hills occur on both banks of the Barima river at *Mt. Everard* and *Mt. Terminus*.

THE ARISAURU MOUNTAINS

are situated in forest country, about 85 miles inland from the coast, and extend from Kwopanna on the Essequibo river to below the Malali rapids on the Demerara river where they terminate at Tiger hill, their altitude being about 800 feet above sea level.

THE OMAI HILLS

are about 15 miles to the south-west of the Arisauru range and are situated on the western bank of the Essequibo river. They take their name from that of a poisonous spider which the Indians consider they resemble in appearance when seen from the river. They are remarkable on account of the very rich deposit of gold discovered on certain of their hill slopes and valleys, and have an altitude of from 250 to 300 feet above sea level.

THE YAYA MOUNTAINS

are a small range on the eastern banks of the Essequibo river opposite Omai, and are also auriferous in parts.

THE BENHORI-BUMOKO RANGE AND MABURA MOUNTAIN are situated below Waraputa cataract and form an irregular range crossing from the Essequibo river to the Great Falls or "Oruru-marali" on the Demerara river. Mabura mountain—about midway between the two rivers—has an altitude of

about 800 feet above sea level. Over the Demerara river along the easterly bend below Kumaparu a series of hills on the right bank form a continuation of this range; the two best known of these are Deriri hill and Mecropai hill, their respective altitude being 350 and 200 feet above sea level.

Wahmarah mountain on the eastern bank of the Demerara river below the junction of the Itaburu creek, is another of the apparently isolated heights, and is but little known.

THE KARAWAIMING OR CARAWAIMENTOW MOUNTAINS give rise to the head waters of the Kwitaro river, an eastern tributary of the Rupununi river. They have been but little explored, but their highest peak, according to Sir Robert Schomburgk, rises about 2,500 feet above the plain, the level of which in this vicinity is stated by C. B. Brown in his geological reports to be 895 feet above sea level.

In the hinterland savannahs between the Takutu and Rupununi rivers and to the south of the Kanuku mountains a number of small isolated ranges and hills occur.

Proceeding southwards, the most notable of these ranges are the small but conspicuous mountain pile of Seriri with its three peculiar horn-shaped peaks, Mount Pinniyette, near the source of the Sauri-wau river, the small ranges of Kusad and Tamutan, and lastly the rounded shaped mountain of Shuna. To the east of these in the similar open country between the Rupununi and Kwitaro rivers there are similar heights such as Mt. Towatuwan, about 6 miles east of Dada-nawa on the Rupununi, and further south Tomboro mountain.

When the hinterland of the colony has been more explored and correctly mapped, many other small ranges and mountains will for a certainty be discovered, and very probably some of the mountains and heights now regarded as isolated will be found to form the higher points of more or less continuous ranges.

RIVERS.

The largest of the many river-systems of the colony taken in their order of precedence according to their size, are :—

- (1.) The Essequibo river, and its principal tributaries the Mazaruni, Cuyuni, Potaro, Siparuni and Rupununi.
- (2.) The Courantyne, and its tributary the New River.
- (3.) The Berbice, and its tributary the Canje.
- (4.) The Waini, and its principal tributaries the Barama, Imotai and Arawapai.

- (5.) The Barima, and its principal tributaries the Aruka, Kaituma, Anabisi, Whanamaparu and Whanna.
- (6.) The Demerara river.
- (7.) The Amacura river.

All these rivers flow to the Atlantic Ocean and in addition the following smaller ones, viz. :—

The Pomeroon and Moruka, in the north-western part of the colony, and, in the south-eastern part, the Boerasiri, Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary.

Besides these there are the Takutu river and its tributary the Ireng which meet together at 3.34' north latitude and form the south-western limits of the colony. The Takutu flows thence to the Rio Branco, a tributary flowing into the Rio Negro which is a confluent of the Amazon river.

In their lower parts all the rivers which drain into the Atlantic Ocean are subject to tidal influence, the rise and fall of the tide, which at springs amount in height to about $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, producing very strong currents in their lower reaches, where the waters are discoloured and muddy.

Above the lower tidal reaches the surface of the water in the majority of these rivers and their tributaries appears more or less intensely black in colour, and, when smooth, reflects the vegetation and other objects along the banks with surprisingly distinct clearness; but when examined in a glass the water has only a slight brownish tinge, otherwise it is quite clear and fit for drinking and other purposes.

The wonderful reflection so caused forms one of the most charming features in the scenery of these rivers, and where they traverse the flatter parts, helps to relieve the otherwise extensive and monotonous unbroken line of forest-clad banks.

All the larger rivers above the tidal influence are impeded at intervals by numerous rapids, cataracts, and falls, that render their navigation,—which can only be accomplished in most of these parts by boats—both difficult and dangerous. Between these obstructions there are intervals of smooth water of varying distances, and on one or two of the longest of these steam launches are run with advantage, affording an easy means of access to certain of the gold-fields of the interior.

In those parts on the Essequibo river and its larger tributaries the Mazaruni, Cuyuni and Potaro, and on the Courantyne river, where a series of rapids and cataracts occur and obstruct

their courses, the waters of these rivers are spread out and form lake-like expansions often 2 or 3 miles in width, which are studded with innumerable islands of varying size, and masses of exposed rocks, many of which stand conspicuously above the water and sometimes assume grotesque shapes.

Between these islands and rocks, the waters rush and swirl more or less violently, forming intricate channels in all directions which vary in depth and width according to the condition of the seasons.

In dry weather when the waters of the rivers are at their lowest, many of these rocky channels contain no water, but during inundations, in the rainy season, the waters rise from 25 to 30 feet and almost entirely cover the rocky parts.

In contrast to the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Courantyne rivers, all of which rivers have a general northerly course to the Atlantic Ocean, and also to the Mazaruni and Cuyuni rivers, both of which in their courses flow generally to the eastwards, approaching each other until they meet together and join the Essequibo river,—all the rivers of the North-Western District have a distinct and common feature in that each of them at first trends from the source with a general easterly, then north-easterly course, and then curves round to an opposite direction and assumes that of a general north-westerly one.

The smaller rivers in the north-eastern part of the colony take their rise in the slightly elevated belt of sand and clay, and flow thence in a northerly direction almost entirely through the low-lying alluvium coast-lands to the ocean. Of these the Mahaica, Mahaicony, and Abary, are the longest and being navigable for small craft almost up to their sources, they afford an easy means of transport and have, therefore, attracted the attention of a large number of East Indian, Portuguese, and other settlers, who have taken up grants of Crown land for agricultural purposes and established small farms along their banks. The Boerasirie is the smallest of the rivers which empty into the ocean, and beyond the limits of the sugar estates, which adjoin its lower parts, its water is conserved and utilized to supply the plantations along the western coast of Demerara.

The two smaller rivers of the north-western portion of the colony are each described separately.

In the following separate descriptions of the other rivers

of the colony, a short account is first given of their courses and their principal tributaries starting from their sources downwards, and supplemented afterwards by a few remarks on the points of interest to be seen in ascending them as far as they are navigable.

THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER.

The Essequibo, the largest and longest of the rivers in the colony, rises in the Akarai mountains in $0^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude at an elevation of about 850 feet above sea level, and flows thence in a north-easterly direction to its junction with the Kuyuwini in $2^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude where it is about 180 yards in width. It then pursues a comparatively straight general course in a northerly direction to the Atlantic Ocean which it enters at the 7th parallel of north latitude, after flowing a distance, including windings, of over 600 miles. Its drainage basin, together with those of its many large tributaries, comprises considerably more than half of the whole area of the colony. It is joined at Bartica by the Mazaruni, a tributary which is itself joined at Kartabu—5 miles above Bartica—by the Cuyuni river, the combined waters of these three rivers forming below the junction of the Mazaruni, the estuary of the Essequibo, with a width of three and a half miles, which expands to a width of fourteen miles at the mouth, and contains three large islands—the longest about 12 miles long—and also many smaller ones.

The upper course of the Essequibo river is obstructed by many long series of cataracts and falls and is practically unnavigable as far down as Murray's cataract, about 8 miles below King William IV cataract, the most formidable of all the obstructions. Thence to the rapids of Rappu and Ackra-mukra, below the junction of the Rupununi river, there are long stretches of smooth water, only occasionally interrupted by small rapids. Below Ackra-mukra, the rapids of Shim-jumper and Kalakuri form intricate channels as far down as Kurukupari cataract below which a stretch of smooth water extends to about five miles below the mouth of the Siparuni river. Thence downwards to the foot of Waraputa cataract, the course of the river is obstructed by many rapids and large cataracts which form a maze of channels. The largest and most formidable of these are the falls of Itanime, Batiwa, Yukuribi, Saya, Akaiwatta, Habakuia, Haiowa and Waraputa.



“TIMEHRI” PICTURE ROCK AT WARAPUTA.

Only a very few rapids occur in the river from the foot of the Waraputa fall to about mid-way between the mouth of the Potaro river and Omai, where the small rapids known as Akuru-malali, Kuratoka, and Kumaka extend across the river, and these are ascended by steam launches when the water in the river is sufficiently high. For 49 miles downwards from Omai the river is usually navigable for launches as far as Rockstone. Opposite Rockstone the river is divided into two channels by Gluck Island—nearly seven miles long—below which a last series of large and dangerous rapids extend for over six miles, the largest being those of Itaballi, Marihi, Taminada and Aritaka. These rapids end at a point about 20 miles distant above Bartica, called Kumaka Serima which is the highest navigable point for small steamers on the lower Essequibo river upwards from the mouth.

The largest and most notable of the tributaries of the Essequibo river, placed in the order they occur from its source downwards, are :—

On the Western Bank—(1) The Wanguwai or Camao ; (2) the Kassikidju or Yuawari ; (3) the Kuyuwini ; (4) the Rupununi, and its tributary the Rewa or Illiwa ; (5) the Siparuni, and its tributary the Burro-burro ; (6) the Murawa ; (7) the Mowasi ; (8) the Konawaruk ; (9) the Potaro, and its tributary the Kuribrong ; (10) the Omai ; (11) the Mazaruni, and its tributaries the Cuyuni and Puruni, etc. ; (12) the Tiger Creek ; (13) the Groete Creek, and its tributaries the Black Creek and White Creek ; (14) the Arrawarri ; (15) the Supenaam ; (16) the Ituribisi.

On the Eastern Bank—(1) The Wapuu ; (2) the Mata-ruki ; (3) Ortuhar ; (4) the Akaiwanna ; (5) the Moco-Moco ; (6) the Irlakaboura ; (7) the Makauria ; (8) the Bonasika.

As will be seen, not only are the tributaries on the eastern bank less numerous, but they are also insignificant as compared in size to those on the western bank, the majority of which are large rivers, several of them ranking amongst the largest in the colony.

This is to be accounted for by the close proximity to the Essequibo river of the rivers in the eastern part of the colony which in their approximately parallel courses, successively, according to their respective lengths, restrict the drainage area of the eastern basin of the Essequibo to a comparatively very narrow strip of country.

For over 20 miles upwards from the mouth the river is divided into two main channels by the large and flat islands of Leguan, Wakenaam, and Hog Island. Fort Island, situated opposite the middle on the eastern side of the last mentioned island, was once the seat of government of the colony. On it there are a large Dutch building and the remains of an old fort. Above Hog Island, between the smaller islands, views of the entire width of the rivers are obtainable. Opposite the mouth of the Groete Creek, the Blue Mountains may be seen away to the south-east rising above the forest-clad banks, the flat monotonous line of which is broken and relieved further up by the small grass-clad hilly clearings at the quarries of Dalli and Wolgar.

At the extreme end of the estuary and admirably situated near the junction of the Mazaruni river, is the small and important settlement of Bartica, its sandy shores contrasting pleasantly with the dark river water. Above Bartica, the Essequibo river has a width of nearly two miles and contains many islands, its banks form many great curved bays which end in more or less pronounced points.

Twelve miles above Bartica the river suddenly contracts to a width of about a quarter-of-a-mile forming a short and narrow reach called "Monkey Jump" beyond which it again expands to even more than its former width.

In describing these parts Mr. im Thurn writes: "The scenery was characteristic. The sheet of water some four miles in length and from two to three in width, was closed at either end by a curve in the course of the river. The smooth and lake-like water was broken in some half-dozen places by projecting rocks on which there was, perhaps, a bush or two, or at least some long waving grass. In one place a school of white river porpoises were splashing up the water. The banks framing the scene were everywhere clothed with a dense mass of trees, the foliage of which passed in varied and rounded curves down to the edge of the water. These trees, really of enormous height, seemed but a low even-topped, far extending bush."—*Vide* "Among the Guiana Indians."

A railway leads across from the steamer terminus at Wismar on the Demerara river to Rockstone, opposite the lower end of Gluck island on the Essequibo river, and affords a safe and easy means of access to the navigable upper parts of

the Essequibo above the first series of rapids on that river. In the river reaches above Gluck island there are also many small islands and rocks, and in the dry season extensive sand-banks are exposed, which are all as clearly reflected by the smooth polished dark surface of the water as if in a mirror, and combine to enhance the river scenery.

Near Moco-Moco point, about 19 miles above Rockstone, the first views are obtained of the Arisaru range the flat-topped portion of which rises above the surrounding forests. At Ararapira, Arisaru, and Akenna exposed rocks extend from the points so named right across the river, forming strong currents or "streams."

Higher up at Kumaparu a path leads across to a point on the Demerara river where that river approaches nearest to the Essequibo river. In the westerly bend of the river above Kumaparu point the gold-fields situated on the western bank at Omai and Kumaka, are the lowest on the river, and in the same bend, at the small rapids of Kumaka, Kuratoka, and Akuru-malali, the river is split up into many channels by a number of islands.

In the driest seasons when the river-water is low, these rapids cannot be ascended by launches beyond Akuru-malali and a short overland portage must then be made to the top of this rapid, above which smaller launches run to the Potaro river. On approaching the Potaro mouth looking up the longer stretches of the river, the distant mountain heights and plateaus of the western Pakaraima ranges may, in clear weather, be seen rising above and clearly outlined against the elevated horizon over the high masses of forest vegetation which everywhere line the river banks.

THE MAZARUNI RIVER.

Of all the rivers the Mazaruni has the most singular course. Rising in the table lands of the Merumé mountains at an altitude of 2,400 feet above sea level (according to the geological reports of C. B. Brown) it runs eastwards for some miles, and then flows for some distance southwards towards the Ayanganna mountain; curving thence round to the west it turns from its junction with the Haieka river in a north-westerly direction as far as its junction with the Kamarang river, and thence in a northerly direction to the Piamah falls. In this part of its course many lofty falls occur. Thence the

course is south-easterly to the mouth of the Teboku falls in north latitude $5^{\circ} 45' 39''$, where the river turns and flows to the north-east through comparatively level country to join the Essequibo river.

Below Piamah falls bars of rock cross the river and form numerous series of rapids as far down as within ten miles from its mouth. The length of the river along its much curved course and many windings is not less than 345 miles.

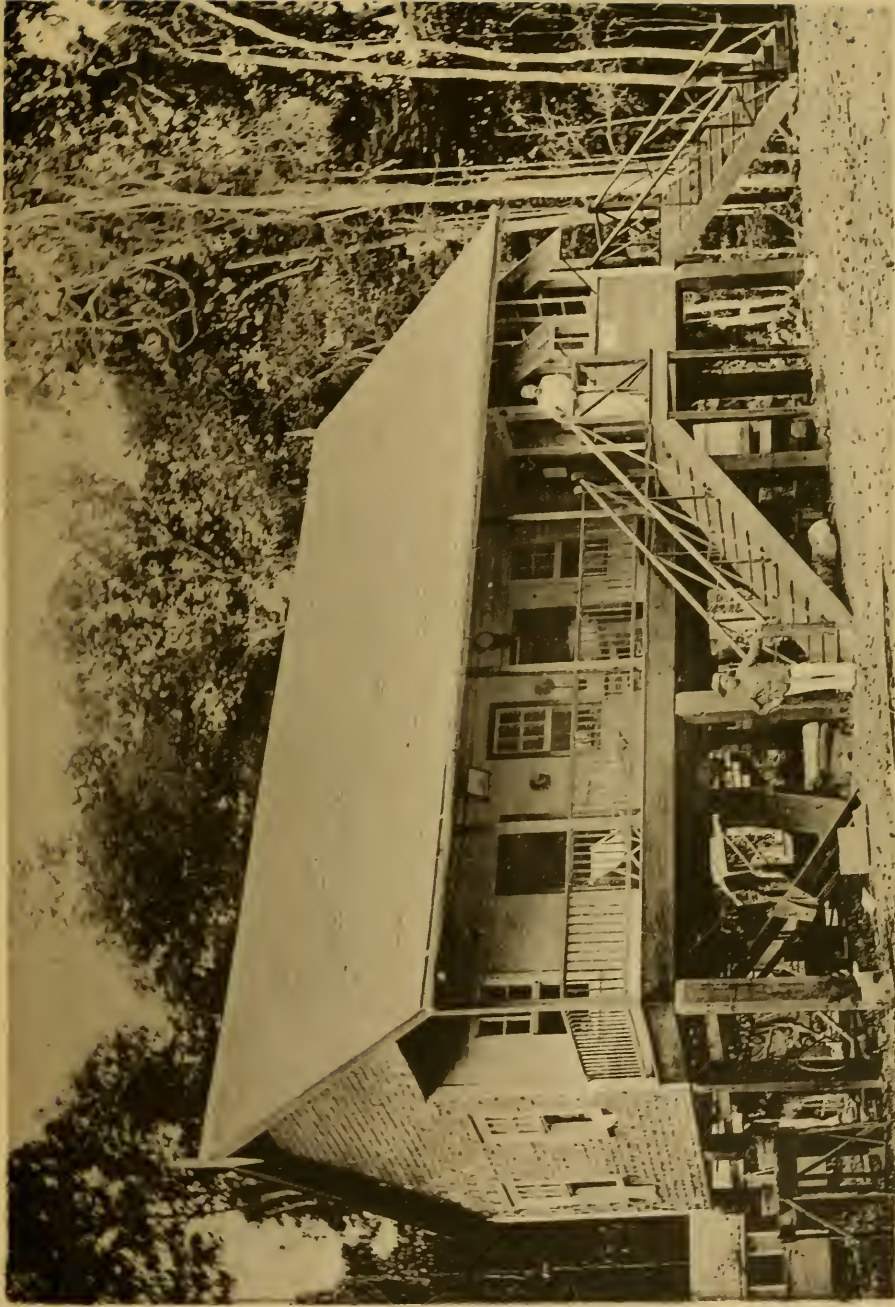
Of the many tributaries flowing into the Mazaruni river, the largest and best known taken in their order downwards, are :—

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Oweang ; (2) the Nembaru ; (3) the Miamou ; (4) the Carabung ; (5) the Aping ; (6) the Merumé, whence a path leads across the semi-circular upper course to the Oweang ; (7) the Karamang ; (8) the Semang, the head waters of which approach the Kuribrong river ; (9) the Issano ; and (10) the Kaburi, below which the tributaries become proportionately reduced as the drainage area of this bank diminishes towards the junction with the Essequibo.

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Haieka, the sources of which approach those of the Ireng river ; (2) the Kukui, and its tributaries the Mang and the Ataro ; (3) the Kako, and its many tributaries, sources of which are on Mt. Roraima and the sandstone mountains in that vicinity ; (4) the Kamarang which extends to the Orinoco watershed ; (5) the Issenaro ; (6) the Putareng ; (7) the Wenapu or Enachu ; (8) the Morabisi ; (9) the Puruni, and its tributary the Kartuni ; (10) the Takutu ; and (11) the Tupuru.

At its junction with the Essequibo river the Mazaruni is about a mile in width, above which it decreases to about half-a-mile opposite the Penal Settlement, beyond which it widens again to nearly its previous width at the junction of the Cuyuni river. The innumerable islands in its lower courses form a maze of channels many of which are obstructed by numerous rapids and cataracts.

Amongst the largest of these are the Marshall, Kesterbrake, Mapituri, Warimambo, Crab Fall, Maripa, Popikai, Tupeku, Parawakas, Kaburi, Haiowa, Makari and Itaki. At Kaburi there is a portage for boats, and a Government Station is situated on the right bank of the river at Itaki, about seven miles below the mouth of the Puruni river. From Turesi Fall as



WARDEN'S QUARTERS AND OFFICE, ITAKI, MAZARUNI RIVER.

Photo by Geo. D. Bayley.

far as Teboku Fall there are long reaches of unbroken water along which, in the vicinity of Morabisci river, a series of hills, each topping the other, begin to appear over the forest as the river is ascended.

At Teboku, the river suddenly contracts from over half a mile in width to a narrow channel of about 100 yards between steep hills which slope right down to the water. In several of the reaches extending northwards above Tiboku, the remarkable peak called Banakari can be seen rising conspicuously, and in the westerly reaches further above the high forest-clad Merumé mountains and table lands appear away in the distance to the westwards. On these mountains, here and there the bare rocky surface of a cliff is exposed, on one of which a fine silvery thread reflects the sunshine and marks the descent of a high waterfall.

For several days journey up the river above this point, fine views of these mountains are obtainable, sometimes in front, or on the right or left, and sometimes behind according to the course of the river. Other less conspicuous mountains are also to be seen in this part of the Mazaruni river, which, next to the Potaro river, affords some of the most beautiful river scenery in the colony.

At Enachu, Serinamu, and San San Kopai on the left bank of the river, paths lead to the diamondiferous areas and workings in the vicinity of its tributary the Putareng river. At the Isenaro river, about a mile-and-a-half above the mouth of the Miamou, near the beginning of the sandstone formation on the northern bank, the highest and last of the auriferous areas on the river are known by the name of Haimaraka, and have yielded large and rich returns of gold. Beyond this point the upper Mazaruni has been but little explored.

The largest of the many waterfalls in its upper courses are those of Piamah, Aruwai, Sericoeng, and Chi-Chi, which are described by C. B. Brown in his Geological Report on this river dated 1873.

THE CUYUNI RIVER.

The Cuyuni river rises in Venezuelan territory through which it flows for a considerable distance before entering the colony in latitude $6^{\circ} 42' 41''$ north and longitude $61^{\circ} 08'$ west, at which point it is joined by its tributary the Wenamu, and whence it continues with a general easterly course in

which several large bends occur as far as the Tinamu Fall, where it turns and pursues a south-easterly direction to its junction at Kartabu point, with the Mazaruni river.

It traverses a hilly, but comparatively low part of the country, but its course of about 246 miles, measured along the curves and bends within the colony, is nevertheless obstructed by numerous rapids and many cataracts which form serious impediments to its navigation.

The largest and most important of the tributaries of the Cuyuni within the colony following the river downwards, are—

On the Southern Bank.—(1.) The Wenamu ; (2) the Eke-reku ; (3) the Urluowra ; (4) the Koamo or Comang ; (5) the Otomung ; (6) the Waiamu ; (7) Quartzstone Creek ; (8) the Arimu, and lastly (9) the Oko, situated about midway between the top of the first rapids and Arawak-Matope.

On the Northern Bank.—(1) The Akarabisi ; (2) the Takutu ; (3) the Wapai ; (4) the Iroma ; (5) the Kopang ; (6) the Kutuau ; (7) the Tupuru ; (8) the Mariwa, and lastly (9) the Ecrebisi which enters opposite to the Oko.

For five miles above its mouth the Cuyuni river is navigable for launches to the foot of the first series of large rapids and cataracts where the tide ends, and which obstruct its course for over three miles upwards ; to avoid the dangerous navigation of these rapids, the Kamaria road has been constructed along the northern bank of the river, as far as they extend. The largest rapids of this series are those of Akaio, Tuwarong, Matope, Arikabusa-Mama and Kamaria.

The smooth stretch of river above them is navigable for launches up to where it ends at the foot of the cataract of Arrawak-Matope, which is situated about nineteen miles from the mouth of the river, and where there is a portage over which boats can be easily hauled to the top of the cataract.

A Government Station with a Warden in charge is located on the right bank of the river just below the Arrawak-Matope cataract, in the vicinity of which paths lead inland to most of the important gold-bearing areas which are now being worked on the Cuyuni river.

Just above Arrawak-Matope are the three rapids of Simeri, Mutosse, and Takkarri, all on the southern side of the river which is here divided into two channels for some eight miles upward, first by many small islands, and then by the

single large one of Swarima. Nearly opposite the middle of this island the Arimu creek enters the river. Up the Arimu creek, about two miles from its mouth, there is a low fall near which there are depôts and shops which supply provisions to the gold-diggers by paths leading thence to the gold-diggings.

Immediately above the mouth of the Arimu creek is the small rapid of Maritout, the last of the series in the channels on this side of the river, and in the channel on the opposite or north-eastern side of Swarima island, the series of small rapids known as the Ariwa or Mariwa end. Just above the upper end of Swarima island a small rapid known as "Stop-off" extends right across the river. Above "Stop-off" there is placid water again to the foot of the Tinamu Fall, which is situated about 33 miles from the mouth of the river. To surmount this fall a short portage is usually used. About three miles above Tinamu fall the river narrows to about 300 yards in width at Tagina point, and in the next three miles above Tagina point, it gradually expands until it becomes nearly a mile in width at the Paiyuka rapids. At Quartzstone landing on the right bank, about 51 miles from the mouth of the river, there are depôts and shops from which paths lead in to the Waiamu and Quartz Stone gold placers. In the southerly bend about 12 miles above Quartz Stone and near to each other, are the small rapids of Popekai and Topekai, and about three miles above them, the Mopay rapid, between which rapid and the mouth of the Waiamu creek, the large Kopang creek enters the river on its western bank. From the Waiamu landing and depôts about two miles below the mouth of the Waiamu creek, and about 72 miles from the mouth of the river, paths also lead to the placers already mentioned on the southern side of the Cuyuni river. About four and a half miles above the Waiamu landing and near the end of the Waikuri hills, the "St. John's" landing and gold placers are situated on the southern bank and are the last and highest to be met on the river. At about six miles above St. John's landing, the smooth course of this part of the river is interrupted by the Waikuri rapids, and also at seven miles above these rapids where the Akaiwong or Wakupang fall extends between several small islands right across the river. Above Akaiwong there is a placid stretch of river, broken only by a few very small rapids in the vicinity of the Anaripia Itabu, extending for nearly nineteen miles, as far as the

Peinkamarika rapids. About two miles above Peinkamarika the most formidable "Devil's Hole" series of rapids commence and extend for over three miles upwards where they terminate in the Arramarri or "Devil's Hole" fall, situated about 125 miles from the mouth of the river. At Devil's Hole there is a portage on a small island near the southern bank of the river. Above "Devil's Hole," the highest of the rapids and cataracts which occur at varying intervals across the course of the river as far as it extends in the colony, are :—

(1) the Amamuri series of rapids ; (2) the Kanaima itabu rapids and Kanaima fall ; (3) the small Makapa rapids ; and lastly (4) the Ohnopi, and Eterinbang cataracts, the last mentioned being about four miles below the mouth of Wenamu river.

The northern bank of that portion of the Cuyuni river which extends for a distance of about seventy-three miles from the mouth of its tributary the Akarabisi, (situated about 173 miles above the mouth of the river) to opposite the junction of its tributary the Wenamu river, forms, together with the courses of these tributaries as far as each of their sources, a part of the western boundary between the colony and Venezuela.

THE POTARO RIVER.

The Potaro may be called a river of great waterfalls, and its wonderfully diversified and beautiful scenery far surpasses that of any river in Guiana.

It is said to take its rise on the Ayanganna mountain situated in the vicinity to the east of the meridian of 60° and between the parallels of $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $5^{\circ} 25'$ of north latitude.

From its source the river first flows in a south-easterly direction to the Makwaietuk fall, the top of which is elevated about 1,900 feet above sea level, and beyond which the river is unexplored. From this fall the Potaro river has a southerly course as far as the junction of the Kopinang river just below which the two long sloping falls of Iatuk and Aruataima occur in it, their combined height being about 420 feet. After descending these falls the river curves round to the eastwards for a distance of about six miles below them, where it is joined by its tributary, the Arnick. Below the Arnick, the river assumes a general northerly direction in which it flows smoothly with a very sinuous course along the foot of a higher plateau on its western side, and on the top of an elevated table-



PAKATUK FALLS (THIRD CATARACT) POTARO RIVER.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

land, about 1,200 feet above sea level, as far as the Kaieteur fall, where in its descent of nearly 800 feet from this table-land, at about 60 miles upwards along its course from the Essequibo river, it forms the most beautiful and largest of all the water-falls of the colony.

Between the Kaieteur fall and the mouth of the Kuribrong river, the Potaro river pursues a general north-easterly course, which is varied with several rounded curves. For about four miles from the foot of the Kaieteur fall, the river consists of a series of cataracts which terminate at Tukeit, and below Tukeit its course is interrupted in three different places, at varying intervals apart. The first of these obstructions is formed by the Waratuk or Kuyarituk cataract, about five miles below Tukeit, the next by the Amatuk fall, and the last by the Pakatuk falls and Cobanatuk series of rapids which obstruct the river in the vicinity just above the junction of its tributary the Kuribrong. Below the junction of the Kuribrong the Potaro river finally changes its course to that of a general easterly one, and fourteen miles below this point it is traversed by the large cataract of Tumatumari beyond which the river continues, with a width of about 250 yards, for a distance of ten miles where it eventually enters the Essequibo at a point about 130 miles along the course upwards from the mouth of that river.

In its downward course the principal tributaries of the Potaro river are :—

On the Left Bank of the River.—(1) The Wure-mure ; (2) the Uewang ; (3) the Kuribrong river, which is said to have its source near that of the Potaro, and which in its descent from the same table-land as the Kaieteur fall forms, at Amailah, a partly sloping but very nearly as high a waterfall as that one.

On the Right Bank of the River.—(1) The Kopinang river ; (2) the Chesnapowu ; (3) the Arnick ; (4) the Amakwa ; (5) the Maniparu ; (6) the Mahdia and (7) the Tiger Creek.

At Tumatumari, to the foot of which cataract launches ascend from the Essequibo river, the Warden of the district has his quarters and office, and there are also other buildings connected with the gold industry scattered along the southern bank of the river, near the portage which leads to the top of the fall, above which smaller launches are run to the Potaro

landing 11 miles above, where a waggon road commences and extends southwards to the Potaro-Konawaruk gold-fields.

The four formidable Pakatuk falls above the Cobanatak rapids must be portaged by boats in ascending the river, and their top, which is about 29 miles up from the mouth of the river, can be reached by a path from the Potaro Road.

At Amatuk, a fall of over 30 feet in height and about 42 miles up from the mouth of the river, there is a portage of about 440 yards on the northern side. Between Amatuk and Tukiet, about 7 miles above the former fall, the otherwise smooth river is broken by the Waratuk or Kuyarituk cataract.

Just below Tukiet cataract, beyond which boats cannot proceed, a path leads up the very steep forest-clad slope on the left bank of the river to the top of the Kaieteur plateau, and over the top of the plateau to the smooth water nearly a mile above the top of the Kaieteur fall where the river is again navigable for boats as far as the next set of falls at Aruataima.

The Amatuk fall marks the commencement of the sandstone formations through which the Kaieteur gorge extends for about 16 miles as the crow flies in a south-westerly direction, and gradually narrows in width until it terminates at the Kaieteur fall in a complete amphitheatre with cliff-like walls of 800 feet in height.

Magnificent views of the sometimes bare or partly forest-clad sandstone cliffs rising over 1,000 feet are to be had in the curved reaches of the river within the gorge, in describing the scenery of which in his book "Amongst the Indians of Guiana," Sir Everard im Thurn writes:—"It was at Amato (Amatuk) that is, on first entering the Kaieteur ravine, that we reached the most beautiful scenery of that beautiful river. If the whole valley of the Potaro is fairy-land, then the Kaieteur ravine is the penetralia of fairy-land."

The perpendicular height of the Kaieteur fall is 741 feet, or nearly five times the height of Niagara. The width varies from 350 feet in the dry season to 400 feet in the rainy season and the depth of water passing over similarly ranges from a few feet to 20 feet.

The river, even in very dry seasons, has a depth of 35 feet about a quarter of a mile above the fall. The face of the fall is composed of sandstone with a capping of harder conglomerate beneath which the falling waters have by their back splash scooped out a cave-shaped hollow.



**KAIETEUR FALL,
POTARO RIVER, ESSEQUIBO, BRITISH GUIANA.**

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From the pool at the foot of the fall the water rushes violently to fall again and again over a series of many large cataracts which succeed each other and extend at intervals right down to Tukeit.

On his first visit to this fall during the dry season in October, 1878, Sir Everard im Thurn (the author last quoted) thus describes it :—

“ Crossing the savannah we soon reached the Kaieteur cliff. Lying at full length on the ground, head over the edge of the cliff, I gazed down.

“ Then, and only then, the splendid and, in the most solemn sense of the word, awful beauty of the Kaieteur burst upon me. Seven hundred and fifty feet below, encircled by black boulders lay a great pool into which the column of white water, graceful as a ceaseless flight of innumerable rockets, thundered from my side. Behind the fall through the thinnest parts of the veil of foam and mist, the great black cavern made the white of the water look yet more white.

“ My first sensations were of a terrible and undefined fear. Those who visit the fall will understand this. When some of the men hurled down one of the big Bromeliads, the act seemed to cause me unbearable pain ; I had as soon have hurled myself over as have allowed a repetition of the act just then. Gradually, however, these painful feelings gave way to others of intense wondering delight ; and the whole scene, the gigantic weird fall, the dark and slippery places below, the grass-covered rocks at the gate of the amphitheatre, and beyond that the bright and thickly wooded valley of the winding river visible for many miles, were revealed never to be forgotten.”

In his next visit to the fall in March, 1879, when the river was in flood, at the end of a rainy season, he again writes the following description from the same place.—

“ It was a very different scene from the last time. Then it was beautiful and terrible ; but now it was something which it is useless to try to describe. Then a narrow river, not a third of its present width, fell over the cliff in a column of white water and was brought into startling prominence by the darkness of the great cave behind, and this column of water before it reached the small black-pool below had narrowed to a point. Now an indescribable

“ almost inconceivable—vast curtain of water—I can find no other phrase—(some 400 feet in width) rolled over the top of the cliff, retaining its full width until it crashed into the boiling water of the pool, which filled the whole space below; and at the surface of this pool itself only the outer cave was visible, for the greater part was beaten and hurled up in a great high mass of surf and spray.”

To this the writer must add the beautiful rainbow effects around the fall which enhance the scene on a fine day when the sun shines brightly and is fairly high in the heavens.

THE RUPUNUNI RIVER.

The Rupununi River rises in the hilly country about 30 miles to the west of the Karawaimeng mountains, in which its tributary the Rewa or Illiwa and the Kwitaro, a branch of the Illiwa, both take their rise.

From its source the Rupununi follows an irregular northerly course as far as the Mora creek where it turns sharply and continues with a sinuous course in an easterly direction until it joins the Essequibo river in latitude $4^{\circ} 2' 52''$ north and longitude $58^{\circ} 33' 53''$ west.

During the rainy season it gives access to the elevated hinterland grass-clad plains or savannahs, but in the height of the dry seasons the river becomes very shallow, its course being impeded by many sand-banks. During this time it can only be ascended with great difficulty and much loss of time and sometimes not at all.

Its uppermost part flows between isolated mountains in partly forest-clad and partly savannah country as far down as Dada-nawa in the vicinity of its tributary the Arakwai.

Opposite Dada-nawa boats can be portaged across the flat savannah to the upper reaches of the Sauri-wau river by which, and in this way, the Takutu river can be reached from Dada-nawa in three days.

Below Dada-nawa the Rupununi river flows through mostly flat but sometimes undulating savannah country over which extensive views can be obtained, embracing many of the Kanuku mountains and other isolated ones. The banks become steep and wooded as the Kanuku mountains are approached, between ranges of which the Rupununi river flows for some miles, and continues wooded between these ranges and below them as far down as the Chowid or Urua rapid, which forms the last of the

numerous rapids that obstruct its upper course above this point.

In the vicinity of the Chowid rapid, large sand banks fill former channels of the river and in some parts they form small islands covered with dense thickets of bush and prickly palms.

Further down, on approaching Yupukarri—where there is a Macusi Indian village whence paths lead to the Indian villages on the Takutu river and northwards as far as those in the vicinity of Mt. Roraima—savannah again occurs, and the banks are flat and low, being often fringed with low bushes and sometimes inundated.

The surrounding country between Yupukarri and Annai is mostly open savannah with isolated wooded patches scattered here and there.

Below Yupukarri the vegetation bordering the river consists of low trees, prickly palms and a variety of bamboo armed with sharp thorns called “rappu.” During the rainy season, the banks on these lower parts are almost completely inundated.

Numerous large ponds and inlets occur and form a conspicuous feature in the river along these lower parts, and in some of them the Victoria Regia lily flourishes.

In the lower reaches, looking northwards, fine views are to be obtained of the grass-clad and partially wooded Makarapan mountains, around which the river circles in short reaches.

About 22 miles from its mouth the Rupununi river is joined by its largest tributary the Illiwa or Riwa, and thence to its junction with the Essequibo river it has a width of about 200 yards.

The principal tributaries met in descending are :—

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Makadud ; (2) the Kamikariba ; (3) the Morui-Wau ; (4) the Mapuru ; (5) the Atawa ; (6) the Awarri-kuru itabu and river ; (7) the Benoni ; (8) the Mora ; and (9) the Kwatamang.

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Bakuraa ; (2) the Awarra-wau ; (3) the Waipopo ; (4) the Arrakwai ; (5) the Kati-wau or Sand creek ; (6) the Mapari ; (7) the Urua or Chowid ; (8) the Kuratoka ; (9) the Simoni ; (10) the Kurawash ; (11) the Tumulau, Flearmush or Bat creek ; (12) the Rewa or Illiwa river with its tributary the Kwitaro river ; and (13) the Makapa inlet and creek.

THE SMALLER RIVERS OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER SYSTEM.

Of the smaller tributaries of the Essequibo river, the following may be noticed here:—

(1.)—*The Siparuni River* is situated between the Potaro and Rupununi rivers and enters on the western bank of the Essequibo river about 170 miles upward from its mouth.

The Siparuni takes its sources on a mountain range of the Pakaraima group, to the westward of its mouth and in the vicinity of the head-waters of the Arnick, a tributary of the Potaro river, and has a very curved course.

About 6 miles up from the Essequibo river, the Siparuni river is joined on the southern side by a river nearly as large as the Siparuni itself, called the Burro-burro, the head-waters of which approach the Rupununi river in the vicinity of its tributary the Mora, at the easterly bend of that river.

The navigation of both the Siparuni and Burro-burro rivers is much impeded by the many rapids and cataracts which occur along both of their courses, and they are only used by balata-collectors to obtain access to the bullet-tree forests of this part of the colony.

(2.)—*The Konawaruk River* has its sources on the eastern side of an off-shoot range of the Pakaraima mountains which rises about 15 miles to the eastwards of the Kaieteur fall on the Potaro, to an altitude of about 2,500 feet above sea level.

From its source the river takes a general north-easterly course to the Essequibo river which it joins about four miles above the mouth of the Potaro river.

It is navigable for boats and gives access to the gold-fields situated on both sides of its banks, but like all the inland rivers of the colony, it has many rapids and cataracts along its course which render its ascent both troublesome and tedious.

About two miles from its mouth a high bar of rock, about 40 feet high when the river is dry, extends across the river and forms a fall called "Temple Bar" to the top of which boats must be portaged overland. At the top of this fall small islands divide the river into several channels.

Above "Temple Bar" the names of the rapids or falls that have to be negotiated in ascending the river, together with their approximate distances in miles from the mouth of the river, as given in figures in the brackets after each of their names, are:—Tacuba falls (7); Long fall (12);

South fall (14), and the beginning of Itabu fall and islands (17), beyond which the river is uninterrupted and navigable for some miles above "Two Mouth," about 26 miles up from its mouth, where the river divides into two branches nearly if not equal in size to each other.

In the vicinity of "Jordan's landing," about four miles below "Two Mouth," paths lead to the placers on both banks of the river and also from a point about 4 miles up the northern branch above "Two Mouth."

Dredging operations for gold are now being carried on in the lower river reaches above Temple-bar.

The Groete Creek is a small tributary which rises on the Blue mountains and flows through the forest-clad country on the western bank of the estuary of the Essequibo, into which it falls about 14 miles below Bartica. It is of importance for on its two tributaries, the Black Creek and the White Creek, both of which enter it near each other on the right bank, about 5 miles up from its mouth, the nearest gold-fields to the coast are situated.

The Supenaam river takes its rise near the source of the Pomeroon river on the range of hills which forms the northern limits of the basin of the lower Cuyuni river. It has a very sinuous course of about 35 miles in length as the crow flies, and flows in an east-north-east direction through the forest-clad country, situated between the Pomeroon river and the Lower Cuyuni river, and to the westward of the estuary of the Essequibo, into which it falls at a point on the western side opposite the middle of the island of Wakenaam. The Supenaam river is of importance as it furnishes a ready means of access to the forests of the locality in which it is situated.

The Puruni river.—Of the many tributaries of the Mazaruni river, the Puruni river is at present the most important on account of the gold-bearing areas now being worked in the country on both sides of it, and to which it affords access.

It rises in that portion of the Pakaraima mountains which extend easterly between the Cuyuni and Mazaruni rivers in the vicinity to the west of the meridian of 60° west longitude, and has an easterly course down to a point about four miles above its tributary the Mara-Mara, where it turns and continues with many bends in a general south-south-east direction to the Mazaruni river.

Above Mara-Mara at the Paiyuka cataract it is joined by the Kartuni river the head waters of which rise from the same mountains to the northward of the source of the main river, and about five miles south of the Amamuri rapids on the Cuyuni river.

The Puriari river is another large tributary which has its sources near those of the Arimu river on the Cuyuni and flows thence with a southerly course, to a point about three miles above the mouth of the Puruni river which it enters on the left bank.

In ascending the Puruni river its comparatively narrow width between the tall forest which continuously lines its banks prevents any possibility of a view of the surrounding country being obtained from the river. It is only on certain reaches that the tops of two or three hills can be seen, and the scenery, therefore, is very monotonous.

In the lower reaches of the river above the mouth of the Puriari river, three large rapids called Thomas fall, Long fall, and Stop fall are met at varying distances apart, the last being about 20 miles up from the mouth. Above these the river is clear of further obstruction to beyond Mara-mara.

At the following four landings, where paths lead from the river to the gold-workings, buildings and shops are erected, viz. :—

- (1) Taparu landing, about 9 miles up on the right bank ;
- (2) "Jackass" landing on the left bank about 26 miles up ;
- (3) Peters' Mine landing on the right bank about 35 miles up ;
- and (4) Mara-Mara landing on the left bank about 41 miles up from the mouth of the river.

A road leads from Kartabu Point at the junction of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni rivers to the Peters' Mine on the right bank of the Puruni river which is there crossed by a bridge over 200 feet in length.

THE COURANTYNE RIVER.

The Courantyne river, which ranks second in size amongst the rivers of the colony, and forms the eastern boundary between it and Dutch Guiana, rises in $1^{\circ} 48' 30''$ north latitude about 140 miles to the east of the Essequibo river, the watershed which separates its head-waters from those of the rivers flowing to the Amazon system being only about 400 feet above the sea level.

From the source it flows in a north-north-westerly direction approaching the Essequibo river to within a distance of from 25 to 30 miles near the 4th parallel of north latitude, thence it has a north-north-easterly course to the Atlantic Ocean into which it discharges its waters by an estuary about seven miles wide and containing many islands.

The upper courses of the Courantyne river are traversed at intervals by numerous rapids and many large cataracts as far down as Timehri rock in latitude $4^{\circ} 40'$ north—so called from the ancient hieroglyphic or picture writings engraved on its surface—below which the river is navigable for sailing craft and the smaller river steamers.

The three largest series of cataracts which occur on the river are, King Frederick William the IV cataract, just below the mouth of the New River in latitude $3^{\circ} 30'$ north, Aritapu or Lord Stanley's cataract, in latitude $3^{\circ} 59' 16''$ north, and the great cataracts of Mawari Wonotobo, in latitude $4^{\circ} 21' 30''$ north which extend over five miles in length and at the top of which the river is about 900 yards wide.

The principal of the few large tributaries of the Courantyne river, from its source downward, are :—

On the Western Bank or in the Colony—(1) The Aramatau nearest the source ; (2) the New River, the sources of which approach the head-waters of the Essequibo.

On the Eastern Bank in Dutch Guiana, the Nickerie river enters at the mouth of the Courantyne river.

From the sugar estates of Springlands and Skeldon near the mouth, the river banks on the British side are low-lying and occupied by small farms as far up as Orealla, about 52 miles from the mouth, where sand-hills about 60 feet high occur and extend southwards as far up as Epera, about 35 miles above Orealla, as measured around the almost complete circle which the course of the river describes to the eastward of these two places, but which, as the crow flies, are only 11 miles apart. Both at Orealla and Epera there are Indian reserves and missions.

Beyond Epera the river is uninhabited except perhaps in the highest parts and only traversed by boats as far up as the mouth of the New River in certain seasons by the balata collectors.

THE BERBICE RIVER.

The source of the Berbice river has not as yet been determined but it is probably situated in the vicinity of the 3rd parallel of north latitude, about midway between the Courantyne river and the Essequibo river.

It may be said to have a general course thence in a north-by-west direction as far down as Yowanna cliffs at the mouth of the Yuwakuri creek, about two miles above which the first rocks on the river appear, whence it changes its course which follows a general north-north-east direction to the Atlantic Ocean.

At its mouth the Berbice river is divided into two channels by Crab Island, the width there being about three miles from bank to bank. Its tortuous course, through the alluvial coast lands and the sand and clay belt, is navigable by shipping craft and steamers for a longer distance up than that of any of the other rivers of the colony, the steamer terminus being nearly opposite the mouth of the Ituni creek and just above that of the Wikky creek, about 88 miles up from the mouth of the river.

Beyond this point in the dry seasons the river becomes very shallow, its bed being filled by many broad and extensive sand banks, but during the rainy seasons its course is uninterrupted as far up as the first rapids at Marlissa, about 165 miles from the mouth. Boats can proceed beyond these rapids without having to be portaged, for about five miles more to the foot of the Itabru cataract in $4^{\circ} 49'$ north latitude. Between Itabru cataract and the Christmas falls, in $4^{\circ} 41' 45''$ north latitude, the river channels are obstructed by many masses and ledges of rock which form a series of rapids and low cataracts.

Above these two falls the river runs at an altitude of about 175 feet above sea-level with a sluggish current, the banks being more or less flat and swampy, and in the narrow upper parts elevated about 200 feet above sea level, its course is much impeded by "tacubas" or fallen trees.

Below Itabru, as far down as Yowanna cliffs, and in its highest parts above the Christmas falls, the many inlets and lake-like ponds or lagoons into which the river expands at its bends on both banks, form a striking feature of the upper Berbice river. In some of these inlets on the uppermost river reaches, the now famous and largest of lilies, the

Victoria Regia, grows luxuriantly, and it was in certain of the uppermost of these inlets that this lily was first discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgk.

The largest of the many tributaries of the Berbice river taken downwards, are :—

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Yuwakuri, (2) the Ituni, (3) the Wironi, and (4) the Abary Itabu, which connects with the head waters of the Abary river.

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Kuruduni, (2) the Wikki, and (3) the Canje Creek or River.

Commercially, the Berbice river ranks second in importance amongst the rivers of the colony, as it also has a sufficient depth of water to admit of large vessels visiting the port and chief town of the County of Berbice, New Amsterdam, which is well laid out on the eastern bank of the river about five miles from its mouth, and about a mile above the junction of the Canje creek. Opposite New Amsterdam, on the western bank of the river, there is the railway terminus of Rosignol, and the large sugar plantation of Blairmont, beyond which a public road extends for four miles up the river. Along the eastern bank a public road extends about 10 miles above New Amsterdam, and the banks, for over five miles above the town are occupied by sugar plantations. There is also a solitary one at Mara about 25 miles up the river. Otherwise the low-lying banks of the lower Berbice river, clothed with low trees and bordered along their muddy slopes by Moco-Moco (*Caladium Arboreum*) and bush, continue unbroken on both sides as far up as Bartica and are but sparsely cultivated. At Bartica, about 46 miles up on the eastern bank of the river, where the land is raised about 15 feet above the water, the forest gives way to an open grass-clad stretch of "savannah" which commences there and extends nearly as far as the ruins of the old Dutch fort and town of Nassau, the former capital of Berbice, about four miles above Bartica. Grass-clad downs or savannahs also occur between the Wironi and Ituni rivers or creeks, behind the fringe of forest which borders the river. About a mile below Marlissa rapids there is a pretty cascade on the Iduriwaddi creek, and at the Marlissa rapids the surface of some of the larger granite rocks are carved with old picture writings somewhat similar to those at Timehri on the Courantyne, and at Waraputa on the Essequibo river.

From Itabru, as far up as the Christmas Falls, the river flows along the eastern base of a flat-topped sandstone range, which rises at no great distance from it, with mural precipices in parts, to an altitude of from 800 to 900 feet above sea level.

The Canje Creek or River.—Is the largest of all the tributaries of the Berbice river between which and the Courantyne river it takes its source about 15 miles to the westward of Orealla on the latter river, and flows with a tortuous course in a general northerly direction entirely through the low sand and clay, and alluvial belts, to its junction with the Berbice river.

About 8 miles up from the mouth of the Canje creek, canals situated on the eastern bank supply fresh water to, and also provide an easy means of transportation from, the "Creek" to the sugar estates of Albion and Port Mourant on the Courantyne Coast.

The Canje creek is navigable for small steamers or vessels as far up as the junction of its tributary, the Ikuruwa creek, on its right bank about 51 miles from the mouth, and like its parent, the Berbice river, its banks as far as and beyond this point are low, fringed with moco-moco and bush, and clothed with forest in which a number of small clearings show where the land is cultivated or occupied.

About 12 miles above the Ikuruwa mouth the forest-clad banks are broken on the western side by several miles of open grass-clad country, and also in certain parts of the higher reaches by the long but comparatively narrow stretches of savannah country which extend on both sides above this point behind the strips of forests which border the river banks, right up to its course.

The Ikuruwa creek, which is the largest of the tributaries of the Canje, forms a small lake or lagoon near its source and about 10 miles to the east of the main river.

THE WAINI AND BARAMA RIVERS.

The position of the source of the Waini river has not as yet been definitely determined, but it may be said to take its rise in the vicinity where the meridian of $59^{\circ} 30'$ of west longitude crosses the comparatively low range which extends from the Imataca mountains and forms the northern limits of the Cuyuni basin.

The uppermost course of the river has a general north-north-easterly direction as far down as its small tributary the

Cuyarow, where it curves round and continues westwards to the junction of the Barama river. Thence the river takes a general northerly course downwards to the Luri creek, about 39 miles up from the mouth, and below that tributary it finally flows to the Atlantic Ocean in an approximately west-north-westerly direction and more or less parallel to the coast-line, between which a narrow strip of land extends and gradually diminishes to a point at the mouth of the river.

Throughout its whole course it flows entirely through forest-clad country.

A little above the junction of the Imotai river, a huge dyke of granite, about 200 yards in width, crosses the Waini river and forms the Kasatu or "Canister" falls which are about 20 feet high.

Hills approach the river in its course below these falls, at many places. During the dry season the river becomes very shallow and its course is much impeded by rocks as far down as the head of the tide, at Anapari, where the banks are elevated a foot or two above the river.

Above the junction of the Barama river the left bank of the Waini river attains an elevation of 15 feet above the highest tide, and extends eastwardly and southwardly as a level tableland (*vide* page 36 of Brown and Sawkins' Geological Reports from which these details are extracted.)

The Waini river has a width of about two miles at the mouth, and from the mouth it is navigable for steamers for a distance of about 53 miles upwards, as far as the junction of the Barama river,

The Mora passage forms a deep and navigable water-way, about 7 miles in length, on the southern side of the Waini river about three miles from its mouth, through which steamers can pass into the Barima river at Morawhanna.

Rocks first appear in the river at the small island, known as Granite island about a mile below the mouth of the Baramanni river or creek, which enters the river about 53 miles from its mouth. Rocks again occur in the river between three or four miles above Granite island.

The nearest high land to the coast on the Waini river is situated on its eastern bank, about a mile below the junction of the Barama river, and consists of some low detached hills. The highest of these hills is the solitary one known as "Hill Rise,"

which rises conspicuously above the others and attains a height of 65 feet above the river. At "Hill Rise" a steam saw mill has been erected. Below these hills, the banks on both sides of the Waini river are flat and swampy, and subject to inundation at high tides which seldom carries the salt water beyond 50 miles from the mouth, and the few patches of cultivation scattered along these lower parts have to be empoldered or protected by dams to prevent them from being flooded.

The upper reaches of the river are to some extent navigated by boats, when the water is sufficiently high, to explore the gold areas situated thereon, and to collect balata from the extensive forests of this part of the colony.

The principal tributaries which join the Waini river taken downwards along its course, are :—

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Imotai ; (2) the Barama river ; (3) the Morebo through which water ways connect with the Barima river and admit of boats passing to that river ; and (4) the Mora passage already described.

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Arawapai, the nearest to the source of the Waini ; (2) the Baramanni, which affords in its upper parts access to the Maruka river ; and (3) the Luri which has its source near the sea.

THE BARAMA RIVER.

The largest of the many sources of the Barama river is situated where the parallel of $7^{\circ} 14'$ of north latitude crosses the spur of the Imataca mountains which forms the watershed between the Cuyuni basin and the rivers of the North West District of the colony.

From its main source, about 800 feet above sea-level, the first waters of the Barama river descend in a long sloping water fall to the lower levels of the surrounding country. Thence the river has a general easterly and tortuous course, in which several large curves occur, as far down as Kokerite where it approaches nearest to the Imotai river, one of the head tributaries of the Waini river. Below Kokerite it suddenly curves round with many twists and turns in a northerly direction as far as the Wori or Huri creek, and continues thence with an east-north-easterly course to its junction with the Waini river.

The Barama river throughout its whole course flows entirely through forest-clad country, and its banks as far up from the mouth as the Wori creek, where the tide ends, are flat and swampy.

Above the Wori creek, the banks rise for a couple of feet or more above the ordinary level of the river and it is only at long intervals apart that the hills approach the river sides.

The Towakaima fall, situated a little to the east of the meridian of 60° west longitude, is about 15 feet high and forms the first large obstruction to the navigation of the river. Small launches are run during the rainy season, when there is sufficient water in the river, as far up as the foot of this fall around which there is a portage on the right bank of the river.

On the opposite side of the river to the portage, the Barima-Barama road passes through the Mazawini and Takutu gold-fields and continues, for a distance of about 29 miles, to Arakaka on the Barima river.

About ten miles above the Towakaima fall and just above the mouth of the Aunama river, the Aunama fall forms a low barrier across the river. From the mouth of the Aunama river on the southern bank of the Barama river, paths lead to the gold-bearing areas now being worked, between that river and the Cuyuni river.

In the uppermost parts above the Aunama fall, the Barama river splits up into a number of more or less large branches which take their rise on the same watershed range on which its principal source is situated, and which flow through country consisting of small ranges of hills with intervening large swamps.

The gold-fields on the Mazawini and Takutu creeks may also be reached by paths from Mazawini landing on the left bank of the river, about 5 miles below the Towakaima fall as the crow flies. Below Mazawini there are "landings" from which paths lead to other gold workings on the Barama river, viz. :— at Ianna near the Aramanta creek on the right bank ; at the mouth of the Taki creek on the left bank ; at Kokerite on the right bank where the river turns northward, and from which place there is a path to the Imotai, a tributary of the Waini river ; and lastly at the mouth of the Wori or Huri creek on the left bank of the river.

The Barama river is subject to sudden floods, but in the height of the dry season it becomes very shallow in places and is much obstructed by fallen trees or "tacubas." In the upper parts the mora trees (*Dimorphandra Mora*) which line the banks and are nearly two hundred feet in height, frequently fall right across the river.

The largest and best known of the many tributaries of the Barama river, from its upper parts downwards are ;—

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Mazawini, (2) the Takutu, (3) the Morabaikuru, (4) the Yeatunna, (5) the Taki, and (6) the Wori or Huri, (7) the Anaturi, (8) the Wibrack, (9) the Karrowabanna.

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Massowah, (2) the Aunama, (3) the Nusaina, (4) the Arawini, (5) the Aramanta, (6) the Waikarabi, (7) the Epiai.

THE BARIMA RIVER.

The source of the Barima river is situated in latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 24''$ north and longitude $60^{\circ} 41' 31''$ west, at an altitude of 950 feet above sea level on the watershed range of the Imataca mountains which forms a part of the western boundary of the colony.

From its source the Barima river descends the steep mountain slopes in a series of waterfalls, and from the foot of these mountains, its sinuous course follows a general easterly direction as far as its tributary the Koriabo, about 116 miles upwards from the mouth, whence its course is approximately a north-north-easterly one to a point about 8 miles below the Maruiwa creek, and about 80 miles above its mouth, where the river curves round to the north-west in which direction it continues for about 10 miles before it finally pursues an approximately west-north-westerly course to the Atlantic ocean. Measured along its winding course, the Barima river has a length of not less than 240 miles.

At the mouth of the Mururuma creek on its southern bank about five miles below Morawhanna, and about 48 miles from its mouth, the Barima river leaves the colony and flows through Venezuelan territory.

Starting downwards from its source the largest and most important of the many tributaries of the Barima river, are :—

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Kaliaku, (2) the Rocky river, (3) the Five Star Creek, (4) the Whanna river, (5) the Arawatta, (6) the Arakakaparu, (7) the Arakaka, (8) the Maniparu, (9) the Koriabo, and (10) the Maruiwa, which connects with the Sabaina and gives access for boats to the Waini river *via* its tributary the Morebo, (11) the Mora passage, a water way connecting the Barima and Waini rivers and navigable for steamers.



GOVERNMENT AGENCY, NORTH WEST DISTRICT.

Photo by Geo. D. Bayley.

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Whanamaparu river, (2) the Morowasinda creek, (3) the Sebi or Sibai creek, (4) the Anabisi river, (5) the Kaituma river, (6) the Aruka river, and (7) the Mururuma, which forms part of the western boundary of the colony.

An interesting feature of the river is the Mora passage, (*described on page 41*) by which steamers reach the Barima river *via* the Waini river.

The settlement of Morawhanna is situated just above the junction of the Mora passage, on the right bank of the Barima river, and about 52 miles up from its mouth; opposite Morawhanna on the same bank of the river is the Government Agency where the Government Agent of the North West District resides.

As far up as Mount Everard, the river banks are low, swampy, and subject to inundation, being below the level of high tides. The influence of the tide does not extend beyond a few miles below Koriabo, and the salt water never reaches any part of the river within the colony.

From the steamer terminus at Mount Everard, about 42 miles above Morawhanna, the Barima river is navigable for the greater part of the year as far up as the foot of the Mekorerusa falls, the first that occur on the river and about 116 miles above Morawhanna.

Launches ascend the river regularly from Mount Everard to Arakaka, a distance of about 67 miles, except at certain periods during the dry season when the upper parts of the river become too shallow to permit of them proceeding further than Koriabo, about 22 miles above Mount Everard, and on these occasions the river above Koriabo is only accessible by boats.

The settlement of Arakaka, situated at the mouth of the Arakaka creek on the southern bank of the river, about 109 miles above Morawhanna, is the centre of the principal gold-bearing area of the North West District. The Warden of the district is stationed at this settlement where there are also a police station, hotel, shops and other buildings. The Barima-Barama road commences at Arakaka and forms a good cart road which traverses the rich Arakaka gold-fields for about five miles beyond which point it forms a good foot-path leading to the Mazawini gold-fields and the Barama river, where it terminates at the Towakaima falls.

At Mekorerusa fall, there is a good portage for boats on the southern bank. Above this fall the upper part of the Barima river is much impeded by rapids and cataracts which occur at varying intervals along its course, the largest being those of the Harrison fall or "Hell's gate," about four miles below the mouth of the "Five Star" Creek, and the Baramba fall about two miles above the mouth of the Rocky river.

Smaller gold-digging settlements or landings are situated along the right bank on this part of the Barima river at Arawatta, "Five Star" landing, and Jimbo landing, at distances of about 17 miles, 35 miles, and 40 miles respectively, above the Mekorerusa fall.

The Kaituma River is the largest of the tributaries of the Barima river, and from its head-waters in the hilly country between the Amacura head and the Whanamaparu, a tributary of the upper Barima river, its course is more or less parallel to that of the Barima river as far down as a point about 10 miles above its mouth, below which point it continues in a northerly direction, with an average width of about 75 yards, and joins the Barima river about 10 miles above Morawhanna.

The tide ends about a mile or two above a point about 38 miles from its mouth, where, on the right bank, there is a path leading across to Arakaka on the Barima river, and up to this path the Kaituma river is navigable for small launches, its width there being about 60 feet.

Below this point the river flows entirely through low-lying country, and its flat and swampy banks are subject to inundation at high tides.

On the left bank of the river, about 24 miles from its mouth, an "itabu" or waterway connects it with the Aruka river, through which small boats may pass at high tide.

Above the point where the Arakaka path commences, the river splits up into many more or less small channels or "itabus" nearly as far up as the foot of the first falls which occur about ten miles above that point. In this upper part, the river becomes very shallow and is so obstructed by fallen trees that except in flood, it can only be ascended by boats with great difficulty and loss of time.

The largest tributaries of the Kaituma river are :—

On its Left Bank, the Sibai creek, about 28 miles from the mouth of the river, and,



ARAWATTA ROCKS, BARIMA RIVER, N.W.D.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

On its Right Bank the Anabisi, which enters the river almost opposite the mouth of the Gravel creek and about 27 miles from its mouth. In its upper parts the Anabisi creek flows through long stretches of swampy or "floating savannahs."

The Aruka River takes second place amongst the tributaries of the Barima river, on the left bank of which it enters about five miles above Morawhanna. It is situated in the low alluvial country to the north and west of the lower part of the Kaituma river, and its general course is approximately parallel to that of the lower course of that river.

The Aruka is almost entirely a tidal river, its low, flat, and swampy banks, being inundated at high tides, except at a few places in its upper parts above the mouth of its tributary the Aruau, where low sand hills or reefs, about 30 feet high, approach the river banks at two or three places.

In the vicinity of its tributary the Issororo creek, which enters the river on the left bank, about 8 miles from its mouth, the Kaituma river approaches quite near to the foot of the Maburima or Aruka range of hills which extend downwards along its western bank from below the Aruau creek, and in sight of which range it continues to flow for a distance of about five miles below Issororo.

Almost opposite to the Issororo creek, and a few miles distant on the right bank, there is the solitary hill of Hioaina.

The Aruka river is navigable for small launches up to the mouth of its tributary the Kwara creek, about 16 miles above its junction with the Aruau creek, at which point it is about 100 feet wide, and where it divides into two streams, each about 60 feet in width. Of these two streams, the one turning to the southwards is the Kwara creek which is connected by an "itabu" or waterway with the Kaituma river.

The two largest tributaries of the Aruka river are both situated on its left bank, the higher being the Aruau, which enters about 20 miles up from the mouth of the river, and near the head of which there is a portage for boats over three-quarters of a mile long leading to the head of the Yarikita creek, by using which boats are taken into the Amakura river, and the lower the Koriabo, which enters about 10 miles from the mouth of the river, and the upper part of which is connected by an "itabu" with the Aruau.

Below the Government Rubber Experimental Station at the Issororo creek, the low banks of the Aruka river are to a considerable extent cultivated.

THE DEMERARA RIVER.

The head waters of the Demerara river are situated about midway between the Essequibo and Berbice rivers and take their rise in latitude about $4^{\circ} 38'$ north, on the small range known as the Maccari mountains.

Throughout its entire length of over 200 miles including its numerous bends, from its head waters to the Atlantic ocean, the Demerara river has a general northerly course to the east of, and approximately parallel to, that of the Essequibo river.

Although commercially it is the most important and best known of all the rivers of the colony, yet, as compared with some of them, the Demerara is but a small river. As the greater depth at the bar admits of large vessels entering this river with more security and ease than is the case with any of the other rivers of the colony, Georgetown, the capital and principal port of British Guiana, has been established on the eastern bank at its mouth, where the river has a width of about three-quarters of a mile and furnishes a safe harbour for the many large steamers and sailing vessels which frequent the Port.

The Demerara continues to be a sufficiently deep river as to be navigable for smaller sea-going steamers for about 80 miles upwards from its mouth, where, about three miles above Akaima hill, sand-banks occur and form shallows in the river. Sailing vessels such as barks or brigs, etc., can be towed as far up the river as this point to load timber, large supplies of which have for many years been obtained and exported from the valuable forest country through which the river flows.

Wismar on the left bank, about 65 miles up the river from Georgetown, is the terminus of the colonial steamers which ascend the Demerara river daily. From Wismar a railway runs across to Rockstone, above the first rapids on the Essequibo river.

Above Wismar, small launches run regularly twice a week to the foot of the Malali rapids, about 104 miles from Georgetown, and where the influence of the tide ends.

The Malali rapids, which form the first obstructions to the navigation of the river, may be considered as the dividing point between the lower and upper parts of the Demerara river.

They consist of a number of small rapids, irregularly distributed over a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles around the loop-shaped course which the river takes where they occur. There is a difference of 9 feet in level between the top and foot of the series, and across the neck of land between these two points, on the right bank of the river, there is a portage or road about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long.

On the lower Demerara river, for a distance of nearly 20 miles from Georgetown, the low and flat lands on both sides of the river are extensively cultivated, and there are several sugar plantations on both banks, the two furthest up the river being Plantation Diamond, the largest in the colony, situated on the right bank of the river, about 8 miles up from Georgetown, and Plantation Wales almost opposite it on the other bank.

Public roads extend from Georgetown along and near the river for distances of 9 miles up on the eastern bank, and 13 miles up on the western bank.

Of the three islands which the river contains and which are situated between 15 and 22 miles upwards from its mouth, at varying distances apart, the middle and smallest, known as 2 or Borselen island, is of interest as on it in 1753 the first capital of Demerara was laid out.

The flat forest-clad lands bordering the river, form low banks, the monotonous lines of which are broken only at a few places where sand hills approach the river. These lands, which extend for a distance of 77 miles upwards from Georgetown, were granted, before the English took possession of the colony, to private individuals, and are but indifferently cultivated in small patches here and there along the river banks.

The "Sand hills" approach the river on its left bank above the mouth of the Kamuni Creek, and about 28 miles above Georgetown, in the shape of sand cliffs which do not exceed 70 feet in height above the sea.

At "Dora," on the right bank, about three miles above the "Sand hills," and at Berlin, about 36 miles from Georgetown on the left bank, sloping hills of sand rise to a height of about 60 feet above the river. At the Indian mission of Dalgin, about 53 miles up the river from Georgetown, the hills rise higher, and above this mission in the vicinity of Wismar and Chris-

tianburg, the country becomes hilly. Other hills rise directly from the banks at Akaima, and also at Muritaro, about 84 miles up the river from Georgetown, where the river is but slightly affected by the tides. Above Muritaro the river scenery becomes more diversified with hilly ranges and numerous rocks.

Seba hill, which rises about 18 feet above the river on the eastern bank, about 91 miles from Georgetown, was once the official residence of the post-holder of Demerara.

In one of the Journals of "Timheri" (once published locally by the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society) the Editor, Mr. J. J. Quelch, B.Sc., succinctly describes this part of the river as follows :—

"The features presented by the lower portions of the river, "as in the tidal waters of the colony generally, are extremely "monotonous, the slightly elevated tracts along the banks, such "as those at the Sand hills, Dora, and Three Friends (or Akaima) "where more or less abrupt clearings are met with, affording "quite a pleasing contrast with the general character. As one "travels on, the elevated tracts become more numerous rising "in some places into hills, and the aspect of the country is "correspondingly more pleasing, while some charming little "spots, the site of small settlements, delight the eye."

The upper part of the river above the Malali rapids, is again navigable for small launches as far up as "Kanaima-pu."

About two miles above Kanaima-pu, and about 138 miles up the river from Georgetown, are the small Kumaparu rapids, above which rapids the course of the Demerara river approaches, at the end of a westerly bend, nearest to that of the Essequibo river with which river it is connected on its left bank by the Kumaparu path.

About 8 miles above the Kumaparu path, the "Oruru Marali" or Great Falls form the principal barrier to the navigation of the river Demerara.

These falls are about 35 feet in height, and the path which leads on the eastern bank from below to above the falls is used as a portage for boats.

The "Oruru Marali" falls are very beautiful and have been thus described :—

"The water is seen to come tearing and dashing down "through two main channels, forming a green islet in the "centre, and on either side of these are two smaller channels

“down which the water also pours itself over huge rocks and boulders, which are seen projecting themselves here and there above the surging mass. The banks on each side rise sharply into forest-covered hills which form a picturesque framing for the foaming cataracts and rocky islands.”

Above the Great falls the river is again navigable for boats to the foot of the “Canister fall” where the river divides into two streams. The banks along this uppermost part are low and clayey, and the whole country becomes swampy, the forest growth being of the kind characteristic of such regions.

The largest tributaries of the Demerara river, and the approximate distances from its mouth at which they enter it, are :—

On The Right Bank.—(1) The Itaburro, at 167 miles ; (2) the Kuruabaru, at 126 miles ; (3) the Kamakabra, at 124 miles ; (4) the Wainibisi, at 82 miles ; (5) the Kumaro, at 55 miles ; (6) the Kaieruni, at 49 miles ; (7) the Hawraruni, at 24 miles ; (8) the Madewini, at 22 miles.

On The Left Bank.—(1) The Manabadeen, at 93 miles ; (2) the Wineperu, at 82 miles ; (3) the Tenabu, at 48 miles (4) the Kuliserabo, at 41 miles ; (5) the Haiama, at 28 miles ; and (6) the Kamuni, and its tributaries the Waratilla and Pokoraero, at 23 miles.

Almost all these tributaries afford access to, and are used by wood-cutters as a means of transportation of timber from, the high and extensive forests which clothe the country on both sides of the river.

THE AMACURA RIVER.

The head of the Amacura river is situated in latitude $7^{\circ} 49'$ north and longitude $60^{\circ} 21' 53''$ west on the watershed spur of the Imataca mountains.

From its head, the river has a north-easterly course of about 47 miles, including bends, to the mouth of its tributary the Haiowa in latitude $8^{\circ} 13' 04''$ north, and longitude $59^{\circ} 56' 39''$ west, and its course as far down as this point forms part of the western boundary of the colony with Venezuela.

Below the mouth of the Haiowa creek the Amacura river flows entirely through Venezuelan territory, and has a north-westerly course of about 43 miles to the Atlantic Ocean which it enters near the eastern side of the delta of the Orinoco river.

The Amacura river is navigable for steam launches as far

up as "La Lancha" about 62 miles from its mouth, where the river is about 75 feet wide.

Beyond "La Lancha" the water runs with a very strong current and the river splits up at certain places into several narrow channels or "itabus," overhung by branches projecting from the forest which covers their banks and also those of the river throughout its whole course. These upper parts can only be ascended by boats. At San Victor, about 70 miles from the mouth, a ledge of gneissose granite forms a fall about 10 feet high right across the river to surmount which boats must be portaged a short distance on a small island near the right bank.

About four miles above "San Victor," the river is again obstructed by large rocks, on either side of which its divided waters descend in two small cataracts, and about a mile beyond these cataracts the long series of falls known as Juanita form a barrier to the further navigation of the river.

At the foot of the Juanita falls, there are paths through the forests on both sides of the river, leading to its source and across to the Kaituma river.

Above Juanita, the narrow course of the river is interrupted by several small cataracts and rapids, and further above at "La Horquita" the river is joined on the left bank by a tributary nearly as long as the main stream itself and known as the "Pulvo de Oro."

The largest tributaries of the Amacura river within the colony are—

(1) The Huyubaka, a little above San Victor; (2) the Yabahobaka, at La Lancha; and (3) the Yarekita, about 69 miles up from the mouth of the Amacura, opposite the junction of which the river is about 40 yards wide.

At the head of the Yarikita creek there is a portage nearly a mile in length, over which boats are transported to the head of the Aruau, a tributary of the Aruka river which flows to the Barima river.

THE POMEROON RIVER.

The Pomeroon river drains that portion of the colony lying between the Essequibo river and the upper Waini river.

It takes its rise in the hilly range which forms the northern watershed of the lower Cuyuni river, somewhere between the sources of the Imotai and Supenaam rivers, and flows thence with a general north-easterly course to a point about

20 miles upwards from its mouth, and about five miles distant from the coast line, where the river changes its course and continues in a north-westerly direction at a gradually diminishing distance from the coast-line to the Atlantic Ocean, into which it empties its waters about four miles to the south-east of the mouth of the Moruka river.

The low flat alluvial lands which form the banks of the lower Pomeroun river are amongst the most fertile lands in the colony, and the low-lying banks formerly inundated at every high tide, and once overgrown with mangrove forests (*Rhizophora Mangle*) have now been converted into a succession of well drained and flourishing agricultural farms extending almost as far up the river as Macassema, about 34 miles from its mouth.

The Pomeroun is navigable for steamers up to and beyond Macassema, some miles above which place the tidal influence ends, but the salt water seldom reaches further than about 6 miles upwards from the mouth of the river.

The low sloping hills at Kabakaburi mission and at Macassema, about a mile apart, are both situated on the right bank just above the mouth of the Harlipiaka creek, and form the first high lands met in ascending the Pomeroun river.

On the upper parts above Macassema, other slightly elevated tracts approach near to the river at certain intervals, but the river banks for the most part continue low and swampy as far up as the junction of the Shiruru creek. In the vicinity of the Shiruru creek, the river becomes so obstructed by fallen trees or tacoubas as to render its navigation by boats impracticable, but it may be further ascended in corials or Indian dug-outs.

The forest-clad country on both sides of the river above Kabakaburi and as far up as its source, has been declared an Indian reservation by the Government.

Taken in their order downwards, the largest tributaries of the Pomeroun are :—

On the Right Bank.—(1) The Aranamai, above Macassema, and (2) the Harlipiaka, about a mile below Macassema, and about 33 miles from the mouth of the river.

The Harlipiaka creek, together with its tributary the Tapakuma, form part of an inland water-way for boats from the Pomeroun river to Anna Regina on the Aroabisce Coast

situated to the north of the western side of the mouth of the Essequibo river. A water-path or canal connects Anna Regina with the large fresh water reservoir known as the Tapakuma lake, and on the southern side of the lake there is a short portage to the head of the Tapakuma creek.

On the Left Bank.—(1) The Shiruru, and its tributary the Imanikuaru, above Macassema, (2) the Warapana, about 2 miles below the junction of the Harlipiaku, (3) the Akawini, about six and a half miles above the mouth of the river, and (4) the Wakapau, about two miles above the mouth of the Pomeroun, the upper part of which flows through stretches of swampy savannah and is connected by an itabu or waterway with the Manawarai creek, a tributary of the Moruka river.

There are two Police Stations on the Pomeroun river, one at Pickersgill opposite the mouth of the Harlipiaku creek, and the other at Marlborough, on the left bank, about five miles above the mouth of the Akawini creek, where the resident magistrate of the district is stationed.

THE MORUKA RIVER.

The Moruka river is situated on the coast-lands to the west of the Pomeroun river and is the smallest of all the rivers of the colony, flowing directly to the Atlantic Ocean.

Its chief interest lies in that it forms a continuation of the inland waterway route for boats by which the rivers of the North West District of the colony can be reached from Anna Regina on the Aroabisce coast *via* the Pomeroun river.

From its source near the sea the Moruka river flows inland to a swampy savannah known as the Moruka savannah, where itabuses or water-channels, which are navigable for boats except in very dry seasons, connect the river with the head of the Barabara creek, the waters of which flow *via* the Biara creek into the Baramanni, a tributary of the Waini river.

From the Moruka itabus the river continues for about four miles in a south-easterly direction, with many twists and turns, through stretches of savannah which terminate in the vicinity of its north-easterly bend at Santa Rosa mission; but its general course is approximately parallel to the coast-line as far down as the mouth of its tributary the Manawarai, about seven miles from its mouth, whence it pursues a north-easterly course and enters the Atlantic Ocean about four miles to the north-west of the mouth of the Pomeroun river.



IRENG RIVER AND VALLEY (BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY).

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

At the Roman Catholic Mission of Santa Rosa, a low hill of laterite rises with a gentle slope on the left bank of the Moruka river. From the Moruka savannah downwards low sand dunes approach at intervals near to the right bank of the river. Being slightly elevated above the swampy country around, they afford homesteads to the many Arrawak Indians who inhabit these parts.

The last of these sand dunes occurs at the English mission of Waramuri, about a mile above the mouth of the Manawarai creek, the banks between them and those on the lower part of the river being swampy and clothed with the characteristic vegetation that prevails on the western coast-lands of the colony.

THE IRENG RIVER.

The Ireng river, so named by the Macusi Indians, is also called by the Wapisiana tribe "the Mahu" by which latter name it is better known to the settlers on the Brazilian borders of the colony.

It rises in latitude $5^{\circ} 14' 37''$ north, about 40 miles to the eastward of Mount Roraima on the watershed range of the Pakaraima mountains, which extends between the Mazaroni and Amazon river systems. Flowing thence with a general southerly but irregular course, it joins the Takutu river in latitude $3^{\circ} 34'$ north.

Throughout its entire length the Ireng river forms a part of the western boundary of the colony with Brazil.

One of the most distinctive features of the Ireng river is, that in descending from its elevated source about 4,000 feet above sea level, and also in its subsequent descents over each of the step-like series of the Pakaraima table-lands, it has eroded through these plateaus, as many as five deep and distinct gorges, which vary from a few miles to as many as 10 miles in length, and all of which terminate in more or less large waterfalls.

The uppermost of these gorges is about 8 miles in length and ends at the source of the river. The next below is about 10 miles in length and terminates at an exceedingly pretty and almost perpendicular fall, about 190 feet high, called the Kulutuik-Wena. Following the river downwards, the third gorge which is less than two miles in length occurs at Orindouk, where the river falls over hard red sandstone terraces

in three separate perpendicular drops, having together a total height of about 45 feet. The fourth is a narrow gorge, about 150 feet wide at the upper end, eroded by the river, for a distance of about two miles, through the conglomerate and sandstone beds which form a steep escarpment on the southern side of the Tawailing mountains. In their descent, at the head of this gorge, the waters of the river form a slanting waterfall 250 feet high, called the "Jigger-jump-over" fall.

The lowest of the Ireng gorges extends for over 10 miles in length below the "Corona falls" which consist of a number of cataracts formed by the water rushing down a large rocky slope over huge broken blocks of rock, to a large dark pool below.

The level of the river at the top of the Corona falls is about 500 feet above the sea, and in the rocky gorge below, a series of cataracts and rapids, again occur for a distance of over five miles downwards. As far up as the last of these cataracts, situated about 75 miles upwards from its mouth, the river is navigable for boats.

Below the fifth gorge, in the vicinity of the mouth of its tributary the Yurora, the Ireng river leaves the Pakaraima mountains and flows through more or less flat savannah country right down to its junction with the Takutu river.

The Ireng river near its mouth is about 500 feet wide, and when in flood although the Takutu river certainly appears the larger of the two rivers, the Ireng throws a larger volume of water all the year round, on account of the greater rainfall which occurs on the Pakaraima mountains on which it has its source.

The lower Ireng river is navigable for small steamers, according to weather conditions, for a distance of 25 miles or more upwards from its mouth, and about 10 miles above the mouth of its tributary the Pirara. The swampy savannah at the head of the Pirara bears the name of "Lake Amucu."

Between the first cataracts met in ascending the river, and the foot of the Orindouk falls, which points are about 60 miles apart in a straight line, there is a difference in altitude of about 1,600 feet, and consequently this part of the river, with the exception of certain short reaches of still water, is so much obstructed by numerous cataracts and rapids, that it ceases to be navigable.

Above the Orindouk falls, the river flows at an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, and has a mean width of about 100 yards. Although many rapids occur in these upper reaches, they are navigable when in flood for small boats or Indian corials as far up as the mouth of the Sukabi river, near the cataracts below the Kulatuik falls.

Below the mouth of the Chimepir river, which is most easily reached by a path from the Chenapowu on the upper Potaro river, the upper Ireng flows through undulating and hilly savannah country as far down as, and for some miles below, the Orindouk falls, otherwise its banks are almost entirely forest-clad.

The principal tributaries which enter the Ireng river on its left bank or within the colony, are:—(1) the Tangwona-mong, near the source; (2) the Kakaparu; (3) the Sukabi river, below the Kulatuik fall; (4) the Chimepir; (5) the Tumong, below the Oriindouk falls; (6) the Puwa; (7) the Kowa; (8) the Echilebar, in the eastern bend below the Tawailing mountains, (9) the Karakara, near the Korona falls; (10) the Yurora; and (11) the Pirara, the last two mentioned flowing through the savannah country on the lower river reaches.

THE TAKUTU RIVER.

The Takutu river—known to the Wapisiana Indians as the “Pudu-wau,”—has its source on Mount Wamuriak-Tawa, the summit of which is elevated 1,480 feet above the sea level, and situated in latitude $1^{\circ} 52' 7''$ north, at the western extremity of the watershed range of the Sierra Akarai mountains which forms the boundary with Brazil at the extreme southern limits of the colony.

From Mount Wamuriak-Tawa, the Takutu river has a general southerly course and forms part of the western boundary between the colony and Brazil as far down as its junction with the Ireng river in latitude $3^{\circ} 34'$ north. At this point the Takutu river changes its course with a sharp curve and flows through Brazilian territory to join the Rio Branco, a tributary of the large confluent of the Amazon river called the Rio Negro, near the mouth of which, in longitude 60° west, the city of Manaos is situated.

Between Manaos and the Takutu river, the only obstruction to the navigation of these large rivers is the small series of rapids on the Rio Branco known as the Kara-kara-hi where there is a portage, above which, when the water is sufficiently high,

steamers ascend the Rio Branco, and proceed up the Takutu river, as far as the cattle ranches situated on both sides of its highest navigable parts along the frontier of the colony.

The width of the Takutu river, just below the junction of the Ireng river, varies from about 800 feet in severe rainy seasons to about 60 feet in very dry seasons, when the water becomes very shallow and is spread out in pools between perpendicular banks about 30 feet high.

During ordinary rainy seasons the Takutu river is navigable for small steamers to the foot of the Dowlar-pawa cataracts, about two miles below the mouth of its tributary the Sauriwau, and opposite the western end of the Kanuku mountains.

Above this point the river is so impeded by numerous cataracts and rapids as to render its further navigation by boats impracticable, except during extraordinary floods, when the river becomes so swollen that all these obstacles are completely covered, and the flat savannah lands on both banks are then inundated for long distances inwards, almost as far up the river as they extend. On such occasions, the current in the upper parts of the river runs with such intense force and velocity, that boats can only ascend very slowly and with very great efforts.

The Takutu river is essentially a river of the plains, and in this respect its general aspects contrast in a marked degree when compared with those of its tributary the Ireng river, which river traverses high and mountainous country. In the Takutu river there are no gorges, nor are there any very high waterfalls, except at the source where the water descends Mt. Wamuriak-Tawa in a very thin stream over a precipitous mass of bare rock.

Over the open, extensive, and almost flat grass-clad plains on the lower parts of the Takutu river, above the mouth of the Ireng river, the distant Pakaraima mountains are visible, and with the Kanuku mountains which approach nearest to the river, they form an effective background to the scenery. On the upper parts of the river, where the grass-clad country becomes undulating and hilly in places, most charming views are obtainable of the many isolated mountains within the colony, and also of the ranges of the Kai-Irite or the mountains of the Moon in Brazil.

Above the mouth of its tributary the Mili-wau, the banks on the upper parts of the river are bordered by a fringe of forest. In the vicinity below the tributary called the Wamuriak-wau where the open country ends, a vast forest covers the country in every direction, and extends beyond the source of the river away towards the Amazon river in Brazil.

The principal tributaries of the Takutu within the colony as far downwards as it forms the frontier, are:—(1) The Wamuriak-wau, where the savannahs end; (2) the Balalawau; (3) the Madari-wau; (4) the Dardar-wau; (5) the Mili-wau; (6) the Rha-wau; opposite the mouth of which the river has a width of about 100 yards; (7) the Kati-wau or Scabunk; (8) the Sauri-wau, near the head of which boats can be portaged over the savannah to the Rupununi river; (9) the Mukumuku; and lastly (10) the Manari-wau.

On the Brazilian side of the frontier, about two miles above the mouth of the Rha-wau, the Takutu river is joined by the Watu-wau, a tributary nearly as large as the river itself, and on the right bank, in Brazil, between its mouth and the junction of the Ireng river, it is joined by the Cotinga or “Kwating,” a large river which has its source on Mount Roraima.

THE FORESTS.

The forests of British Guiana cover about 78,500 square miles of country, or about six-sevenths ($\frac{6}{7}$) of the whole area of the colony. They furnish a great variety of woods unsurpassed both in size, durability, and beauty.

The forest resources of the colony are at present but little utilized, and so far they have been exploited only for the purpose of obtaining the latex of the bullet tree (*Mimusops globosa*), which when co-agulated forms the substance commercially known as balata, and to a lesser extent for the india-rubber obtained from the indigenous tree known as the Sapium Jenmani.

Only certain of the more accessible parts have as yet been touched, to obtain a few of the better known woods such as the greenheart (*Nectandra Rodioei*), the Wallaba (*Eperua sp.*), both of which have for many years been

NOTE.—In the language of the Wapisiana Indians the suffix “wau” denotes “a river” and the suffix “tawa” a mountain.

exported, and more recently for the crabwood (*Carapa guyanensis*), an excellent furniture wood.

When their resources are better known, more advertised, and means of transportation are provided to the much larger forest areas in the interior parts, which are now practically inaccessible on account of the rapids and falls which obstruct the navigation of the rivers at varying distances from the coast, these vast and valuable forests will then form one of the largest assets in the wealth of the colony.

THE SAVANNAH LANDS.

There are two distinct areas of savannah lands in the colony viz :—

(1) *The Coast Land Savannahs* situated on the more or less low-lying sand and clay belt and on the alluvial coast lands. Amongst these are included the slightly elevated country covered in parts with scrub and low bushes locally called "moories;" also the swampy or so called "floating" savannahs which during the greater part of the year are inundated and form lagoons the surfaces of which are covered with a high growth of coarse grasses and sedges, and

(2) *The Elevated Hinterland Savannahs*, which include the grass-clad mountains.

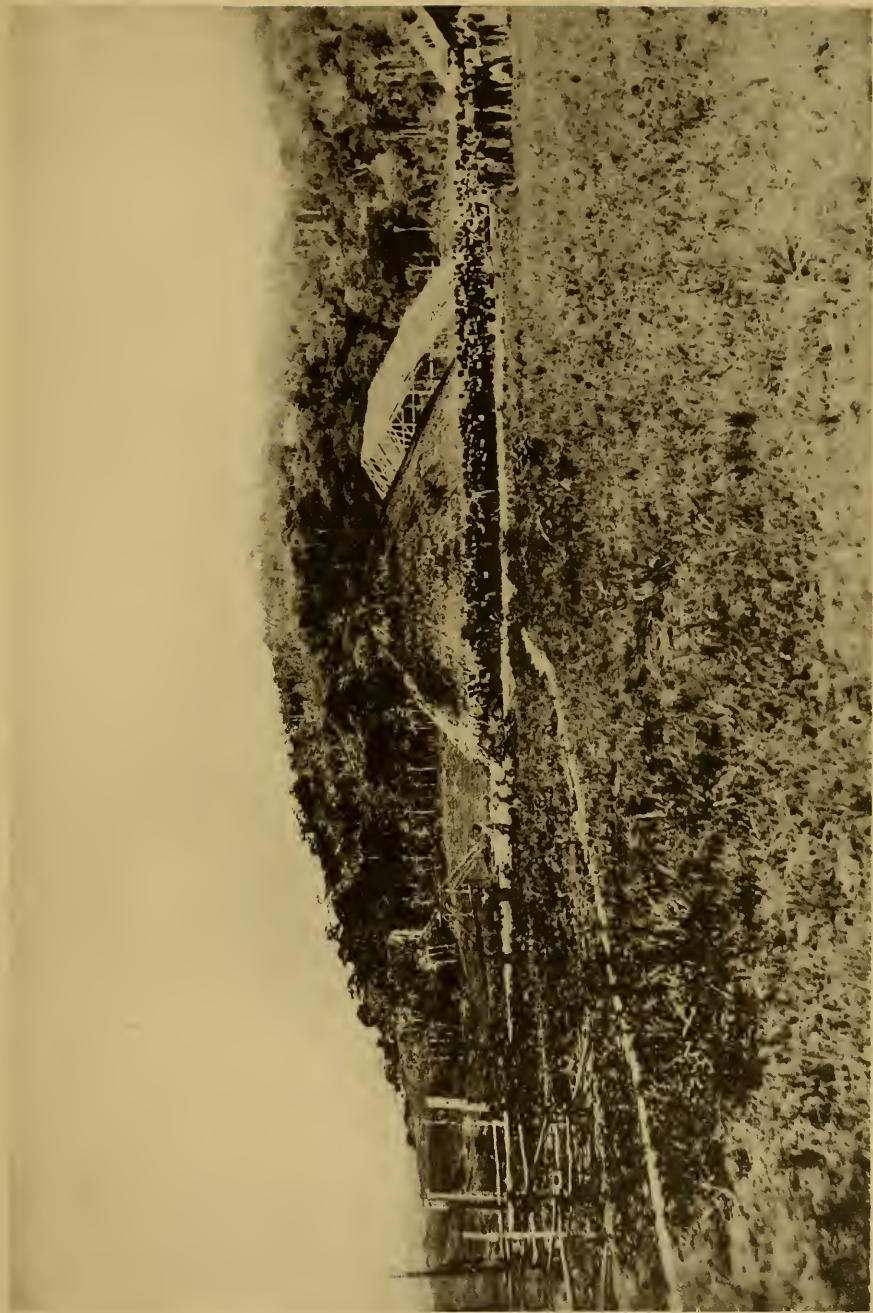
These two savannah areas are separated from each other by extensive intervening forests, and taken together they occupy about 11,700 square miles of country, or approximately one-seventh ($\frac{1}{7}$) of the whole area of the colony.

On both these savannah areas, in the lowest marshy places the aeta palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) is to be found growing in small scattered groups or in large patches or groves, and the many streams which water the savannah are in most cases bordered with a narrow fringe of woodlands.

THE COAST SAVANNAHS.

The savannahs situated in the North West District, occur only in isolated patches, or in stretches along certain of the creeks within the surrounding forest clad country. Similar isolated, but slightly larger areas, are situated near the coast between the Moruka river and the western banks of the Esse-qui-bo estuary, where they do not extend much further south than beyond the Supenaam creek. It is in the eastern part of the colony that by far the most extensive areas of these savannah lands are situated, and where, in the country between the

PLATE 17.



INDIAN HOUSE, SAVANNAH COUNTRY, ON THE BORDERS OF BRAZIL.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

Demerara and the Essequibo rivers, they extend between the forests to their furthest limits at a distance of about 130 miles inland from the coast.

The coast land savannahs may be sub-divided into two parts of nearly equal areas (1) Those situated on the low flat alluvium coast lands which are swampy in parts and mostly fertile, and (2) those extending inland between the rivers to the east of the Essequibo river and forming somewhat elevated and undulating sand downs, which are not at all fertile. Taken together they embrace about 5,800 square miles of country.

THE HINTERLAND SAVANNAHS.

The elevated savannahs of the colony are situated entirely in the western portion of the hinterland, and taken together they comprise an area of about 5,900 square miles, included in which are the many isolated patches of open grass-clad country which occur on the Pakaraima mountains.

It is in the south-western parts of the colony, to the eastward of the Ireng and Takutu rivers and to the southward of the Pakaraima ranges, that by far the most extensive areas of these savannahs are to be found.

The straight line which forms the boundary of the colony with Venezuela on the Pakaraima mountains cuts off, where it crosses the upper Kamarang river, a very small triangular-shaped portion from the expansive savannahs lands, elevated over 3,000 feet above the sea, which are mostly situated in Venezuela, where they extend along the foot of the high mountains on this part of the frontier, in a south-easterly direction to beyond the southern base of Mount Roraima. The small portion of this elevated open country, which falls within the colony is only about 120 square miles in area and terminates at the great falls on the Kamarang and Utshi rivers.

The next considerable stretch of savannah is that situated on the eastern side of the Ireng river, which commences in the vicinity of the Chimepir river, and extends thence for a distance of over 50 miles in a south-easterly direction, to a few miles beyond the Echilebar river, where it gives way to an intervening but comparatively narrow arm of forest, which projects from the forest-clad country on the eastern side of it, right across to the Brazilian frontier on the Ireng river.

From the southern edge of this forest in the vicinity

of the Kara-kara river, a tributary of the Ireng river, a yet larger expanse of savannah land extends southwards within the elevated basin of the Ireng river, to the foot of the Pakaraima mountains.

The various areas of hinterland savannahs which have so far been described being all situated on the Pakaraima table-lands and heights, their undulating surfaces are consequently greatly diversified by numerous hills and gullies and also by many mountain ridges and correspondingly deep valleys.

We now come to the most extensive of the hinterland savannahs, which stretch from the southern base of the Pakaraima mountains southwards to within about six miles from the sources of the Takutu river, and from that river and the lower parts of its tributary the Ireng river, eastwards beyond the Rupununi river, to the western limits of the vast forest, which commences at varying distances westwards from the Kwitaro and Rewa rivers, and completely covers the whole of the south-eastern parts of the colony.

This great expanse of open grass-clad country is intersected in its middle parts by the forest-clad range of the Kanuku mountains, between which range and the Pakaraima mountains the country forms a level plain, its flatness being interrupted only in certain parts, by a series of depressions usually containing water, and called by the Wapisiana Indians "Bowiyus."

As viewed from the southern heights of the Pakaraima ranges, this verdant plain resembles a great green placid sea, over which about 45 miles distant and outlined in a delicate cobalt blue, the Kanuku mountains are visible and have the exact appearance of some far distant coast-line. The whole scene impresses the observer with the idea, that at some remote time this level part of the hinterland savannahs formed the bed of a large lake, and it may be that this suggestive scene gave rise to the legend of the mythical Lake Parima or Eldorado, the site of which was curiously enough placed just in this part of Guiana.

To the south of the Kanuku mountains the savannah country is at first more or less undulating but in the more southerly part it rises in low successive hilly ridges between the many streams by which it is watered. The many short mountain ranges and solitary hills, all more or less forest-clad,



KANAKU MOUNTAINS AND MACUSI INDIANS, RUPUNUNI.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

which are scattered about the various parts of this most southerly stretch of the hinterland savannahs, form a characteristic feature which puts a finishing touch to the charming scenery in this part of the colony.

In their reports to the Government on the geology of British Guiana published in 1875, the geologists in describing the extensive southern hinterland savannahs, thus picture them: "The scenery is truly beautiful. No park in the world could exceed its natural beauty....." "The horizon is bounded by mountains at greater or less distances from west to north with trees forming a group, or a lone tree here and there with a long belt at the base of a mountain, in varied tints of bright and olive green. Blue mountains cap one another until lost in the atmosphere,....." "the views from the savannahs, have a beauty and singularity of their own, and it stirs one with a sense of boundless freedom to stand upon a knoll midst one, and view the grassy plain melting gradually as it were into the atmosphere."

These grass-clad plains, in their less hilly and level parts, afford excellent grazing for cattle and already support over 5,000 head mostly distributed in the vicinity on both sides of the upper Rupununi, and between that river and the frontier with Brazil.

Although it is a recognized fact that these savannah lands are not sufficiently fertile for cultivation, yet there are many suitable spots on them, as for instance at Dadanawa on the Rupununi river, and certain others along the Takutu river, where, by ploughing the land, crops of cassava and other provisions can be raised in sufficient quantities for the requirements of a large number of settlers whose principal occupation would be that of herdsmen.

The slopes of the smaller mountain ranges and solitary hills distributed over these savannahs are also capable of being cultivated with advantage.

THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES & SETTLEMENTS.

COUNTIES.

British Guiana is divided longitudinally into the three counties of Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara. Each of these counties, before the British occupation, formed a separate colony named after the particular river along both banks of

which the earliest European settlements were founded. Their areas are therefore to a considerable extent proportionate to the lengths of the respective rivers along both sides of which they extend.

Of the three counties, the westerly one of Essequibo is by far the largest. It includes the North West District containing about 8,000 square miles, and together with it, this county covers about three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the whole surface of the colony, being about 67,500 square miles in area.

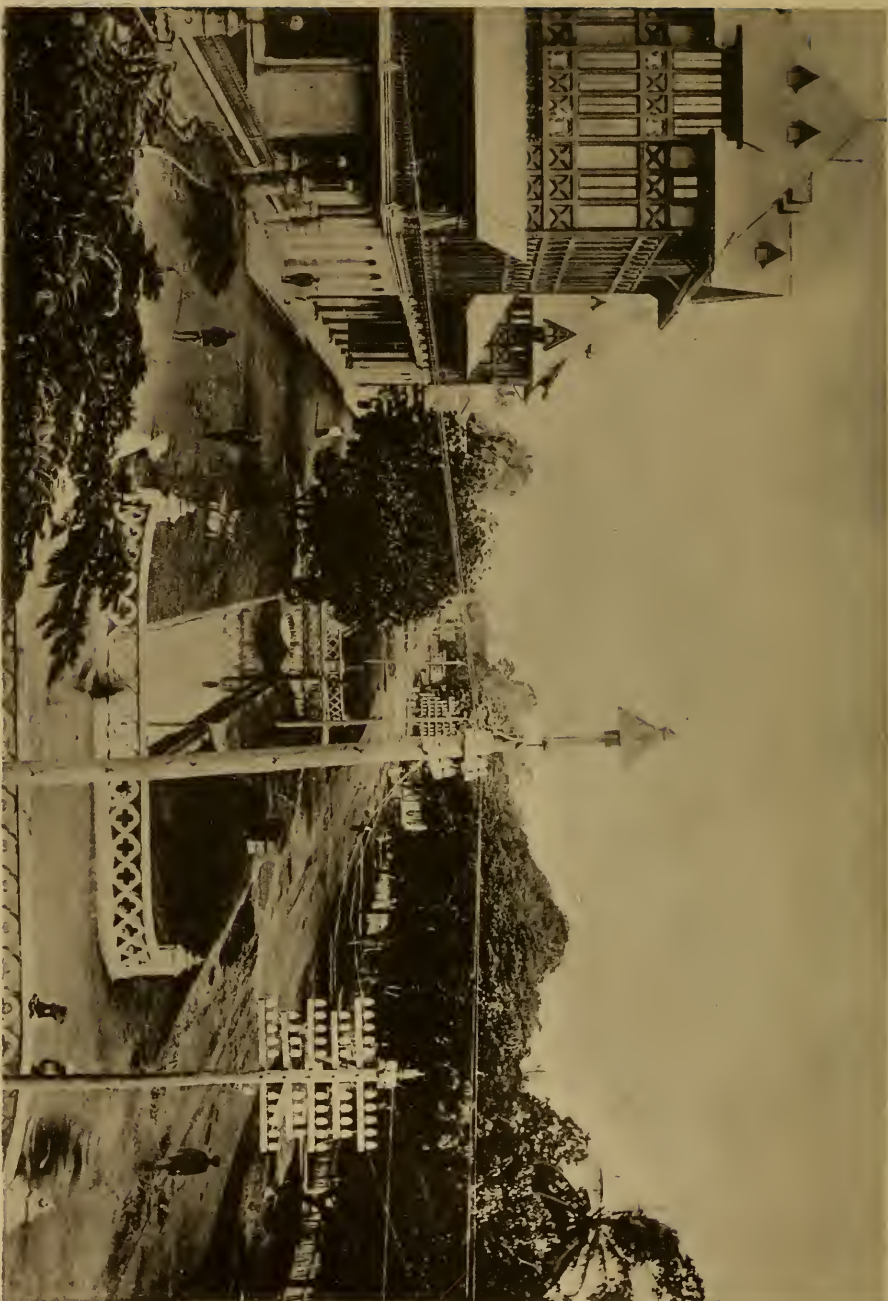
It occupies about three-fifths of the entire sea-board of the colony, along which it extends from the western limits at Punta Playa in latitude $8^{\circ} 33' 22''$ north, and longitude $59^{\circ} 59' 48.5''$ west, to the Boerasirie creek, a distance of about 166 miles along the coast.

In its extent inland from the coast to the southern limits of the colony with Brazil, the county of Essequibo comprises the whole of the country lying between the western boundaries of the colony with Venezuela and Brazil, and the eastern limits of the Essequibo river basin.

The County of Berbice is the most easterly of the three counties of the colony. It has a sea-board of about 57 miles in length situated between the mouth of the Courantyne river and that of the Abary creek. Inland from the coast the county of Berbice extends right up to the southern borders of the colony with Brazil, being bounded on the east by the entire length of the Courantyne river, which also forms the eastern boundary of the colony with Dutch Guiana, and on the west by the Abary creek up to its source, thence by the watershed between the Demerara and Berbice rivers, to the source of the Demerara river thence by the watershed between the Essequibo and Berbice rivers to the source of the Berbice river, and thence finally by the watershed between the Essequibo and Courantyne rivers to its terminal point on the southern boundary between the colony and Brazil.

Within these boundaries it embraces an area of about 17,900 square miles or approximately one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the whole of the area of the colony.

The County of Demerara, although the smallest of the three counties, is the most important, for in addition to being the most cultivated and populous, it contains the capital



GROAL STREET AND LAW COURTS, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by J. Williams.

and principal port of the colony. Being, therefore, the best known county, its name of Demerara is often but erroneously used to designate the whole colony of British Guiana.

Situated between the westerly county of Essequibo and the easterly one of Berbice, the county of Demerara has a seaboard between the Boerasirie creek and the Abary creek of about 47 miles in length. It occupies the somewhat wedge-shaped portion of the colony extending between the boundaries of the two counties on either side of it, and separates them from one another as far inland as the source of the Demerara river. It embraces the entire basin of the Demerara river, also the country extending on both sides of this basin as far as the sources of the two creeks or rivers which form its boundaries on the coast-lands, and encloses an area of about 4,800 square miles, being a little less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the size of the county of Berbice. Taken together, these two counties occupy about one-quarter of the whole surface of the colony.

TOWNS.

There are only two towns in British Guiana, detailed descriptions of which are to be found in another chapter of this book. (*Vide* also Rivers.)

Georgetown, the principal port and capital of the colony, has a good harbour and is situated at the mouth of the Demerara river on its eastern bank in latitude $6^{\circ} 48' 48''$ north, and longitude $58^{\circ} 9' 52.5''$ west (at the Post Office.)

The smaller town of New Amsterdam also affords a safe harbour for shipping, and is situated about five miles above the mouth of the Berbice river on its eastern bank in latitude $6^{\circ} 14' 59''$ north, and longitude $57^{\circ} 31' 03''.7$ west (at the Public Buildings.)

VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Nearly all the villages and settlements of the colony are situated on the coast-lands, the largest and most important being distributed as follows, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY OF DEMERARA.

On the Sea Coast east of the Demerara River: (1) the Kitty; (2) Plaisance; (3) Beterverwagting; (4) Buxton and Friendship; (5) Enmore; (6) Golden Grove and Nabaclis; (7) Victoria and Belfield; (8) Ann's Grove and Two Friends; (9) Mahaica; (10) Mahaicony.

On the Sea Coast west of the Demerara River : (1) Vreed-en-Hoop ; (2) Den Amstel and Fellowship.

On the East Bank of the Demerara River : (1) Albouystown ; (2) Agricola village or Jonestown ; (3) Eccles and Bagotstown ; and (4) Craig village.

On the West Bank of the Demerara River : (1) Kleyn Pouderoeyen ; (2) Goed Fortuin ; (3) Bagotsville or Mindenburg and (4) Sisters village.

IN THE COUNTY OF BERBICE.

On the Sea Coast east of the Berbice River and Courantyne Coast : (1) Sheet Anchor ; (2) Courtland and Fyrish ; (3) Rose Hall ; (4) Letter Kenny and Bloomfield ; (5) Whim ; (6) Lancaster ; (7) Liverpool ; (8) Manchester ; (9) Ulverston and Alness ; (10) Maida ; (11) Brighton ; (12) Dead Tree Farm ; (13) Carnarvon and Friendship ; (14) Big and Little Massiah ; (15) Eliza and Mary and (16) Skeldon.

On the Sea Coast west of the Berbice River : (1) Rosignol ; (2) Cotton Tree ; (3) Hopetown ; (4) Bush Lot ; (5) Lichfield and (6) Belladrum.

On the East Bank of the Berbice River : (1) Lonsdale ; (2) Kortberaad ; (3) De Kinderen.

On the West Bank of the Berbice River : (1) Ithaca and (2) Sandvastigheid.

IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.

On the East Bank of the Essequibo River : (1) Vergencegen near Tuschen ; (2) Parika and (3) Hyde Park.

On the Aroabisce Coast : (1) Spring Garden ; (2) Aurora village ; (3) Huis-t'Dieren ; (4) Riverstown and Adventure ; (5) Suddie ; (6) Maria's Lodge ; (7) Queenstown ; (8) Aberdeen ; (9) Henrietta, and (10) Danielstown.

On the Island of Wakenaam : (1) Good Success ; (2) Maria Johanna ; (3) Rushbrook ; (4) Concordia, and (5) Zeelandia.

On the Island of Leguan : (1) Kingston ; (2) Amsterdam ; (3) Enterprise ; (4) Endeavour ; (5) La Bagatelle and (6) Phœnix.

The distances along the public roads at which these villages and settlements are situated are given under the subhead "Road Mileage," in another part of this book.

The largest inland settlements of importance on the rivers of the colony are :—

Within the Tidal Influence.—(1) The settlement of

Bartica, admirably situated at the junction of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers; (2) the Penal Settlement, pleasantly situated on some low hills on the western bank of the Mazaruni river below its junction with the Cuyuni river; (3) Morawhanna, the principal settlement of the North Western District and situated on the eastern bank of the Barima river just above the junction of the Mora passage; (4) Christianburg, situated on the western bank of the Demerara river and adjoining the steamer terminus at Wismar.

Beyond the Tidal Influence.—(1) Rockstone, at the western terminus of the Demerara-Essequibo railway above the first series of rapids on the Essequibo river; (2) the settlements at Tumatumari, and (3) at Potaro Landing, both situated on the southern bank of the Potaro river; (4) Arrawak Matope, and (5) Quartzstone, both in the gold-fields on the right bank of the Cuyuni river; (6) Mara-Mara, and (7) Peters Mine Landing, on the Puruni river; (8) Arakaka, the most important and central settlement in the gold-fields of the North West District, situated on the southern bank of the Barima river about 109 miles above Morawhanna.

The principal Indian settlements in the colony are:—

IN THE MORE ACCESSIBLE INLAND PARTS.

On the Lower Essequibo River.—(1) On the Indian reserve up the Ituribisi creek on the Aroabisce coast; (2) Abanakari village, on the right bank of the Groete creek near its mouth.

On the Demerara River.—(1) At Santa mission, on the Pokoraero Creek, a tributary of the Kamuni creek; (2) the mission of Dalgin, about 10 miles below Wismar; (3) at Muritaro mission, about 18 miles above Wismar.

On the Berbice River.—(1) At Hitia, on the left bank of the river whence a path leads to the Abary creek; (2) on the right bank of the river just above the mouth of the Wikky creek, where there is an Indian reservation.

On the Courantyne River.—At the missions and Indian reservations at (1) Orealla, and (2) Epira, which are connected with each other by a path.

On the Pomeroon River.—(1) At Kabakaburi mission, on the right bank of the river above the mouth of the Harlipiaka creek; (2) at Kokerite mission, up the Wakapau creek.

On the Moruka.—At and around the English mission of (1)

Waramuri ; and (2) the Roman Catholic mission of Santa Rosa, both on an Indian Reservation.

On the Barama River.—(1) At Red Hill, below Arakaka ; and (2) at Arawatta, above the Mekorerusa falls.

On the Barima River.—(1) At Thomson's Hill ; and (2) at Taki ; both on the left bank.

IN THE HINTERLAND.

On the Upper Barama River: (1) Konorah village, above the Towakaima falls ; (2) Aunama village, near the mouth of the Aunama river ; and (3) Massowah village, in the locality near the head of the Akarabisi river.

On the Upper Cuyuni River.—Amamuri village, above the series of rapids similarly named.

On the Mazaruni River.—(1) At Rumong-rumong river, on the left bank ; (2) at the mouth of the Aping river, on the right bank ; (3) up the Pütereng river, on the left bank ; (4) near the mouth of the Paruima river, on the Kamarang river ; (5) higher up the Kamarang river, above its tributary the Takwa ; and (6) Amoko-Kopai village, on the Mang, a tributary of the Kukui river.

On the Upper Essequibo River.—(1) on the left bank at Kuratoka rapids ; and (2) at Apoterie, on the left bank, about a mile above the mouth of the Rupununi river.

On the Upper Potaro River.—(1) near Kangaruma landing, above the Pakatuk falls ; and (2) Maken village, on the Arnik river.

On the Lower Rupununi River.—(1) Kwaimatta village ; and (2) Yupukarri village, connected with each other by paths which also lead to the other savannah villages.

Between the Rupununi and Takutu Rivers south of the Kanuku Mountains.—(1) Shulineb village ; (2) the villages of Sikkir-tun, and (3) Pila-nawa, both on the path from Dadanawa to the head of the Sauriwau river ; and (4) Illemir village, near the source of the Rupununi river.

On the Takutu River.—(1) Sauriwau-nawa village, near the mouth of the Sauriwau river ; (2) Shuna village, on the Mili-wau, a tributary in the vicinity of Shuna mountain ; and (3) near the mouth of the Balala-wau, the last village up the river.

On the Ireng River.—(1) Owenteik or "Wandaik village," near the Echilebar river ; (2) Karakara village, on the Karakara, a tributary of the Tipuru river ; and (3) Sisipelin, on an

upper tributary of the Kowa river. All of these villages are connected by paths with Holmia on the Chenapowu, a tributary of the upper Potaro river and also by paths with the villages on the lower Rupununi river ; (4) Mataruka ; and (5) Orindouk villages, both connected by paths with the above villages and with (6) the Indian settlements in the vicinity of the mouth of the Chimepir river whence paths also lead to Holmia on the upper Potaro river.

THE BOUNDARIES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

ON THE WEST.

The British Guiana-Venezuelan Boundary.—The boundary between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela was “decided, determined and awarded on the 3rd day of October, 1899, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under Article 1 of the Treaty of Arbitration signed at Washington on the 2nd day of February, 1897, between Great Britain and the United States of Venezuela,” and is therein described as follows :—

“Starting from the Coast at Point Playa the line of boundary shall run in a straight line to the River Barima at its junction with the River Mururuma, and thence along the mid-stream of the latter river to its source, and from that point to the junction of the River Haiowa with the Amakuru, and thence along the mid-stream of the Amakuru to its source in the Imataka Ridge, and thence in a south-westerly direction along the highest ridge of the spur of the Imataka Mountains to the highest point of the main range of such Imataka Mountains opposite to the source of the Barima, and thence along the summit of the main ridge in a south-easterly direction of the Imataka Mountains to the source of the Acarabisci, and thence along the mid-stream of the Acarabisci to the Cuyuni, and thence along the northern bank of the River Cuyuni westward to its junction with the Wenamu, and thence following the mid-stream of the Wenamu to its westernmost source, and thence in a direct line to the summit of Mount Roraima.”

The British Guiana-Brazilian Boundary.—The translation of the “Award of His Majesty the King of Italy, given at Rome on the 6th of June, 1904, in the Arbitration proceedings for the delimitation of the frontier line between

“Brazil and British Guiana,” defines this southern portion of the western boundary of the colony as follows:—

“The frontier between British Guiana and Brazil remains fixed by the line which starts from Mount Yakontipu, continues in an easterly direction along the watershed to the source of the Ireng (Mahu), proceeds down the course of that river to its confluence with the Tacutu, follows the course of the Tacutu to its source, where it joins the line of frontier established by the declaration annexed to the treaty of arbitration concluded in London by the high contracting Powers concerned on November 6th, 1901. In virtue of that declaration, all that part of the zone in dispute lying to the east of the line of frontier will belong to Great Britain, and all that part which is to the west will belong to Brazil. The frontier along the rivers Ireng (Mahu) and Tacutu remains fixed by the *Thalweg*, and the said rivers will be open to free navigation of the two States bordering on it. When the rivers divide into several branches, the frontier will follow the *Thalweg* of the most easterly branch.”

ON THE SOUTH.

The British Guiana-Brazilian Boundary.—By the “Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of Brazil relative to the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana, signed at London on November the 6th, 1901,” it was decided to “adopt as the frontier between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Brazil, the watershed line between the Amazon basin, and the basins of the Courantyne and the Esse-
quibo from the source of the Courantyne, to that of the Taku-
tu,” the southern terminal point of the western boundary of the colony as fixed by the Award of the King of Italy already mentioned.

ON THE EAST.

* *The British Guiana-Dutch Guiana Boundary.*—The boundary between the colonies of British and Dutch Guiana is formed by the Courantyne river from its mouth to its source on the watershed which forms the southern boundary, as already described, between the colony and Brazil.

* Note—This boundary has not been fixed by Treaty.

HISTORY.

(By James Rodway, F.L.S.)

Guiana was the Indian name for the country between the two Rivers Orinoco and Amazon and was probably derived from the root-word for water, *wina*. This can be easily understood when we see that the River Wina was once known as the Guiana. The coast was first seen by Columbus in 1498 and two years later by Pinçon, but no Spanish voyager appears to have landed on the part now known as British Guiana. The early settlers in Trinidad described the country as flat and level with the sea; nearly all inundated in the wet season. The inhabitants were numerous, consisting of three tribes, Caribs, Arawaks and Warows, the first two being continually at war with each other. The Caribs were noted cannibals and the country was marked on early charts as *Cannibalor Terra*. Whether these inhabitants were the first settlers in the country, or had driven out and taken the place of earlier tribes, is not quite certain, but from the evidence of pictured rocks and mounds of which they appear to know nothing, it seems possible that they had displaced an earlier migration. The evidence goes to prove that the first settlers were in the neolithic stage; probably immigrants from Mexico or Yucatan; for it can hardly be supposed that the arts of preparing cassava bread, hammock-weaving, making pottery and basket work and the use of the blow-pipe and Urali poison could have originated in isolated communities such as were seen by the Europeans. Some of the pottery from the mounds are ornamented with grotesque figures like those so well known from Mexico and Peru.

In the latter half of the sixteenth century the story of El Dorado incited many adventurers to explore the country, and in 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh went up the Orinoco in quest of the Gilded King and his wonderful city. Raleigh's book, the "Discoverie of Guiana," and the accounts of further voyages by his captains drew much attention and led to trading voyages by English, Dutch and French, with attempts at settlements on some of the rivers. It is recorded that the Dutch attempted to settle in the Pomeroon as early as 1580, but the most that can be said of this is that some trader probably entered that river and stayed for a short time.

There is a Spanish account of an attack on a small fort in the River Corentyne in 1613. This seems to have been the pioneer settlement in what is now British Guiana. The fort was captured, a tobacco plantation destroyed, and the trading goods such as knives, axes and trinkets carried off. Whether the Fort Kyk-over-al was then in existence is doubtful, but it may be safely put down as existing in 1620. No attack was ever made upon this establishment by Spain and it ultimately developed into the centre of the Colony of Essequibo. At first, however, it was nothing more than a trading station, where European tools and trinkets were exchanged for hammocks, cotton, anatto, and, above all, tobacco, of which the Dutch had acquired a taste almost before any other nation.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company received a Charter under which it was entitled to all unoccupied territory on the east of America and west of Africa, and consequently became proprietor of Essequibo and one of the great slave-traders of that period. Three years later a Commander was sent to Fort Kyk-over-al and at the same time a few settlers went to the River Berbice to found what afterwards became a second colony. Real settlers however did not begin to arrive for some time, both Essequibo and Berbice being nothing more than trading stations, the first for the Company and the other for the mercantile house of Van Peere.

In 1650 the Governor of Barbados founded a British Colony on the Surinam river and seven years later, probably on this account, the West India Company sub-let Essequibo to some enterprising people who started a settlement in the Pomeroon River to which came a number of Jews including refugees from Brazil. A fair start was made, but before much could be done war was commenced between England and the Netherlands and in 1666 both Kyk-over-al and Pomeroon were captured by an expedition from Barbados. When at the peace of 1667 Surinam was exchanged for what is now New York, most of the Pomeroon settlers went over to that colony so that for a time only the trading station of Kyk-over-al was kept up. A second settlement in the Pomeroon was destroyed by French corsairs in 1689; in 1708 Kyk-over-al submitted to pay a ransom to Captain Ferry and in 1712 Berbice was held by Jacques Cassard as security for a bill of exchange.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the establish-



OLD ARCHWAY,
REMAINS OF OLD DUTCH FORT OF KYK-OVER-AL, BUILT ABOUT
THE YEAR 1620.

ments of Essequibo and Berbice had few settlers but some years later slaves were introduced and the foundations of real colonies laid. It was not, however, until 1740 when, at the instigation of Governor Gravesande, Essequibo was opened to all nations, with free land and ten years' freedom from taxes, that anything like a boom took place. The news of this concession having spread throughout the British West Indies, English settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers. Meanwhile the seat of Government had been removed to Fort Island and the coast-lands found very fertile as compared with those first occupied ; the result was that in five years all the best places had been granted and permission was given to settle in the unoccupied river Demerara.

Berbice, although far behind Essequibo, had become a real colony with a population of 346 whites and about 4,000 slaves, when in 1763 there was a rising of the latter who drove their masters from every plantation to take refuge at the mouth of the river. Some left for Demerara, only a few remaining with the Governor to await assistance from the mother country which did not arrive until nearly a year after the revolt commenced. From this time slave revolts on a small scale were reported at intervals, but nothing came near to that of 1763. Runaway negroes were hunted with Indians and never allowed to form communities as they did in Surinam.

No real town existed in either colony ; there were some houses near Fort Nassau in Berbice and Fort Zeelandia, Essequibo, and in Demerara the offices were on a small island about twenty miles up the river, called Borselen. In 1781 the colonies were captured by the British who in their short occupation of about ten months chose the site for a new town near the mouth of the Demerara ; this site was laid out by their French successors and ultimately when in 1784 the Dutch resumed possession, it was named Stabroek, to become Georgetown in 1812. New Amsterdam in Berbice was laid out about ten years later.

The capture by the British and then by the French allies of the Netherlands upset the easy-going Dutch authorities and resulted in a political crisis. The West India Company wanted to introduce changes which the colonists refused to allow. For two or three years no taxes could be collected ; petitions against the Company were sent to the States-General and in the end the renewal of its charter was refused in 1791 ; Deme-

rara and Essequibo came under State control and a Plan of Redress, the basis of the present constitution, was formulated.

The troubles in Europe that followed the French Revolution were naturally reflected in the colonies and when in 1794 the Stadtholder took refuge in England "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" came to the front. The Prince of Orange issued a circular letter to the Governors of all the Dutch colonies requesting them to consider the British as allies, and in May, 1795, a copy of this letter was brought to Demerara by the British man-of-war "Zebra." The then Governor, Van Grovestins, who sympathized with the Prince, could not get the Court of Policy to agree with this request, and not wishing to come under French rule, he left quietly on board the "Zebra." Some confusion followed on this clandestine departure and for some months a little Republic was constituted. However, the British were not content with the refusal of the Prince's request, and on the 27th of May, 1796, nine vessels arrived with the demand that the colony be placed under the protection of the British Government. As there were no means of defence against such a force, nothing was left but to surrender on the best terms that could be obtained. Thus the two colonies of Demerara and Essequibo and Berbice, became British, and although restored to the Batavian Republic in 1802 they were again captured ten months afterwards to be finally transferred to Great Britain at the Great Peace of 1814-15 for certain monetary considerations.

The arrival of the British in 1796 made a great impression ; capital and labour were introduced, estates were put under cultivation, and in three years the exports were increased to thrice the amount of the previous years. Cotton, coffee and sugar were the main products, and as high prices were realized there was quite a rush into the colonies. The coast was soon a line of cotton plantations, the mouths of the rivers were bordered by a fringe of coffee fields and here and there came a few sugar estates. Slaves were imported to the number of five thousand a year, and everything looked bright, when the first great blow came. The abolition of the slave trade in 1807 checked further development and caused everyone to cry out for want of labour. Soon afterwards began the gradual abandonment of estates which has continued to the present day. Labour being insufficient to develop every plantation

slaves were brought from one to another and a process of concentration began. Coffee fell in price and sugar rose with the result that the latter cultivation was increased at the expense of the former. Then after 1820 came the downfall of cotton and this also tended to the advancement of sugar. Labour was always inadequate and no arrangements were made for a supply although as early as 1811 there was a project for the importation of Chinese coolies. The British Government did nothing but put obstacles in the way of either free labour or the transportation of slaves from the West Indies.

Meanwhile the great agitation had been going on which ultimately led to the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. The energetic planter was stigmatised as an ogre, and when the great slave insurrection on the east coast of Demerara took place in 1823, the anti-slavery party used the results as an argument in their favour. They knew nothing of the actual condition of the slave nor could they understand that only a fool would injure valuable property. Even now few understand that the only real disability of the slave was his obligation to work nine hours a day and not to leave the plantation without a permit. His personal property was inviolate and he could leave it by will to whoever he chose; if wronged, he could get redress by applying to the Protector of Slaves. Under these conditions, there was no poverty, very little crime, no Magistrates and no police. The master treated his slaves as a schoolmaster of the time did his boys—gave them a sound thrashing when they did wrong and sent them back to their work.

Down to 1831 Berbice was a separate colony under its own government, but in that year it was united with Demerara and Essequibo to form the colony of British Guiana. Having been hampered by a charter and the government of a mercantile body, the Berbice Association, it was never as progressive as Demerara.

With the emancipation came ruin to many of the planters. The freedmen left some of the districts altogether and even where they remained very little work was done. The compensation money was in most cases required to redeem mortgages, and little was left to pay wages. A few, however, kept up cultivation by paying more than they could afford and some of the freedmen with their savings during slavery and high wages

afterwards bought a great number of plantations which ultimately became the villages of to-day.

Most of the old planters were ruined and half the estates were either abandoned or sold for what they would fetch—often less than the value of the old materials of their buildings. Exports decreased to about a fourth, and when a little later the differential duties were altered, some of those who had kept on in hope of better times gave up the struggle. A few merchants in England to whom estates had fallen by foreclosure held them and began to look out for immigrants from other countries. Some Africans from Sierra Leone and freedmen from captured slavers were introduced; then came the Madeirans and a small party of Maltese. None of these were, however, altogether satisfactory as labourers, although Madeirans became very useful colonists. East Indian and Chinese coolies were tried with better results, and after a hard struggle East Indian coolie immigration was put on a sound footing, with the result that the sugar exports rose steadily until they exceeded the highest totals of slavery days. The introduction of the vacuum pan and other improved processes and machines also raised the quality of the product and Demerara sugar got its good name. Economy in every branch of growth and manufacture was increasingly studied until sugar of the best kinds could be made at half the cost of the dirty-looking article which once sold in London at 100 shillings per cwt. Of late years the great drawback has been the Continental bounty system which encourages the sale of sugar in England at a price much lower than the cost of production.

The general result of East Indian immigration has been very good; the population of the colony has been increased from about 100,000 to 300,000 and some estates are able to realize fair profits.

Strenuous efforts have been made of late years to do a little towards developing what one of the Governors called a "Magnificent Province." The discovery that alluvial gold could be obtained in paying quantities was made about 1880, and since that time placer washing has been carried on with good results. The settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question in 1899 has already produced some effect, and it is expected that with no question of valid titles, the once disputed territory will become of more importance. Diamonds have

been found in considerable numbers and will probably soon form a much larger item in the exports.

The latest agricultural development is rice growing. The East Indian colonist is responsible for this and no doubt it will increase by leaps and bounds. A few years ago cargoes of rice were imported from India, now British Guiana has begun to export her surplus.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

(By J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.G.S.A.,
Director of Science and Agriculture.)

The Coast-lands.—The coast-lands of British Guiana form a plain of marine alluvium, interrupted in a few places in the North West of the colony by low hills of more or less decomposed country rock, as for instance, the Maburima, Santa Rosa and Macaseema hills. The alluvial plain is traversed by lines of sand-dunes which form low ranges seldom exceeding thirty to forty feet in height. The sands of these hills are of white quartz, and the grains, in the majority of cases, are well rounded, showing the wind-blown origin of the dunes. The alluvial deposits are of considerable but unknown thickness. They rest upon beds of pipe-clay or impure kaolin, and it is a matter of great difficulty to decide whether the borings for underground waters, which have from time to time been made in various parts of the coast-lands have been wholly in the alluvium, or have penetrated through these beds into the underlying residuary clays. In places the alluvial deposits have been proved for depths of over two hundred feet, and it is possible that in some districts their thickness far exceeds this. The borings show that the alluvial deposits consist of beds of more or less indurated marine muds and sands which have been laid down so as to form beds of clay, of mixed clay and very fine siliceous sand, locally known as "caddy," and of siliceous sands varying much in texture—some beds consisting of sand of extremely fine texture, others of coarser grain, while others approach in character grits or fine gravels. Some of the beds contain considerable quantities of decomposing vegetable debris, and these beds when drilled into during deep well-sinking operations, have in some cases

given off inflammable mixtures of gases containing marsh gas in considerable quantities accompanied by small quantities of petroleum, a decomposition-product of the organic matters. The geological age of these beds is uncertain; the lower parts may be of late Tertiary or of Pleistocene age, while those now bordering the coast-line are undoubtedly recent. The sand-beds of these deposits where exposed in the cultivated parts of the coast-land, are known as "sand-reefs." These form in places oval patches of land raised a few feet above the general level of the surrounding argillaceous soils, and in others give rise to long narrow ridges somewhat raised above the general level of the land which they traverse. Their mode of occurrence indicates that they are purely local modifications of the alluvial deposits—sands separated from the mass of the marine silt by the action of local currents and of the waves—and thus the sand-beds form more or less lenticular masses occupying, as a rule, no great area, whilst their distribution is very similar to that of the beds of sand which are now forming on the shore of the shallow sea of the colony.

The general evidence indicates that British Guiana occupies one of the most stable areas of the earth's surface—one which has been very slowly rising through long ages—this slow movement having given rise to the low rapids which usually mark the termination of the tide-way in the rivers, and possibly altered the contour of parts of the continent on which the colony is situated so as to change the main lines of drainage, and thus to make the Guiana rivers relatively small streams traversing the deeper parts of the valleys and water-courses eroded by their predecessors in earlier periods. During a stage in this slow upheaval the low hills already mentioned as occurring in a few places in the alluvial coast-land were in turn rocks and small islands in the shallowing sea which then surrounded them, as now they are surrounded by an apparently boundless expanse of forest.

A remarkable feature in parts of the alluvial coast-land is the occurrence of extensive beds of peat. This is locally known as "pegass," and consists of the more or less altered remains of ferns, mosses and sedges, and of other marsh-loving plants. It resembles in its general characters the upper layers of vegetable matter which are found in peat-bogs in temperate climates. As far as my observations go, it is never as compact as is true peat.

This is probably due to the deposits of it being seldom more than from two to four feet in thickness, although in places they may be as much as 11 or 12 feet.

As pointed out by Sir Charles Lyell in his "Principles of Geology," a large portion of the sand and clay of the alluvial deposits has been brought by currents from the Amazon river; the burden brought by present rivers of the colony from the higher districts through which they flow having been, during recent periods, a very subordinate factor in the accumulation of this widespread formation; although perhaps in earlier times, before the land had risen to its present level, the river-borne silt contributed more largely to the mass.

The Residuary Deposits.—The alluvial strata extend to depths varying from five to, in places, as much as thirty-five miles from the coast-line, and rest upon beds described by C. B. Brown as "sand and clay deposits." This widespread formation may be seen for many miles along the courses of many of the rivers. The so-called valley-gravels and the sand and clay beds consist mainly of arenaceous, argillaceous, and laterite earths arising from the decomposition and detrition of granites and gneiss, of quartz-porphyrates and porphyrites, and of horn blende and augitic rocks. The clays vary from white and cream-coloured to dark-red or chocolate-coloured, according as they have been derived from acidic, non-ferruginous rocks or from basic, more or less ferruginous ones. They are generally covered by varying thicknesses of white, cream-coloured, yellow, or ochreous loams and sands; the sands characterising the districts where the leaching and elutriation of the decomposed rocks by the slightly acidic soil-waters of the tropical forests and by the rain have been more intense. In places the sandy upper layers have been re-arranged by the action of flowing waters or of the wind, the sands and gravelly particles have been collected in hollows, or wind-blown dunes, the layers of which not unfrequently show false bedding. In the neighbourhood of masses of the more basic rocks the gravelly sands are in places cemented together by a limonitic cement, and form ferruginous sandstones and conglomerates. Where the original rock, which has decomposed *in situ*, consisted of gneiss or of schist, with alternating layers of siliceous, feldspathic and ferro-magnesian minerals, the variously tinged and coloured layers of

sands, sandy clays, and more or less ferruginous earthy clays strikingly simulate stratified deposits showing current bedding. The laterites formed by the decomposition of the more ferruginous rocks are frequently covered by ironstone-gravel, attaining locally a considerable thickness. The residual deposits cover and hide the true country over vast areas of the lower-lying parts of the colony, and form the characteristic sub-soils and soils of the forest regions.

The residuary deposits are not unfrequently traversed by long ranges of sand-dunes, giving rise to hills which as a rule do not exceed one hundred or one hundred and twenty feet in height, but in places, as in the case of the range traversed by the Demerara-Essequibo Railway, attain a height of somewhat over two hundred feet. The sand of which the upper parts of the hills consist is glistening white quartz sand, the grains of which are usually uniform in size over relatively large areas, the majority being well rounded, thus accentuating the wind-blown origin of the dunes.

The residuary deposits cover the country on the plains of the lowlands and along the great river valleys and on the lower parts of many of the hills and mountains. The heavy, at times torrential, tropical rains have carved out of them deep ravines and valleys ; and the gravels, sands and silts derived from the eroded material have been laid down in the wider valleys and along the courses of parts of the rivers as fluviatile loams, gravels and sands. It is in these residuary deposits and in the gravels and earths derived from them that the readily available mineral wealth of British Guiana is found.

A traveller journeying by the rivers, especially during the dry seasons of the year, will notice at the numerous rapids and low cataracts which interrupt his voyages, the rocks underlying the prevailing coverings. The rock usually exposed is gneiss, in varieties from massive, almost granitic in texture, to finely laminated ; and in places intersected by belts of granite, or traversed by dykes of basic rocks, often diabase. Where these dykes are numerous or extensive the neighbouring districts are traversed by ranges of hills or the general plain is dotted with hills the surfaces of which are covered with ironstone gravel.

The Sandstone, and the Diabase Intrusions.—Large areas of the interior of the colony are occupied by a thick

PLATE 10.



GOLD DIGGERS' CAMP BELOW EAGLE MOUNTAIN.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

formation of sandstone and conglomerate. In common with the basal igneous rocks this is pierced and traversed by dykes of diabase. The diabase is of later origin than any of the rocks with the exception of the sedentary coverings and the fluvio-marine deposits. Its intrusions occur in belts, generally stretching across the colony in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction. The intrusions vary from narrow dykes, only exposed in the courses of the rivers during very dry seasons, some being not more than from two to three feet across, to hills and to mountain ranges, some of which—for example, the Eagle mountain in the Mahdia district—exceed in height two thousand feet. The tops and sides of the hills and mountains, except where they have suffered great denudation, are covered with ironstone-gravel, while the lower parts of the districts in which diabase forms the country are covered by layers of laterite, frequently over one hundred feet in depth, which in places are interspersed with nests of secondary quartz, or traversed by veins and stringers of quartz, or less often, by lenticular sheets of secondary quartz, closely resembling, when cut through during mining operations, true quartz-reefs. The quartz in all these forms is not infrequently auriferous; the metal being dispersed through it in a very irregular manner, especially in the larger lenticular layers, which in many parts are nearly, or even entirely, barren of gold, and in others are “bonanzas” carrying at rates from twenty to, in places, several hundreds of ounces of the precious metal to the ton of the rock. Unfortunately hitherto these bonanzas have proved few and far between; but there is no reason for assuming that they will not be found in many places in the enormous area of the laterite—deposits which up to the present has not been prospected. Gold also occurs as paint gold, as gold dust, and as nuggets of very varying sizes in the laterite.

The sandstone and conglomerate series constitutes the greater portion of the Pacaraima mountains, and spreads westwardly into Venezuela. Wherever it occurs it appears to be unfossiliferous, and we have no palæontological evidence to indicate the geological period at which it was deposited.

The only evidence available with regard to the geological period of its formation is that wherever its base has been seen it occupies an analogous position to the Torridon sand-

stones of the Scotch Highlands, to which the sandstone has a close resemblance in constitution. It lies invariably on the presumably Archean rocks of the colony, and its constituents, as far as they have been examined, show no signs of having, even in part, been derived from later rocks.

The sandstone formation spreads eastwardly through the colony, crosses the Essequibo River in a low narrow belt at Comuti Mountain, gives rise to the Maccari Mountain in Demerara, and, crossing the Berbice River near Marlissa Rapids, is seen forming a low mountain range at Itabru near that river. It passes into Dutch Guiana across the Courantyne river near its union with the Cabelebo river, and also in its higher reaches. It consists of beds of coarse conglomerate, red and white sandstones of very varying texture, and in places of strata of red shale.

Hills and mountains consisting of rather fine-grained gabbro occur in the sandstone formation. The gabbro shows signs of metamorphism, in places being granulitic in structure and in others being changed to a considerable extent, either by the development in it from augite of a dark-brown secondary biotite, or by the pyroxene being altered from an almost colourless mineral to a brown-coloured strongly dichroic one. The gabbro is thus distinguished from the later diabase which never shows signs of dynamic alteration.

Messrs. Brown and Sawkins estimated the total thickness of the sandstone on the assumption that it is traversed by three layers of "greenstone" at about three thousand feet. As, however, it is probable that some of the masses of the diabase, as for instance, that at Roraima, occur as laccolites, and during their intrusion have elevated great tracts of the sandstone country, probably the formation does not anywhere exceed in thickness that shown at Roraima—about two thousand feet. As a rule the sandstone lies nearly horizontally, dipping somewhat to the north, and few faults are seen in it although in places near where diabase has intruded into it there are well-marked local disturbances in its dip. Many of the beds of sandstone of finer texture show well-marked current-bedding.

Granite.—True granite with much orthoclase and with both white and black mica is not an abundant rock in British Guiana. The largest development of it is the great mass extending from Makauria Point on the Essequibo



KUMUTI MOUNTAIN AND ESSEQUIBO RIVER.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

to the south end of Karia Island on the Mazaruni, and to the foot of Akaio Rapid on the Cuyuni. Similar granites, but of more gneissose structure, occur at Granite Island and at Canayaballi on the Waini river, and on the Pomeroun river. These granites are the youngest of the basal igneous rocks of the colony, and may be in parts of more recent origin than the sandstone-formation. The granite always shows some signs of mechanical stress and of incipient metamorphism, although these are but little marked in the great Essequebo-Cuyuni-Mazaruni mass.

Belts of granite with relatively abundant plagioclase-feldspar, and with only black mica, which may be in part replaced by hornblende, are of fairly common occurrence in the colony, traversing the porphyry and felsite rocks, the various schists, and the gneiss. These belts of rocks consist of granitite, but parts of the great Mazaruni granite-mass above mentioned pass by imperceptible modifications into biotite-bearing rocks of this class. As a rule the effects of dynamic metamorphism are far more marked in granitites than in the granites, and many of the belts of granitite traversing the country are markedly gneissose.

From the masses of granite and from the granitite-dykes, veins and tongues of aplite, of muscovite-granite and of micro-granite penetrate and intersect the adjacent rocks. The belts of granitoidal rocks, being more resistant to weathering than are the gneisses, porphyries and schists, usually give rise to ranges of low hills or to isolated rounded hills, and where rivers have cut their courses across the belts their occurrence is usually marked by the presence of rapids or of cataracts. In addition to granitite, hornblende-granitite or quartz-diorite is of frequent occurrence. In places augite is the principal ferro-magnesian mineral present, the rock there becoming an augite-granitite; in others, though rarely, hornblende-granite passes into syenite; while diorite is a rock of rare occurrence in the colony.

Quartz-porphyrines, Porphyrites, Felsites, Porphyrods, and Sericite-schists.—Large areas of the colony are occupied by rocks belonging to this group; massive members of which gradually and almost imperceptibly pass into foliated schistose ones, so that it is not possible in many places to demarcate one variety from the other. The foliation is due to dynamic

metamorphism. As a general rule these rocks yield comparatively easily to weathering agencies, and the lower parts of the colony occupied by them consist of level plains or of somewhat undulating land. The schistose members of the group in places have a fissile or a slaty structure and weather into upstanding slabs. The finer-textured of the massive varieties are often of great hardness and tenacity, and where belts of rock of this description are crossed by the courses of the rivers, rapids and low cataracts occur; and in these the rocks are angular and rugged—in very marked contrast to the rounded masses which characterise rapids and cataracts caused by the rivers crossing belts of granite or bands of granitoidal gneiss. In the elevated parts of the colony in which rocks of this group are found the surface of the country is often extremely rough, and consists of rugged ridges and mountains, with tabular masses, and in places with jagged pinnacles of rocks protruding from the earth; and these parts form a rough grass-covered country interspersed with patches of forest. Over the surface of the country patches of blocks of the country rock are often found, as are others of angular blocks of quartz, and of pebbles derived from the veins of quartz which are common in the altered members of the group. In some parts the quartz-porphyry or the felsite has been completely altered and converted into quartz-rock, this in places occurring as bands of quartz-schist. The finer-grained members of these silicified rocks are termed locally “jasper.” The most commonly occurring rocks of this series are greyish-green in colour, but their colours vary from different shades of yellow to various ones of grey, green, brown, and black, while some are of shades of red ranging from pale dull red or brownish-red to very bright red.

The more basic members of this group of rocks are in parts much metamorphosed, giving rise to chloritic or actinolitic rocks, frequently of complex composition and of confused structure. These rocks are usually of various shades of green, and generally have a dull earthy appearance. In places chloritic rocks occur, which are of fine texture and have a markedly fissile structure; and these probably are metamorphosed sedimentary rocks or volcanic tuffs. Closely connected with the rocks of this group are felsitic mudstones and tuffs, which form in places layers in or below the

basal beds of the sandstone formation, but these are of very subordinate importance in the lower lying parts of the colony.

The Gneissose Rocks.—Closely allied to the last-described rocks are these forming the basal rocks of the colony; it is, in fact, possible that the quartz-porphyrines and their allies are properly parts of the formation now to be described, and are a phase in the earliest geological history of the colony. Investigations in the geology of the colony lead, however, to the opinion that the porphyries and their allies form a distinct phase in its earliest geological history, and represent a series of acidic lavas, both surface and deep-seated, the outflow of which over wide areas of the Guianas characterized a period subsequent to the formation of the basal gneiss; outbursts, which the occurrence in places of tuffs and felsitic muds indicates, may not have terminated at the commencement of the sandstone and conglomerate period. The basal gneisses are older than the porphyries and the schists derived from them; although in places schists belonging to the porphyry series appear to be intercalated with some of the more highly foliated members of the gneiss.

Epidiorites and hornblende-schists; almost massive quartz-diorites and amphibolites; and more or less altered diabase-gabbros are found in intimate relationship with the acidic rocks which make up the mass of the fundamental gneiss. These represent the basic rocks of the complex which give rise by its metamorphism to the fundamental gneiss of the Guiana region. They are the most important source of gold in it.

The gneisses vary in a gradual, and often in an almost imperceptible manner, from massive, almost granitoidal, rocks which offer little evidence of foliation, at times so slight as not to be noticeable in hand specimens, although more or less readily distinguishable in the field where the rocks are seen *en masse*, through others showing roughly marked apparent beddings, caused by some parallelism in the arrangement of their component minerals, to gneiss showing well-marked foliation.

The constituents of the gneiss are arranged in narrow more or less parallel layers, which in places are so bent, curved and contorted as to assume a damascened appearance like that sometimes noticeable on sword-blades or on gun-barrels; whilst, although but rarely, in places the dark ferro-magnesian minerals are in curved folia streaming around unaltered ker-

nels of the acidic ones. In places the laminae are very thin, either parallel in their relationship one to another, or very minutely crumpled and the rocks show the characteristics of crystalline schists. This schistose structure is far more common in the basic layers of the banded varieties of the gneiss than in the acidic ones, although instances of it occur in the latter. It also characterises some of the belts of the hornblendic rocks which traverse the gneissose country.

A study of the gneiss, both *in situ* and in hand-specimens and in thin sections, shows that the gneiss has undoubtedly been derived from granitic rocks, varying in their nature from aplite through granitite and quartz-diorite to basic rocks probably of a gabbro or diabase-gabbro type, by the action of dynamo-metamorphism, the degree of the mechanical and molecular alterations which they now exhibit being proportional to the intensity of the strains and other forces to which they were exposed during their deformation by earth-stresses.

The commonest variety of the gneiss is a grey or pinkish-grey granitite-gneiss which in places changes into a white or light-pink aplite-gneiss, and in others to a darker-coloured hornblende-granitite-gneiss, and occasionally to dark-grey or greenish-grey quartz-diorite-gneiss, or to still darker-coloured diorite-gneiss. The granitite-gneiss in common with the other varieties of gneiss, but perhaps more frequently, is traversed by veins of aplite and of very coarsely crystalline pegmatite. In many places veins of pegmatite by gradual decrease of feldspar and increase of quartz, pass gradually and almost imperceptibly into quartz-veins. As far as they have been examined quartz-veins of this character do not contain gold in payable quantities.

In places, usually near intrusions of granite, the gneiss has undergone marked alteration, the ferro-magnesian minerals being collected together and forming great masses of a basic biotite-gneiss, or more often of hornblende-biotite-gneiss. These highly basic masses alternate with others of aplite-gneiss which frequently contain thin veins and small nests of green epidote. In a few places the banded varieties of gneiss contain layers of finely foliated green-coloured epidote-hornblende-schist.

The intensity of the dynamic metamorphism to which the original rocks were subjected having varied greatly, the degree

of schistosity in the gneisses differs widely, and in sympathy with this so do the effects of weathering upon them and the character of the country in which they occur.

Although the massive varieties of gneiss pass gradually into the more foliated kinds, this is not noticeable when the waters in the rivers are high: and then the only rocks seen belonging to this series through long stretches of the rivers appear to be, unless very carefully examined, massive granites.

There is a well-marked difference in the weathering and the degradation of the foliated and the more massive varieties of the gneiss. The former yield readily to atmospheric influences and to the effects of the great differences in their temperature during the day, when in the dry seasons they are exposed to the rays of the sun, and during the night. They either split into small slabs and flat pebbles where the rocks are usually covered by the waters of the rivers, and only in the driest parts of the year are exposed to the sun in the daytime and to rapid radiation of their heat during the nights, or, where they are more constantly exposed to these influences, they undergo degradation and detrition to white, grey, or cream-coloured, or ochreous sandy clays; which, in the parts below the usual level of the river, or otherwise protected from the action of the atmosphere and of that of percolating water, may retain the foliated structure of the original rocks, the positions of the more basic portions being indicated by lines and nests of rusty-looking ochre. The more massive kinds are far more resistant to weathering, and remain as great rounded masses standing out from the surfaces of the foliated varieties, or as rounded rocks where the main mass of gneiss has been degraded into argillaceous products. Where bands of the massive sorts occur the country is traversed by low rolling ridges, while the foliated varieties of the acidic gneiss give rise to relatively low-lying plains. But the more basic members, such as the hornblende-schists, epidiorites and amphibolites, usually project from the gneissose plains, and give rise to elevations varying from low knobs to ranges of hills which, as, for example, the Blue Mountains in the lower Essequibo district, attain to heights of several hundred feet.

The strike of the foliation of the gneiss varies greatly in direction, and it trends in several directions even in compara-

tively small areas—it may be, in places, north and south, whilst in others in the near vicinity it will be east and west.

The general geological structure of the colony, in the districts not covered by the sandstone-formation, closely resembles that of the north-eastern seaboard of North America, and of the Brazilian seaboard of South America, north of Rio Janeiro.

From the foregoing it is evident that the country is likely to possess numerous natural features of interest and importance. Accordingly the courses of the rivers are interrupted by many cataracts and rapids and the rivers which traverse the sandstone-plateaus descend from them to the lower lying Archean land by high water-falls of which the finest is the Kaieteur on the Potaro. The plateaus are terminated in many places by mural cliffs of great height and having the structure characteristic of cliffs caused by the action of sub-aerial denudation on horizontal or slightly inclined strata. Where the plateaus have been forced by laccoliths, sills and beds of intrusive diabase to great heights, the sandstone gives rise to mountains the upper parts of which are bounded by mural precipices as at Roraima. The rivers have cut deep valleys in places in the sandstone-plateaus, many of which are, as is the Potaro valley, of surpassing beauty. For descriptions of these and of other natural phenomena the reader is referred to Brown & Sawkins Geological Reports, the works of Schomburgk, im Thurn, Jenman, Quelch and of other explorers.

The only minerals of economic importance which have been found in the colony in quantity are gold and diamonds. The gold is found widely diffused in the districts occupied by the Archean rocks, but usually only in payable quantities near intrusions of basic rocks. The basic rocks belong to at least two periods : (1) those of the gneissose formation, probably originally gabbro and diabase, but now quartz-diorite, epidiorite, amphibolite or hornblende-schist ; and (2) the unaltered diabase which is of later origin than the sandstone-formation.

The former rocks give rise to the Groete creek gold-field, parts of the Cuyuni gold-fields, the Puruni field and that of the upper Mazaruni. Gold is diffused through the mass of rock and is set free during its decomposition. From the degradation-products, which are chiefly quartz, concretionary ironstones and

ferruginous clays, the gold has been concentrated into the auriferous gravels by the normal process of weathering and detrition, and the placers have been enriched by processes of solution and re-deposition of the metal.

Where the Archean rocks are traversed by basic dykes, gold is not infrequently found in the decomposition-products, especially near the contact of gneiss and diabase. Where the basic dykes traverse a district already intersected by intrusions of quartz-porphry, felsite and allied rocks and which has been subjected to dynamic metamorphism, the contacts are frequently rich in gold and their degradation-products furnish the gravel for paying placers. The auriferous deposits occur more frequently where the dykes of diabase are small and numerous, than near the larger hill and mountain ranges, which, except possibly in localities where the amount of degradation has been very great, apparently contribute little gold to the potential wealth of the colony.

The occurrence of mineralised masses of acidic rocks, for instance the aplite-granite of Omai, is in places a very productive source of gold.

In some localities the silica set free during the decomposition of the rock has segregated out into lenticular masses in places strikingly resembling true quartz reefs. These are in parts exceptionally rich in gold and many carry the metal to payable extents. The majority, however, carry only small proportions of the metal.

Fissure veins are not common in the colony, but some auriferous ones exist in the Arakaka, Mazaruni and Puruni districts.

The original source of the diamonds found in the colony is not known. There are indications in some districts that they have been derived directly from the degradation of basic rocks, whilst in others, they may have been originally derived from such sources. whence they found their way into parts of the sandstone-formation and from there by degradation and detrition of the rocks into the gravels in which they now occur.

Fuller descriptions of the geology of the colony may be found in the geological reports by Brown and Sawkins and in the handbook of the Geology of the Gold-fields of British Guiana, and the various reports which have been recently issued dealing with the structures of the auriferous districts.

CLIMATE AND HYGIENE.

(By *J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M., Edin., Surgeon General.*)

The temperature seldom falls below 75° or rises above 90° fahrenheit: the mean annual temperature of the City of Georgetown is about 80° fahrenheit. The climate is free from those sudden changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, which are so common and dangerous to health in less temperate countries.

Lying as the colony does practically in the main tract of the equinoctial current, the temperature is being constantly cooled by the sea breezes.

The rainfall varies in different years from 70 to 130 inches. Although the rainfall is heavy there is hardly a day on which the sun does not shine. The year is supposed to have two rainy and two dry seasons. May to July, and November to February, being considered the rainy seasons; July to November, and February to May, the dry ones; but these are by no means constant. Hurricanes are unknown, shocks of earthquakes are felt from time to time, but they have never been known to do any damage.

Considering the naturally healthy climate the death-rate is far higher than it should be. The causes are not far to seek and may broadly be divided as due to:—

- (a) The excessive infantile mortality, especially among the black races, the infants of which are grossly neglected and fed on all sorts of indigestible food.
- (b) Preventible diseases.
- (c) Indiscretion with regard to drink and food,

The skin is constantly acting which produces thirst, the tendency, and it may be said the habit, is to quench thirst with alcoholic beverages. Alcohol in small quantities does no harm, but it is difficult to limit the quantity, the consequence is that it is the cause directly or indirectly of a good many deaths.

Malarial Fevers are common, due to the infection carried by the malarial mosquito; but by the use of small doses of quinine and using mosquito curtains at night malaria can, to a very large extent, be prevented.

Tuberculosis or Consumption is prevalent amongst the poorer classes, due entirely to the way they live.

It is strongly recommended that in order to keep the body at a fairly even temperature, soft and light flannel should be worn next to the skin both day and night; this is an absolute necessity when travelling in the interior.

There is a popular idea that Yellow Fever is endemic, but this is not so; it is invariably introduced from outside, and has then usually become epidemic, due principally to the fact that it was not known that a certain species of mosquito (the *Stegomyia Fasciata*) is the chief, if not the only, medium by which the disease is transmitted from person to person. Every precaution was taken to disinfect the formities, but the mosquito was left alone. The last epidemic of any importance was in 1881.

The drinking water supply of the town is stored above ground in vats or tanks, and is on the whole good. In the other parts of the colony, the drinking water is mostly supplied from creeks, and is open to contamination, more especially in the inhabited parts and the gold-fields. It is advisable when travelling to always boil the water.

METEOROLOGY.

(By A. W. Bartlett, B.A., B.Sc., F.L.S.)

Meteorological observations have been regularly kept twice daily at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, since the beginning of the year 1899 by means of a set of standard instruments, corrected at the Kew Observatory. The Botanic Gardens are distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea and these observations may be considered as showing approximately the climatic conditions prevailing throughout the whole of the flat coast region within a certain distance from the sea. Another set of standard instruments is kept at the Penal Settlement, Massaruni, which is situated in the forest region at a distance of between 30 and 40 miles inland.

In addition to these, the rainfall is recorded on every sugar estate along the coast and at several Government Stations and other places in the interior of the colony.

The following account is drawn up from these observations :—

1.—TEMPERATURE.

In the accompanying table are given the mean monthly and annual temperatures recorded at the Botanic Gardens:—

Period	Mean maximum temperature in shade.	Mean minimum temperature in shade.	Mean temperature in shade.	Range of temperature in shade.	Solar radiation thermometer.	Terrestrial radiation thermometer.
1899-1903.						
January ...	83.7	74.7	79.2	9.0	139.7	70.7
February ...	83.7	74.7	79.2	9.0	138.9	70.7
March ...	83.9	75.1	79.5	8.8	141.5	70.8
April ...	84.8	75.9	80.4	8.9	141.4	71.5
May ...	85.1	75.6	80.4	9.5	138.2	71.7
June ...	84.7	75.3	80.0	9.4	138.2	71.2
July ...	85.3	75.1	80.2	10.2	140.0	70.5
August ...	86.3	75.1	80.7	11.2	143.0	70.1
September ...	86.9	76.1	81.5	10.8	144.7	70.8
October ...	86.8	76.3	81.6	10.5	145.2	71.2
November ...	85.9	75.8	80.9	10.1	143.2	71.1
December ...	84.3	75.1	79.7	9.2	139.5	70.8
Means ...	85.9	75.4	80.3	9.6	141.1	70.9

The most striking feature of these records is the small amount of variation. Thus the difference between the mean maximum temperatures of the hottest and coolest months of the year amounts to only 3.2°. The variation between the mean minimum temperatures is still smaller, being no more than 1.6°. The mean shade temperatures and the mean ranges of temperature show a similar uniformity.

With regard to the actual highest and lowest temperatures registered in the shade, under proper conditions in a Stevenson Screen, it may be stated that it is rare for the former to exceed 88° or 89° during the year. For most months it is seldom that a maximum temperature above 85° is recorded. On one occasion only during the last five years has the thermometer shown a temperature of 90°. During the night, the temperature seldom falls below 73° or 74°, and the lowest that has ever been registered at the Botanic Gardens is 70°.

The mean monthly range of temperature during the year is likewise comparatively very small, varying only from 8.8° to 11.2°, while the average for the whole period is 9.6°.

December, January, February, and March are usually the coolest months of the year, while August, September, and October are the hottest.

The temperatures registered at the Penal Settlement, Massaruni, during the period 1899-1906, are given below for comparison with those of the coast region.

Period. 1899-1906.	Mean maximum tempera- ture in shade.	Mean minimum tempera- ture in shade.	Mean tempera- ture in shade.	Range of tempera- ture in shade.	Solar radiation ther- mometer.	Terres- trial ra- diation ther- mometer.
January ...	82·8	73·5	78·1	9·3	140·3	68·7
February ...	83·3	72·9	78·1	10·4	142·2	68·6
March ...	83·1	74·1	78·6	9·0	140·4	70·4
April ...	84·2	74·6	79·4	9·6	142·1	70·9
May ...	84·0	75·2	79·6	9·8	139·3	71·8
June ...	84·1	74·7	79·4	9·4	138·5	71·4
July ...	84·3	74·7	79·5	9·6	140·7	71·3
August ...	86·0	75·1	80·6	10·9	144·3	71·0
September ..	86·6	75·7	81·1	10·9	146·4	71·6
October ...	87·1	75·9	81·5	11·2	147·5	71·6
November ...	85·7	75·4	80·6	10·3	144·5	71·5
December ...	83·2	74·7	78·9	8·5	141·9	70·3
Mean ...	84·5	74·7	79·6	9·8	142·3	70·8

This station is situated in the forest region and it will be observed that these records show only very small differences as compared with those of the coast. The range of temperature is slightly greater, as might be expected from an inland station. The extremes of temperature lie within much the same limits, *i.e.*, 73° and 89° and on rare occasions only have temperatures below or above these been registered.

2.—RAINFALL.

The year may be roughly divided into two wet and two dry seasons. There is a long wet season commencing usually about the middle of April and lasting until the beginning of August. This is followed by the long dry season extending through the months of August, September, October, and a part of November. The short wet season embraces a part of November, together with December and January, while February, March, and the first part of April constitute the short dry season. The long dry season is however the only one out of the four which is at all to be depended on. In some years the rains will extend more or less continuously from November to July so that the short dry season will be wanting. In other years again, the long dry season commencing in

August may continue with only occasional showers to the following February.

Certain of the older planters of the colony have maintained that this variability in the seasons has only arisen within comparatively recent years and that formerly the approximate dates of the beginning and cessation of the rains could be determined with certainty. The rainfall records of the colony which extend back with one short break to 1846 do not however lend support to this view. The same belief appears to have been current during the first half of the last century, for we find that in his "Description of British Guiana" published in 1840, Schomburgk says: "It is generally considered that two wet and two dry seasons constitute the changes during the year. However regular the setting-in of these periods may have been formerly, this has not been the case during later years."

The dry seasons are usually varied by occasional showers, and days in which no rain falls occur now and then during the wet seasons. Records extending over a number of years show that the most rain usually falls during the months of May, June, July, and December, while September, October, and November are generally the driest months of the year.

The following is the mean monthly and annual rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, during the years 1880 to 1908:—

			Inches.
January	...	...	8.56
February	...	...	6.70
March	...	...	7.20
April	...	...	7.22
May	...	...	11.60
June	...	...	11.72
July	...	...	10.44
August	...	...	6.03
September	...	...	3.06
October	...	...	2.09
November	...	...	5.51
December	...	...	11.84
		Mean total	92.84

The heaviest annual rainfall during this period was 135.24 inches, the lowest 52.70 inches. The greatest rainfall during any month was 32.38 inches, experienced in December 1891; and this is 8.34 inches more than the average annual rainfall

for London. For three months only has no rain been recorded. The greatest amount of rain measured during 24 hours was 8.32 inches on 9th April, 1890, but this is quite abnormal. During the two last years, in each of which the rainfall has been above the average, on no day has as much as 4 inches been recorded, and over 3 inches on only eight occasions.

Of the three counties, Berbice, the most easterly one, has by far the lowest rainfall, and Essequibo on the west has usually the highest. Demerara occupies a position intermediate between these two, both geographically and in the amount of its rainfall.

Even within the limited area of the city of Georgetown there are great differences in the rainfall at the various institutions where rain-gauges are kept, which may amount to nearly 20 inches between the highest and lowest records during the course of the year. This is explained by many of the showers being very local.

In the forest region of the interior the usual contrast between the wet and dry seasons is less marked than on the coast. Records extending over a varying number of years at the different stations show that while the average annual rainfall either exceeds or in some cases is less than that of Georgetown the distribution is generally more uniform throughout the year.

The following are the mean rainfall records at various inland stations:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Morawhanna (Period 1891-1906.)	9.11	5.66	5.57	6.21	13.81	16.73	12.78	9.16	4.93	4.57	7.96	19.39	115.88
Arakaka (Period 1895-1906.)	6.48	3.86	6.06	6.93	10.03	10.74	9.22	8.26	5.57	4.46	6.27	9.08	86.96
Koriabo (Period 1895-1906.)	7.07	3.44	5.88	5.44	10.17	11.68	8.70	7.79	5.60	5.20	6.45	10.10	87.52
Baramanni (Period 1895-1906.)	9.51	4.09	6.30	5.49	13.36	15.67	12.01	9.93	6.55	4.59	8.68	11.99	108.17
Acquero (Period 1895-1906.)	9.05	4.69	9.87	6.55	13.14	16.37	11.92	8.60	5.53	4.37	10.54	15.58	116.21
Maccaseema (Period 1900-1905.)	7.66	4.72	8.75	7.47	11.34	10.94	7.85	6.09	4.11	3.85	8.89	14.12	95.79
Tumatumari (Period 1896-1906.)	8.08	6.58	10.96	12.72	15.90	13.74	12.20	7.40	3.91	4.21	6.52	8.37	110.59
Massaruni (Period 1896-1906.)	6.43	4.17	8.09	9.79	11.81	11.44	11.89	7.81	5.71	4.17	6.69	9.05	97.05
Bartica (Period 1896-1906.)	5.76	3.57	6.64	7.89	10.58	11.46	10.65	5.83	5.50	4.00	5.96	7.50	85.34
Puruni (Period 1897-1902.)	6.43	5.58	9.13	8.35	10.67	10.92	8.79	8.62	4.55	3.68	5.19	6.54	88.45
Matope (Period 1896-1906.)	6.05	3.70	6.09	7.83	9.66	9.38	8.24	5.73	3.99	3.62	5.29	8.73	78.31
Christianburg (Period 1900-1906.)	5.68	2.25	7.47	11.35	12.90	12.78	12.43	8.85	5.88	3.85	6.47	9.28	99.19

3.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The following is the mean monthly and annual relative humidity for the year 1908 :—

1908.				9 a.m.	4 p.m.	Mean.
January	...	...	...	78°	78°	78°
February	...	...	...	78°	75·5	76·75
March	...	...	...	81·5	73·5	77·5
April	...	...	...	76·5	79°	77·75
May	...	...	...	85·5	82°	83·75
June	...	...	...	79·5	77°	78·25
July	...	...	...	85·5	79°	82·25
August	...	...	...	81°	75°	78°
September	...	...	...	77·5	77°	77·25
October	...	...	...	74°	77·5	75·75
November	...	...	...	78°	78°	78°
December	...	...	...	81·5	80°	80·75
Means	...	...	...	79·7	77·6	78·65

The means for 1905, 1906, and 1907 are given for comparison :—

Means for 1905	...	77·8	76·6	77·2
Means for 1906	...	78·8	78·1	78·5
Means for 1907	...	80°	77·7	78·8

4.—SUNSHINE.

The following are the records of sunshine at the Botanic Gardens for the five years 1902, 1903, and 1905-1908. The year 1904 is omitted owing to certain of the records being incomplete through the instrument being moved and re-adjusted :—

Number of days during the year on which bright sunshine was recorded.				Total number of hours and minutes of bright sunshine.		
1902	...	...	354	2,158	hours	42 mins.
1903	...	...	350	2,050	"	20 "
1905	...	...	356	2,194	"	34 "
1906	...	...	354	2,468	"	02 "
1907	...	...	350	2,130	"	17 "
1908	...	...	350	2,036	"	52 "
Mean	...	...	352	2,173	"	08 "

The above figures show that on an average there are only thirteen days out of the 365 on which no bright sunshine is recorded and that the daily average of sunshine throughout the year is a little over six hours. Except when rain is actually

falling, dull and cloudy weather is very rarely experienced in British Guiana. However wet the first part of the day may be, as soon as the rain ceases the clouds usually disappear and the sun comes out.

5.—THE WIND.

Fresh sea-breezes blow steadily almost without intermission during the day-time for the greater part of the year. During the months of January, February, and March they continue both day and night. Their general direction is north-east, east-north-east, or sometimes due east. Occasionally during the wet months of the year, the wind is from the south-east, south, or south-west (the so-called land-breeze) and the heaviest falls of rain usually occur when the wind is in this quarter. The force of the wind usually varies from 3 to 5, estimated according to Beaufort's Scale, which is described as a "Gentle," "Moderate," or "Fresh" breeze. The flat land of the coast region offers no impediment to the sea breezes which, as they are almost continually blowing, temper the heat of the tropical sun and keep the temperature inside the houses cool and pleasant.

6.—BAROMETER.

The height of the barometer shows very little variation during the year, as the mean monthly records for 1908 will show:—

1908.				9 a.m.	4 p.m.	Mean.
January	...	...	...	30·049	29·956	30·002
February	...	...	...	30·056	29·962	30·009
March	..	...	...	30·038	29·941	29·989
April	...	...	...	30·035	29·938	29·986
May	...	...	...	30·060	29·956	30·008
June	...	...	...	30·089	29·990	30·039
July	...	...	...	30·081	29·970	30·025
August	...	...	...	30·040	29·947	29·993
September	...	...	...	30·013	29·915	29·964
October	...	...	...	29·990	29·909	29·949
November	...	...	...	30·001	29·902	29·951
December	...	...	...	30·012	29·853	29·932
Means	...	...	...	30·038	29·935	29·986
Means for 1905	...	...	...	30·007	29·917	29·962
„ „ 1906	...	...	...	30·013	29·932	29·973
„ „ 1907	...	...	...	30·015	29·921	29·968

The mean records for the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 are added to show the very slight variations. A long series of observations have been kept with a self-recording

aneroid barometer and the charts show two maximum and two minimum pressures occurring regularly each day about 10 and 4 o'clock, respectively. The maximum at 10 a.m. is more pronounced than that at 10 p.m. and the minimum at 4 p.m. than the minimum at 4 a.m. The amount of the diurnal oscillations usually varies about .10 inches. The amount of the variations of barometric pressure is so small and so regular that it has not been found to be of any assistance in forecasting the weather.

7.—OTHER PHENOMENA.

Severe thunderstorms occur usually at the beginning and the end of the rainy seasons, but it is extremely rare for any damage to life or property to be caused by them.

Gales are rare, and hurricanes are unknown in the colony.

Slight earthquake shocks have been experienced at rare intervals, but there are no records of their doing any damage. These shocks are merely due to slight earth movements produced by earthquakes in the West Indian Islands or in parts of South America, for there are very few records indeed of earthquakes having originated in the colony.

8.—GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The climate compares very favourably with that of most other tropical countries.

The mean annual temperature of about 80° is by no means high at sea-level within the tropics nor is an average maximum temperature of about 85° excessive. In fact, Schomburgk states that "It is not the absolute degree of temperature which determines the salutary state of a country but the sudden changes of heat and cold; and, as will have been observed from the preceding tables, the uniformity of the temperature is so great in British Guiana that it is not surpassed by any country on the globe."*

It has been already observed that the almost continuous sea-breezes prevent the sun's heat from being felt so much as might be expected. Visitors from other tropical countries are frequently surprised to observe how small a proportion of the European residents wear the usual white suits and pith helmets associated with the tropics. The ordinary clothes and straw hats worn during the English summer are generally all that is required for people accustomed to the climate. The mid-day

* A description of British Guiana by R. H. Schomburgk (1840) p. 27.

siesta rendered necessary in parts of India is rarely indulged in, and work goes on uninterruptedly from about 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The nights are sufficiently cool to be pleasant and conducive to sleep, and there is no sudden or great fall of temperature at sunset, such as is experienced in some tropical countries.

POPULATION.

The population of Demerara and Essequibo and Berbice at the time of their union in 1831 to form the Colony of British Guiana was estimated at 98,000 persons, about 15,000 of whom constituted the town population.

The population since then has been returned as follows at each decennial census :—

1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
98,000	98,154	135,994	155,907	193,491	252,186	278,328
Increase.	154	37,840	19,913	37,584	58,695	26,142

The total number of people returned as living in the colony on the 5th April, 1891, the date of the last census taken, was 278,328 which number included 10,000 aborigines estimated to be scattered over the interior of the colony. Excluding the estimated number of Aborigines, the total showed an increase of 26,142 or 10·36 per cent in the population during the preceding ten years. This increase was entirely due to immigration and was general throughout the colony. Of the 278,328 persons enumerated, 151,759 were males, and 126,569 females, as compared with 140,134 males, and 112,052 females, in 1881. To each 100 females there were 112 males, due to a great extent to the fact that the immigrants imported were mostly males.

The population of Georgetown was 53,176, being one-sixth of the total population of the colony, and showed an increase of 5,052 persons or 10% on the number of the previous decade.

The population of New Amsterdam was 8,903.

The population on the estates was 90,492, comprising 54,508 males and 35,984 females.

The population resident in the villages was 125,757 which included 68,106 males and 57,651 females.

The number of East Indians in the colony was returned at 105,463 or nearly 38% of the total population.

The numbers of the sexes at the different ages were as under :—

SEXES AND AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years old	43,600	43,073	86,673
Under 20 years old	54,877	55,190	110,067
Under 50 years old	136,303	113,909	250,212
Over 50 years old	15,456	12,660	28,116
	151,759	126,569	278,328

The number under 5 years old was 29,186, of which 14,525 were males and 14,661 females, 247 persons were enumerated as being over 90 years old and of these 62 were returned as being over 100.

The number within what may be considered the school age, viz :—over 4 and under 20, were 87,332—43,601 males and 43,731 females.

The number within the age liable for Militia service was 72,268.

The rate of increase in the female portion of the population during the decade 1881 to 1891 was 5% greater than the increase in the male portion.

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.

According to the returns the number of husbands in the population was 34,284, while the number of wives was 32,709. The husbands, therefore, outnumbered the wives by 1,575. Of the enumerated wives 28,248 had not completed their fiftieth year. The number of widowers was 3,406, and the widows 8,102.

The proportion of married persons to the adult population (15 and upwards) was 35%. In the case of husbands the proportion was 31% and in the case of wives 39%.

Observations on the conjugal condition of the people it was stated at the time would be liable to give a mistaken impression because the figures are affected by the large number of immigrants whose condition as to marriage was very difficult to define.

BIRTH PLACES.

European other than Portuguese	...	...	4,558
Portuguese	...	...	12,166
East Indian	...	...	105,463
Chinese	...	...	3,714
Africans (born)	...	...	3,433
Blacks	...	...	112,155
Mixed Races	...	...	29,029
Aborigines	...	...	7,463
Not stated	...	...	347
Total			278,328

The above numbers included :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the Colony of European parents	947	1,078	2,025
Born in the Colony of Portuguese parents	3,296	3,492	6,788
Born in the Colony of East Indian parents	17,058	15,374	32,432
Born in the Colony of Chinese parents	652	587	1,239
Born in the Colony of African parents	46,731	49,451	96,182
Born in the Colony of Mixed Races	10,839	13,138	23,977
Born in Europe	1,781	752	2,533
Born in Portugal and the Azores	2,746	2,632	5,378
Born in India	47,645	25,386	73,031
Born in China	1,931	544	2,475
Born in Africa	2,112	1,321	3,433
Born in the West Indies	9,555	6,418	15,973
Mixed Races born out of the Colony	2,388	2,664	5,052
Aboriginal Indians	3,917	3,546	7,463
Race not stated	161	186	347
	...	...	278,328

OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations of the people were returned as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public Service	1,580	73	1,653
Clergy, Learned Professions and Teachers	929	541	1,470
Merchants and Shop-keepers	2,200	399	2,599
Clerks and Shop Assistants	2,443	221	2,664
Landed proprietors—Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers	2,462	598	3,060
Wood Cutters, Gold Seekers and their labourers	6,614	32	6,646
Mechanics and Artisans	10,229	3,917	14,146
Labourers, Agricultural	64,282	41,162	105,544
Other labourers variously employed	12,104	12,042	24,146
Boatmen and Mariners	1,836	...	1,836
Domestic Servants	3,307	16,627	19,934
Children and persons of no occupation	24,104	32,559	56,563
Scholars	19,669	18,398	38,067
	...	...	278,328

INFIRMITIES.

The returns showed :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blind	225	214	439
Deaf and Dumb	30	27	57
Deaf	120	105	225
Dumb... ..	23	19	42
Insane	418	203	621
Lepers	285	68	353

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Could read	48,234	43,206	91,440
Could write	40,598	34,633	75,231

Since the census of 1891 the estimated population of the colony, based on a comparison of the births and deaths in conjunction with the excess of immigration over emigration, has been returned as follows for each year since that date :—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1892	278,295	...	33
1893	278,279	...	16
1894	280,869	2,590	...
1895	283,278	2,409	...
1896	285,315	2,037	...
1897	286,484	1,169	...
1898	286,222	...	262
1899	287,288	1,066	...
1900	294,943	7,655	...
1901	300,748	5,805	...
1902	302,172	1,424	...
1903	302,628	456	...
1904	301,923	...	705
1905	303,390	1,467	...
1906	306,959	3,569	...
1907	304,549	...	2,410
1908	304,089	...	460

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The colony is so unevenly peopled, there being large tracts of unknown area uninhabited save by a few Aborigines, that

any calculation as to the density of the population would be entirely misleading and useless for the purposes of comparison with other countries. Taking the estimated population on the 31st December, 1907, at 304,549, the density of the population as ordinarily calculated would be 3.384 to the square mile.

The estimated population of Georgetown on the 31st December, 1907, was approximately 47,867, and the density of population per acre in round figures 36.

The estimated population of New Amsterdam on 31st December, 1907, was 9,114 and the density of population per acre 22.7.

The following table shows the number of births and death since the last decennial census of 1891, and the number of marriages since 1903 when marriages were first officially registered:—

1891-1908.

Year.	Marriages.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Legt.	Illegt.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1891 ... ..	...	3,766	3,656	7,422	3,298	4,124	6,173	4,037	10,210
1892 ... ..	...	3,903	3,892	7,795	2,113	5,682	6,636	4,434	11,070
1893 ... ..	...	3,819	3,774	7,593	2,155	5,438	5,913	3,967	9,880
1894 ... ..	...	3,564	3,393	6,957	2,029	4,928	5,598	3,776	9,374
1895 ... ..	...	4,199	3,978	8,177	2,238	5,939	5,006	3,339	8,345
1896 ... ..	...	4,712	4,564	9,276	2,378	6,898	4,405	3,108	7,513
1897 ... ..	...	4,901	4,734	9,635	2,667	6,968	4,551	3,449	8,000
1898 ... ..	...	4,302	4,198	8,500	2,333	6,167	5,556	4,150	9,706
1899 ... ..	...	4,284	3,991	8,275	2,422	5,853	4,822	3,530	8,352
1900 ... ..	...	5,528	5,289	10,817	4,343	6,474	4,216	3,257	7,473
1901 ... ..	...	5,445	5,347	10,792	3,909	6,883	3,973	3,123	7,096
1902 ... ..	...	5,129	4,958	10,087	3,376	6,711	4,873	3,621	8,494
1903	*821	4,444	4,342	8,786	2,881	5,905	4,933	3,839	8,772
1904	1,141	4,730	4,421	9,151	3,211	5,940	4,900	3,791	8,694
1905	997	5,279	4,915	10,194	3,948	6,246	4,571	3,743	8,314
1906	1,154	5,194	4,919	10,113	3,770	6,343	4,860	3,984	8,844
1907	1,102	4,319	4,287	8,606	3,293	5,313	6,239	5,023	11,262
1908	1,159	4,271	4,028	8,299	3,386	4,913	5,376	3,998	†9,381

* Marriage Ordinance 25 of 1901 came into force 14th March, 1903.

† In 7 cases the sexes could not be ascertained.





SAVANNAH INDIAN HOUSE AND GROUP OF
AKAWAIO INDIANS.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

SUMMARY OF THE STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE
YEAR 1908.

	Europeans and other Whites.	Africans.	East Indians.	Chinese.	Mixed.	Native Blacks.	Aborigines.	Totals.
Number of inhabitants in 1907	15,293	1,413	127,326	2,312	34,984	116,385	6,836	304,549
Number of Births dur- ing the year 1908 ...	314	...	3,099	65	990	3,463	368	8,299
Number of Deaths dur- ing the year 1908 ...	408	105	4,144	100	689	3,640	287	*9,381
Number of Immigrants during the year 1908.	...	...	1,838	150	...	...	...	1,988
Emigrants, 1908 ...	...	...	1,175	191	...	...	...	1,366
Number of Inhabitants in 1908	15,199	1,308	126,944	2,236	35,285	116,208	6,917	304,089*
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	301	...	81	...
Decrease	94	105	382	76	...	177	...	...

*In 8 cases the race or colour could not be ascertained.
For further statistical information see under head of "Statistics."

THE ABORIGINAL INDIANS.

(By C. Wilgress Anderson, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.)

The aborigines of British Guiana are widely scattered, in many small groups or families, all over the colony; from the coast-lands away inland to the remote unexplored hinterlands; in the deep recesses of the vast forests; over the low-lying savannahs near the coast and on the extensive elevated ones of the interior; so that their number can hardly be reliably determined or even approximately estimated.

The various estimates of the aboriginal population of the colony, therefore, differ in number from 12,000 to 20,000 souls.

GENERAL CHARACTER AND BELIEF.

The aborigines, taken generally, are naturally of a peaceful and amiable disposition. They readily respond to fair and just treatment, and are usually willing to act as boat-hands,

carriers, or guides. They cheerfully assist the traveller on his journey throughout the localities in which they dwell, but outside the somewhat vague limits of these localities, the more remote tribes can seldom be persuaded to go, except it be along the main rivers of the colony, for they have a marked inter-tribal distrust of each other.

When travelling, if more than one tribe be employed, the members of each tribe always cook their meals, eat, and sleep, in separate tribal parties.

If much provoked or dissatisfied, they control any animosity they may feel against the stranger who employs them, but, at the first opportune moment, they will quietly disappear without any warning, leaving any wages which they may have earned behind with the offending traveller, who, if far up country, practically becomes stranded; for without their guidance and assistance, it is by no means easy for him to penetrate into the less known or more remote parts of the colony.

Amongst themselves, their animosity and vindictiveness take the form of family feuds or vendettas usually concealed; and the mysterious murders which from time to time result therefrom are ascribed by them to the "Kanaimas" or evil spirits.

Their "Peai" or medicine-men claim, or pretend to have, the power of exorcising all evil spirits, be they either in the form of "Kanaimas," disease, sickness, or misfortune.

To practise this power, the "Peai-man" holds a seance at night in an enclosed dwelling in which the patient along with other members of the family is present, and within which enclosure not a single ray of light is permitted to penetrate.

The aboriginal Indian naively reasons that there is nothing to fear from the good spirits, for being good they will not harm; therefore, it is the evil spirits that they must either propitiate or drive away through the influence of the Peai-man.

Being naturally of a retiring disposition, in the struggle for life the aborigines cannot, nor do they desire to, stand against, or even be included in, the advancing ranks of the more civilized and stronger community of races which now form the greater bulk of the population of the colony, whose vices they readily acquire without any of their corresponding virtues which they could scarcely be expected to appreciate.

They indulge periodically in drinking bouts generally combined with dancing, on which occasions both sexes imbibe large quantities of "Paiwarie" and "Cassiri," their native drinks, until they become very drunk. Paiwarie consists of fermented cassava, and Cassiri of fermented sweet potatoes; to aid fermentation certain quantities of these vegetables are chewed by the women when these drinks are being prepared.

The character of the ordinary Indian in his natural state is a decidedly admirable and moral one. He is not civilized it is true, but he scarcely deserves to be considered a savage.

"All the actions of the Indian show that his ruling desire is "to be let alone; he is attached to his home, his quiet monotonous forest and river life; he likes to go to town occasionally, to see the wonders introduced by the white man, but he has a great repugnance to living in the midst of the crowd; he prefers handicraft to field labour, and especially dislikes binding himself to regular labour for hire. He is shy and uneasy before strangers, but if they visit his abode, he treats them well, for he has a rooted appreciation of the duty of hospitality; there is a pride about him, and being naturally formal and polite, he acts the host with great dignity." (Extract from "The Naturalist on the Amazons" by H. W. Bates, F.R.S., late Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND DRESS.

Compared with the ordinary European standard, all the Indians are of small stature; but there is a considerable difference in height between the various tribes, the Warraus being the shortest and the Arecunas the tallest.

The skin of the aborigines varies in colour from a dark coppery brown to a light yellow-reddish hue. Invariably the skin is smooth, and usually almost hairless on the face, body, and limbs.

The Indian has been described as presenting all the chief characteristics of the American red man; but in the general features of the face he strikingly resembles the Mongolian.

The face is broad; the hair black; the eyes dark and usually narrow; the neck short. He has a deep broad muscular chest, well shaped but somewhat thick legs and arms, and small hands and feet. The hands and feet of the women are almost as small as those of a child.

The absence of mobility in the expression of the face portrays the apathetic and undemonstrative character of the race.

Physically and constitutionally they are not a strong race, but they have wonderful powers of endurance.

The men wear a "lap" which consists simply of a long strip of cloth, usually now of European manufacture, and either red or blue in colour. It is passed between the legs, and worn suspended from the loins on both the back and front of the body.

Amongst certain interior tribes, the men do not consider themselves decently dressed unless they have painted on their faces their tribal mark; on festive occasions they adorn themselves with feather-crowns of various colours, and other feather ornaments. Necklaces made of the teeth of animals slain in hunting are also commonly worn.

The women are garbed with a tiny apron called a "queyu," formerly made with seeds obtained from the forests, but now with very small beads strung together and woven into a cloth-like fabric. The tribe of the wearer is denoted by a distinctive pattern neatly worked in on the "queyu" with red or blue beads usually in contrast with a majority of white ones. In addition they wear armllets, anklets, and necklaces of beads.

Scantily clad as both sexes are, they do not convey the idea of nakedness. In fact, especially amidst their natural surroundings, they appear to best advantage when in their native costumes.

Along the coast-lands and more settled parts of the colony, nearly all the Indians have now adopted European clothes. Those in the interior have also done so to some extent; but when so clad they have an uncomfortable, slovenly, and often ludicrous appearance in the unaccustomed garb, which they seldom wear amongst themselves, but hastily don when a traveller visits their abodes in order to impress him with the idea that they are quite up to date.

THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES.

The aborigines of the colony are known by as many as thirty or more names, but all of these sub-tribes or families may be reduced to four distinct tribes, each speaking an entirely different language, viz :—

- (1) The Warraus.
- (2) The Arrawaks.
- (3) The Caribs.
- (4) The Wapisianas.



CORIALS (OR NATIVE CANOES) ON THE POMEROON.

Photo by H. E. Anderson.

DISTRIBUTION AND DIFFERENCES IN HABIT.

(1.) *The Warraus* are to be found only on the low-lying coast-lands. They are called "Swamp Indians" as they were accustomed, not very long ago, to dwell in huts slightly raised on piles or tree roots over swampy ground, and sometimes even over water, but recently the majority of this tribe have settled on the slightly higher lands around the mission stations near the coast.

They are a timid people, and are generally despised by the other Indians who are fairly clean in their personal habits whereas the Warraus are comparatively very filthy.

They are particularly skilled in the making of "dug-outs" or "corials," a type of craft which is an indispensable adjunct to their mode of life.

(2.) *The Arrawaks* have selected for their settlements the slightly elevated lands behind the swampy coast-lands lying between the lower reaches of the rivers.

They are most cleanly in their personal habits and more civilized than any of the other tribes. Nearly all of them can speak English; some of them also speak Spanish, while others have learnt to read and write in both languages. They all wear European clothes. When not clearing the forest in the vicinity of their settlements for the purpose of planting fields, they readily find employment either as boat-hands or as woodcutters, for they are not only good boat-men but also very expert at handling the axe.

They have a great aversion to the other tribes, particularly to the Caribs, but I have noticed that they readily make friends with the Wapisianas, with whom they probably have a distant relationship.

(3.) *The Carib tribe* consists of (1) the true Caribs; (2) the Arecunas; (3) the Akawois; and (4) the Macusis.

All these sub-tribes, although speaking different dialects, can, to a greater or less extent, understand each other's speech.

The few remaining *True Caribs*, remnants of a once warlike race, are scattered mostly over the country on the upper Barima, Barama, and Cuyuni rivers, but certain families of this tribe are occasionally to be met with along the more easterly rivers of the colony.

Their fighting propensities are historical, and to this day they are still held in great fear by the other tribes.

They are, or at least were in their time, great pottery makers.

The Akawois are born traders. They have, therefore, wandered to a much greater extent over the colony than any of the other tribes.

Small groups of this tribe are to be found along the banks of nearly all the principal rivers, both in the upper and lower navigable parts; but the majority of their settlements, together with those of their near relatives the Patamonas, are distributed over the forest-clad country around the upper Mazaruni basin, and the intermixed forest and savannah country in the vicinity of the upper Potaro and upper Ireng rivers.

In their personal habits they are somewhat dirty as compared with the other branches of the Carib tribe to which they belong. They are generally good-humoured, and easily amused at trifles.

The Macusis are mostly confined to the elevated savannah country between the lower Rupununi river and the lower Ireng and Takutu rivers, which portion of the colony they but sparsely inhabit as they are not a large tribe. In their personal habits they are particularly cleanly; of all the Indian tribes, they present the handsomest appearance, and possess the most pleasing manners.

The Macusis are the chief makers of the famous "wourali" or "ourali" poison used for poisoning both arrow-heads and blow-pipe darts. They are experts in the use of the blow-pipe, keen huntsmen, and generally of a sporting disposition.

A small isolated group of Macusis are located within the Wapisiana country on the upper Takutu river. They have intermarried with the Wapisianas and have now adopted the language of that tribe.

(4) *The Wapisiana tribe* is divided into three branches, viz:—(1) The True Wapisianas; (2) the Atorais; and (3) the Amaripas.

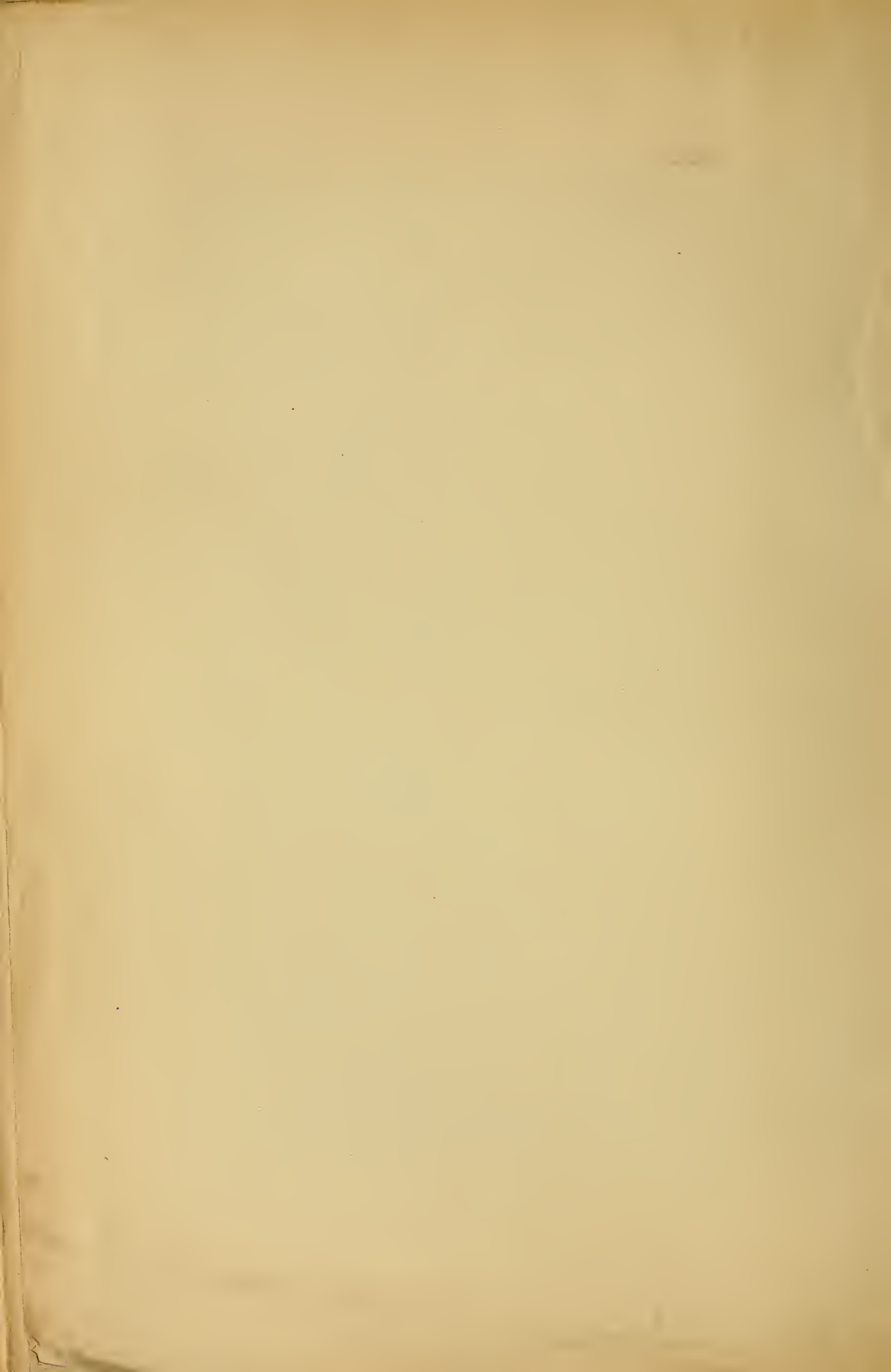
The three branches of this tribe live inter-mingled together in settlements situated in the savannah country around the upper Rupununi river, and between that river and the upper reaches of the Takutu river.

They are the great traders of the southernmost parts of the hinterlands, and the canoe makers of the interior.



PATAMONA INDIANS, KAIETEUR PLATEAU.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.



They have a somewhat taciturn nature combined with much decision of character.

The Wapisianas differ from the other tribes already mentioned in that they alone eat much of the cassava (*Manihot utilisima*), which forms the staple vegetable food of all the tribes, not baked in the shape of round thin cakes, known in the colony as cassava bread in which form it is always prepared by the other tribes, but prepared in the form of a dessicated meal common in the Brazils under the name of "farine" or "farinha."

Unclassified Tribes.—Three isolated tribes known as the *Tarumas*, the *Wai-wois*, and the *Pianoghottos*, inhabit the but little explored extreme southern and eastern forest-clad portions of the colony. Very little is known of them and they cannot therefore be classified.

The Tarumas are a small tribe whose abodes are very sparsely scattered along the uppermost parts of the Essequibo river in the vicinity of its tributary the Kuyuwini.

The Wai-wois are located around the head waters of the Essequibo river, in which almost inaccessible locality, as they have never been disturbed, they still continue to preserve the same primitive conditions and natural habits of life that they were probably accustomed to follow before the discovery of South America. They have never been known to travel outside the limits of the locality in which they dwell.

The cassava-graters which they manufacture are held in great esteem by all the other Indians. They are particularly good trainers and breeders of special hunting dogs which they so greatly prize that they can scarcely, if ever, be tempted to part with one of them. They also excel in making ornaments of beautiful featherwork with which they profusely adorn themselves. Altogether from what is known of them they appear to be an extremely interesting people.

The Pianoghottas are the most isolated of these three tribes. All that is known of these Indians is that their villages are situated in the country around the sources of the Courantyne river.

HOUSES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Omitting the miserable huts which the Warraus were once accustomed to build on platforms raised above the coast-land swamps, there are two distinct types of Indian houses in the colony.

These may be classed as follows :—

(1.) The forest type of house found generally on the less elevated lands ; and (2) the savannah type of house found only on the more elevated lands.

The forest Indian house stands sometimes solitary, but frequently in groups, within a clearing made in the forest usually at some distance in from the larger rivers. It is always square or rectangular in shape ; the sloping roof thatched with palm leaves almost touches the ground, and is supported by posts planted generally in sandy soil, one or both of the gable ends remaining open.

The savannah Indian house is invariably round or oval-shaped. It has a high conical roof thatched with palm leaves and terminating in a point. The roof rests on a low circular or oval-shaped wall built of wattle and plastered with kneaded clay ; sometimes the walls are formed of bark, or simply of palm leaves. The house is completely enclosed by a wall in which an aperture usually forms a single entrance, but in some houses there are two placed opposite to each other and each entrance is invariably protected by a door made from the bark of a tree.

Houses of this type occur singly or in clusters on the open savannah lands of the hinterland, but they are sometimes also to be seen in clearings on the elevated forest-clad parts of the Pakaraima mountains where the temperature of the air becomes very chilly at night-time.

INDIAN BOATS.

The boats in use amongst the Indians may be divided into three types each well adapted for its particular employment, viz :—

- (1.) *The Canoe.*
- (2.) *The Corial*, “creawl” or “buck-shell.”
- (3.) *The Woodskin.*

The largest is the canoe which is used for navigating the larger rivers, and capable of being run down the rapids.

It is constructed almost solely by the Wapisianas, and consists of a tree trunk which has been hollowed and opened out to the required width and shape. The bow and stern are both somewhat raised, the gaps in them being fitted with pieces of plank, and the two sides of the whole structure are raised by planks extending from bow to stern. A rounded shelter thatched with



CARIB INDIANS AND WOODSKINS.

Photo by G. W. Anderson.

palm leaves, is generally placed between the middle and stern of the canoe.

The corial is a smaller craft, closely resembling the canoe, but without any additional structure along the sides of the tree-trunk from which it has been dug out and shaped. It is used for short journeys on the smoother parts of the river.

The buck-shell is often also called a corial from which it only differs in having the ends so shaped as to terminate in closed points. It varies greatly in size, the smallest being only capable of carrying a single individual, while the largest can carry about half-a-dozen or more persons.

It is also used on the smoother parts of the river, but more especially in the narrow creeks for the navigation of which it is excellently suited.

Both the corial and buck-shell are in general use amongst all the Indians; but they are principally made by the Warraus and Arrawaks, to whom they are indispensable for getting about the low-lying country in which they live, and over which it is impracticable to walk.

The woodskin is the lightest and most easily made of all the crafts used by the Indians. It is made out of a single oblong piece of bark stripped from the trunk of certain forest trees, preferably from that of the purple heart tree (*copaifera pubiflora*).

The naturally rounded edges of the strip serve as sides to the almost flattened middle portion which forms the bottom. By means of two pairs of slits cut one on either side at suitable distances from both ends, the two ends are sufficiently raised to prevent the water entering when the craft is afloat. The whole structure is kept in shape and strengthened by short cross pieces of strong sticks, and also by lacing lengths of wattles along the edges of both the sides.

A small one, suitable for ferrying across a river, can easily be made by the Indians in less than the course of a day.

It is sufficiently light to be easily carried over the rocks or portages at the rapids or falls, but the specific gravity of the tough bark from which it is made, being greater than that of water, it immediately sinks if swamped.

The principal makers and users of the woodskin are the true Caribs and the Akawois, but it is also used and made by all the Indians in the interior of the colony, for it is particularly well adapted for use in the shallow water on the

upper reaches of the rivers, or along those parts where their courses are much impeded by rapids or falls.

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In this short sketch of the aborigines of the colony, the writer, from personal knowledge gained during his frequent association with these people, has attempted to afford such information about them in it, as may be useful to those who desire to travel in the various parts of the colony in which they dwell. Did space permit there is much more of interest to be told.

Should the reader be desirous of knowing more about the aborigines, he will find a most comprehensive and detailed account of them given by Sir Everard F. in Thurn, in his book entitled "Among the Indians of Guiana" published in 1883.

To the author of this book the writer is indebted not only for some of the views expressed, but also for many of the details furnished in this paper.

IMMIGRATION.

(By Robert Duff, *Immigration Agent General.*)

The Colony of British Guiana has had always to depend on immigration for its labour supply—negro slaves from Africa at first, until the abolition of slavery forced employers to seek their labourers by other means and from other countries. The position of affairs at this time was alarming; the working population was rapidly decreasing (101,712 slaves in 1817 to 89,434 slaves in 1831 when the total population was only 100,536 !) and the labour market, already dislocated by the abolition of slavery in 1834, would be still further deranged on the expiration of the apprenticeship period of the negroes—the period designed to break the abruptness of the transition from slavery to complete freedom. The British West Indies and Madeira appear to have been the first fields of the recruiter's enterprise: in 1835, our first date in the history of the voluntary immigration of labourers, 157 persons from the former, and 429 from the latter, arrived in the colony. During the ensuing few years some 5,000 immigrants were introduced from various countries, and among these were 406 from India, the vanguard of the race destined to have so great an effect on the fortunes of British Guiana. These East Indians arrived pro-

tected by their Government under a "permit" containing stipulations as to the payment of wages, the providing of clothing, etc. ; but other Governments were not so careful of their people ; recruiters had a free hand : so that in 1838, when the infant immigration was stigmatised as " a new species of slave trade," the Mother country, jealous lest the old order were continuing beneath a specious disguise, declared null and void, for service within the colony, any contract that might be entered into in future beyond its boundaries.

At this point an " Agent for Immigration" was appointed whose duties were to encourage immigration from the over-populated islands of the West Indies and to protect the immigrants in the colony. The Assistant Government Secretary first held this office, together with his own.

The " Anti-Slavery " Society meanwhile narrowly watched the treatment of labourers in the West Indies and Guiana. No doubt, managers, ignorant of the language and ways of their labourers from India, gave too free a hand to the sirdars or headmen. Doubtless these petty officers, men of high caste in India, dealt with their people as they had been accustomed to do in their native country : disliking, or perhaps more probably distrusting, the law, with its slow, and, in their idea, less effective way, they took matters into their own hands and inflicted corporal punishment on defaulters. The sufferers themselves, accustomed to such methods, made no complaint ; and perhaps the employers themselves were unaware of the practice. Nevertheless it formed the grounds of complaint for the " Anti-Slavery " Society which had the effect of stopping immigration from India for six years—the favourable report of a Commission of Enquiry which sat at this time being too late to affect the decision of Her Majesty's Government. But through the exertions of a " Voluntary Subscription Immigration Society" some three thousand immigrants from Barbados, including a small number from Malta, Germany, and the United States, were introduced during the years 1838 to 1841. The Europeans, however, proved unsuited to the climate, and after a short stay, they found their way back to their own countries or were sent there.

The tribulations of employers were now at their height. Emigration from India prohibited ; emigration from Africa embarrassed with vexatious restrictions ; emigrants from other

countries, obtained with great trouble, found unsuitable for the most part; and, in the case of the exceptions, no law to enforce the performance of their engagements: these difficulties, capped by a short crop, culminated in 1840 in a deadlock between the Government and the elective section of the Combined Court, when the latter declined to grant a new Civil List unless free immigration from all parts of the world were guaranteed. This unfortunate state of things lasted till January, 1841, when, through the mediation of Sir H. McLeod, Governor of Trinidad, an arrangement was come to, the Civil List voted and an Ordinance passed, providing funds from the revenue of the colony for "encouraging the introduction of labourers in husbandry"; a Board of Commissioners for the management of these funds and the payment of bounties for immigrants: the appointment of an "Agent General for Emigration" and of "Emigration Agents." This law, never officially confirmed, was not the first effort at establishing legal machinery in connection with immigration: previous attempts had been made: in 1836 an Ordinance, much modified by successive Orders-in-Councils, for the "better regulating and enforcement of the duties of masters, employers and articed servants, tradesmen and labourers in British Guiana"; and in 1839, a Bill "to regulate the immigration of labourers into British Guiana," disallowed as being not sufficiently comprehensive. Under the Ordinance of 1841, an Agent General was appointed and an Immigration Agent for Berbice. Up to this point (1836-1841) solely by the enterprise and energy of private individuals, at their own expense and risk, and in spite of difficulties and obstacles, 9,160 labourers had been introduced. The law, however, was still found unsatisfactory and inadequate, for in 1843, another Ordinance was passed—the first to receive the approval of the Home Government: it placed the management of emigration from Africa in the hands of Her Majesty's Government; guaranteed return passages to their native land to the immigrants; and provided for contracts of service for periods not exceeding one year, terminable on three months' notice.

The year 1843 was also marked by the departure of two ships for India carrying back 235 of the 406 immigrants who had arrived in 1838. These were the first return ships.

Meanwhile the scarcity of labour continued to be severely felt, showing itself two years later in the disappearance of

coffee from the colony's export list. To far Cathay, the harassed planter turned his gaze ; " the Chinaman," he urged, is very well able to look after himself " : but it was not yet the hour of the Celestial. Just at this time, in response to an urgent memorial to the Secretary of State, the prohibition against emigration from India was withdrawn, subject to the condition that the emigrant from India should share with his African fellow, the right to a free return passage. 5,000 immigrants were at once applied for and the necessary financial arrangements made. But the difficulties of employers were far from ended : they had a good field for recruiting labour it is true, and they could induce labourers to immigrate ; but could they make them work ? The Home Government would tolerate no interference with the liberty of the subject to dispose of his labour as he pleased. Picked up from the streets and bazaars of Indian cities as many were, and unaccustomed to agricultural labour, the immigrants wandered about from estate to estate begging or working as they felt inclined, and drifted into a condition unsatisfactory in every way ; for, employers had, under the circumstances, little opportunity of caring the body of the labourer or of training his energy, disheartened perhaps, in addition, by the inadequacy of the law. Naturally the mortality among these early immigrants was very great. It was, to quote the Commission of 1870, " nothing more than the " inevitable result of throwing large masses of uneducated " people upon their own resources, separated as they were from " all they were used to, in a region where they had not the " slightest means of realizing by what new conditions unfavour- " able to human life they were surrounded." Two new Ordinances now made their appearance : one in 1847, defining the mutual obligations of employer and employed in respect of medicines and medical attendance, and regulating the management of rural hospitals ; and a second in 1848 which fixed the indenture period at three years, and provided that no portion of an immigrant's stay in the colony should be reckoned as part of the five years' industrial residence required of the immigrant to entitle him to free return passage to India, unless during that time he had worked under a written contract with some planter, or paid a monthly tax instead.

But these remedial measures came too late : the " Anti-Slavery " Society was at work again ; and again emigration from

India was stopped. No doubt, from the causes already briefly indicated, many of the people were in a deplorable condition ; to quote the melancholy statement made before a subsequent Commission, "a good many Portuguese died and a good "many coolies have died—they wandered about."

The influx of labourers from the British West Indies having stopped in 1846, it can be understood that this second cessation of emigration from India was a terrible blow. It is true, that, owing to a frightful famine raging in Madeira, large numbers of Portuguese were pouring in from that island ; but, debilitated by privations and unaccustomed to the climate, a heavy mortality followed their introduction. They were, moreover, more inclined to engage in trade than in agriculture, and although those that did ply the shovel were valuable labourers, the arrival of these people on the whole made little difference to the labour market. In 1846 and the following year over nine and a half thousand arrived. From Africa, too, immigrants had been arriving since 1841, but after the first two years, in unimportant numbers ; while in 1846 many of them availed themselves of their right to return passage and sailed away to their native land. From what can be gathered of the earnings they took away with them, they seem to have done very well. An Agent sent to the Dark Continent with a view to increasing African emigration once induced a "Prince" of the Kroo tribe to return with him. "His Highness" was delighted with the condition of his people in the colony, but when he attempted to exact tribute from them, he was much chagrined : "British Guiana," he declared, "was a fine country for Kroo boys, but not for Kroo Princes."

Some English ploughmen were introduced in 1851, but it is not known what became of them.

The year 1851 was marked by a very important addition to the power of the Immigration Agent General : he was invested by law with the privilege of entering any estate for the purpose of enquiring into immigrants' complaints. Such applications as that made by some immigrants in Essequibo for the payment of an overdue sum of \$1,000 for work done—a large amount in those days of small resident gangs—showed the necessity for some such step ; for, the ignorant peasants, it is not difficult to understand, regarded the Magistrate as stern Judge rather than friendly advocate, and hesitated to approach

him. In the Immigration Agent General however, with his new powers, the people felt that they had an adviser peculiarly their own; and perhaps largely to this new feeling of confidence were due the strikes that began now to take place. Doubtless, too, much unrest was caused by the competition for labour between managers. The immigrants had the privilege of transferring their services wherever they pleased after their first three years, and managers did not hesitate to make fine promises in order to entice industrious men from other estates to their own, a practice that led to an Ordinance in 1862, extending the term of indenture to five years. Howbeit at this time, in the year 1860, immigrants took to the habit of leaving estates in large bodies to lay their complaints before the Protector.

In Mr. Rodway's History of British Guiana from which some of the material for this sketch has been drawn, it is stated that 46,514 immigrants arrived between the years 1834 to 1848; but that at the end of that period there remained only 19,122 leaving 25,000 to be accounted for. The majority of these are said to have died, but it is probable that many were enticed away to other colonies; for we find Mr. John Taggart, Supervisor of Customs and Consul for Portugal (afterwards prominent in the "Angel Gabriel" riots) accused of taking advantage of his official position to assist immigrants from Madeira to evade their obligations and escape to Brazil. Vessels were searched in consequence before departure, and immigrants only a year in the colony were caught about to sail. There can be little doubt that this practice had been going on for some time, and doubtless accounts for a large number of the missing people.

In 1853 came the first immigrant ships from China. These immigrants, though recruited principally from the cities, proved very satisfactory labourers, and most of them engaged in a second and third term of indenture. Chinese immigration continued steadily until 1866, although Java had attracted attention as a cheaper source of labour. Up to this date, 10,984 had been introduced, while 388 more Chinese arrived in 1873, and 515 in 1878. Some "bad hats" appear to have got in among these serene people; for, twice conspiracies to seize the command, fortunately unsuccessful, were discovered on board ship, and in 1866 our depôt was seized by its Chinese

inmates who were dissatisfied with their food,—an outbreak, however, easily suppressed. The women though bound to reside on the estates were under no obligation to work—a precedent of the present three year system in regard to East Indian women.

From India and Madeira too, until 1863, the stream of immigration flowed steadily, with occasional arrivals of liberated or “Queen’s Yard” Africans from St. Helena, and labourers from the Azores.

Meanwhile, little by little, as experience was gained, the law continued to be amplified, altered and consolidated : hardly a year passed but had its Ordinance for “the encouragement of immigration.” Special Marriage laws were passed in regard to East Indians and other “heathen” immigrants, but with little effect. Caste prejudices, even in outcast lands, and the class of woman introduced, together with the operation of local laws against some of their marriage customs, stood in the way. At the present time, 1908, East Indians employ the marriage law chiefly to secure their inheritances to their offspring. In 1864 Immigration laws were again consolidated and enhanced with new provisions. The most important were those investing the Governor with power to order the removal of all or any of the immigrants from an estate if he considered such a measure to be in the interests of the people, and conferring on the Immigration Agent General, the privilege of preferring complaints before the Magistrate on behalf of the immigrants. The not uncommon occurrence of wife murders from motives of jealousy gave rise to certain clauses for their prevention. A disturbance that occurred during the Mohammedan celebration of the Muharram led to the enactment in 1869 of a law to regulate the celebration of religious festivals among our jealous and excitable Orientals. The law was now fairly complete, but the means of carrying out its provisions were defective. The Immigration Agents resided in Georgetown, and visited estates only half-yearly or on special complaints ; the Medical Officers, appointed and paid by the owners of plantations, were independent of the Governor and Immigration authorities ; and so the people did not get the benefit that the law was designed to effect.

In 1869, a former Magistrate in British Guiana, Mr. afterwards, Sir G. W. des Voeux, then acting Administrator of St. Lucia, addressed a Memorial to the Secretary of State for the



GROUP OF EAST INDIANS.

Colonies charging the planters with ill-using their immigrants, and the Government officers with subserviency to the planters, and making such serious allegations in regard to the whole immigration system, that a Commission of enquiry was appointed and a very thorough and exhaustive investigation followed in August, 1870.

The following is their decision summarised by Sir T. W. C. Murdoch, Chairman of the Emigration Branch of the Colonial Office : " It may be considered that the report of the Commission is generally satisfactory, both as regards the Magistracy, the planters and the immigrants. Many defects in the system and the mode of working it are no doubt pointed out, but they are defects caused by errors of judgment, by insufficiency of the law or by want of foresight, not to intentional neglect or indifference to the well-being of the people, still less by oppression or cruelty. The vindication of the Magistracy and of the Medical Officers from the charge of servility to the planters appears to be complete, and the fair dealing and kindness of the managers towards the immigrants is acknowledged."

The Commissioners concluded their report as follows :—

" We will conclude by stating that which we deem essential to the continuance of immigration. The reform, namely, in a liberal spirit, of the Penal and Re-indenture clauses of the immigrant labour law, and the reorganization of the Immigration office as a department of the Government with due powers and responsibilities and reinforced by uniting to it the medical staff of the estates."

In accordance with these recommendations a new Ordinance was being prepared, when there occurred that most regrettable disaster known as "the Devonshire Castle Riot." A growing discontent among the immigrants on "Devonshire Castle" estate, which was engaging the attention of the Immigration Agent, was brought to a head by the arrest of one of their number, for, the manager alleged, creating a disturbance in the factory. The culprit was rescued on his way to the "lock-up" by his countrymen, who nearly all left the estate with a view to laying their complaint before the Governor in Georgetown. But the district Magistrate, hearing of their intention, overtook them and persuaded them to return to the estate where he promised to hear their complaint the next day. This

promise was duly kept. Two of the men complained of assault by the manager and the head boiler-man, respectively, while there was a general complaint of insufficiency of rates for shovel work and of long hours in the factory. The Magistrate fixed an early date for hearing the cases judicially at the neighbouring Court House at "Daniel's Town," and the immigrants remained quietly in their houses until the day appointed. But when they found at the Court House a body of 24 armed policemen whose presence the Magistrate had ordered as a precaution, they became violently excited, and obstinately refused to listen to anyone or anything unless the soldiers, as they called the police, were sent away; and when this was refused they returned to the estate and armed themselves with shovelsticks. With the object of quieting the excitement, the Magistrate, with the Inspector of Police and his men, the manager and other estate's officials, followed, and found the immigrants at the entrance to the estate. Efforts were made to induce the people to disperse, and the Riot Act was read, in vain. Finding all his labour fruitless, the Magistrate at last informed the immigrants that the dignity of the law must be upheld, and ordered the Inspector and his men to arrest the ringleaders. On the advance of the Police, the rioters charged, and in the melee that followed, Magistrate and Inspector had both been struck and some of the constables beaten to the ground, when a rifle shot was heard, followed by others—ten in all. Five of the rioters fell dead and eight were wounded: the rest fled. Strict orders had been given that firearms should not be resorted to except on the order of the Magistrate, and it never transpired how or with whom the shooting had originated.

Happily such tragic incidents are rare in the history of our immigration.

The new Ordinance came into force in 1873, and soon after, the powers of the Immigration Agent General were much increased by the formation of Immigration Districts, each in the care of a resident Agent, and by his being appointed Secretary to the Governor for Immigration Affairs, and Member ex officio of the Court of Policy.

This sketch, brief as it is, would not be complete at this point without mention of Mr. Crosby who died in 1880, after holding the post of Immigration Agent General for twenty-two

years, during the trying time of its growth to its present efficiency and dignity. His zealous attention to the welfare of his East Indian protegés won their hearts, and his name still lives on their lips as the generic term for their "protectors."

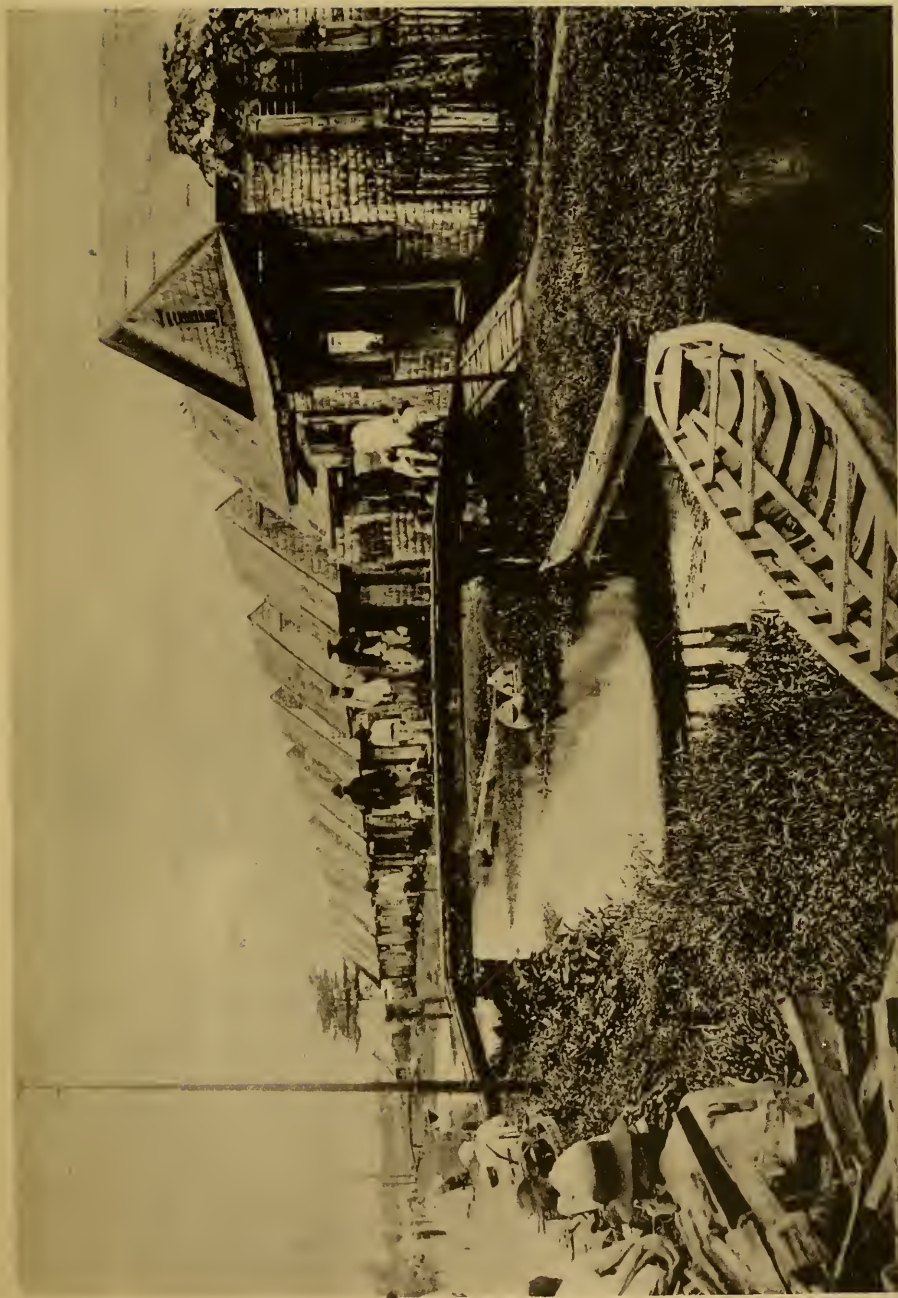
Re-indenture was discouraged about this time by the imposition of an excessive fee. In 1882 State-aided immigration from Madeira was brought to an end; and three years later immigration from the West Indies; for, as the Immigration Agent General reported, many of these immigrants failed to fulfil the object of their introduction, "they settled in the town instead of adding to the labouring population on the estates. On more than one occasion, they have refused to go to employers residing at a distance from Georgetown, although offered every inducement to do so. The passage from Barbados by schooner," he added, "costs only a few shillings, and there seems to me but little doubt, now that the advantages offered by the estates of this colony are so well known, that industrious persons desirous of emigrating in search of employment would do so at their own expense, and that the colony would be saved the present outlay for their introduction." In addition to the people despatched from Barbados by our own Agent, many doubtful ones were sent to this colony by mail as "Government emigrants" for the benefit, one cannot help thinking, of their native island and its Exchequer.

In 1887 the medical care of the immigrants was placed under the charge of the Medical Department which had just been formed; and 1891 saw a further revision and consolidation of the laws into one, No. 21 of 1891—not allowed, however, until after the receipt by the Indian Government of a special report on the treatment of their subjects in British and Foreign Colonies.

The right to a free return passage which we have seen early secured by law to the immigrants, has been retained with some modifications to the present time; for, apart from the causes that led to its establishment, "it was feared," writes Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, in 1875, "that the stipulation for the right to a back passage from the more distant colonies could not be abandoned without much diminishing the attraction of the system of emigration to the timid and ignorant classes from which Indian emigrants are chiefly

“supplied, and also without withdrawing, what is perhaps the best safeguard for the kind and considerate treatment of the Indian labourer, viz., the desire to keep him by voluntary arrangement after the term of his compulsory service has expired.” The provisions of the law were liberally interpreted, so that, after his ten years of residence in the colony, the children and dependants of the immigrant shared with him the right to free return passage: but when, after years of evolution, the Immigration System had become competent and stable and widely known, it was decided that the terms of the law in this respect might be relaxed; and accordingly, in 1895, the male immigrant was required to pay one-fourth of the cost of his return passage, and the female, one-sixth. In 1898, these proportions were increased to the present scale of one-half and one-third, respectively.

The cost of these back passages attracted attention as early as 1839, and efforts were made from time to time to obviate this expenditure, which, Mr. Crosby estimated in 1869, had already reached the large sum of a quarter of a million sterling—not to mention the important loss in labour. There were two ways of dealing with the matter: one was to induce the immigrant to commute his right for a grant of land or money; the other, to make him too satisfied with his lot in the colony to claim his right to leave it. The first was tried by forming Government Land Settlements at Nooten Zuill in 1872, and Huis-t’Dieren in 1880; but although some of the immigrants availed themselves of the offer of the land, these settlements were not successful. Acting Governor Sir Charles Bruce writing on the subject in 1890 points out perhaps the chief cause of this. “The failure,” he writes, “is partly attributable to the fact that the immigrant must necessarily pass through a period of transition during which he cannot possibly live by the produce of land worked on his own account, but is compelled to divide his time between working for hire and cultivating his own land. Settlements founded by immigrants of their own free enterprise have been more successful, because those who have founded them have been forced in the selection of sites to recognise the necessities of the immigrant during the period of his transition from the position of hired labourer to that of an independent occupier or trader.” Other settlements were



LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ON SUGAR PLANTATION.

Photo by J. Williams.

however laid out at Helena in Demerara in 1897, Whim and Bush Lot in Berbice, and Maria's Pleasure in Essequibo.

Besides the great cost of the Back Passages and the loss of labour, there was another reason for endeavouring to induce families to remain in the Colony; that was the disparity in numbers of the sexes introduced. Owing to Indian Caste prejudices, it is difficult to persuade the women to emigrate, four women to ten men being the utmost that can be achieved. Even now the proportion in the colony is only seven women to ten men.

Despite such inducements as have been tried, the immigrant still continues to exercise his privilege to return to his native land, and a consideration of statistics on the subject will shew that if the labouring population is to be kept up, immigration will have to be increased. Between the dates 31 March, 1907, and 31 March, 1908, the East Indian population decreased by over eight hundred, although during that period eighteen hundred and fifty-five immigrants were introduced.

Little more can be said in so hasty an article. We have, after groping in the mist of inexperience, and after many experiments with many peoples, at last succeeded in forming a system of immigration which has been described as a model for all the world.

Our 60 years of immigration have gained us a polyglot population, consisting of large numbers of Portuguese and natives of Madeira, who have managed to get into their hands the bulk of the retail trade of the colony, rivalled in a small way by a fair sprinkling of Chinese; a much larger number of Africans, who as schoolmasters, sicknurses, artizans and porters, fill an important part in the economy of the colony and a greater number still of natives of India, some one hundred and thirty-three thousand, who with their love of land and fondness for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, will probably have a greater influence on the future of the colony than all the other races put together.

HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

(By the Editor.)

The Constitution of the Colony is based upon that established by our predecessors in title, the Dutch.

By the Articles of Capitulation signed on the 19th September, 1803, when the Dutch garrison surrendered to the British force, it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the laws and usages of the colony should remain in force and be respected; that the mode of taxation then in use should be adhered to; and that no new establishment should be introduced without the consent of the Court of Policy, as the Legislature of the colony.

Of the historical records available for reference as showing what were the laws, usages and mode of taxation at that time, which became the constitution of the colony, the earliest and most important is that known as the "Plan of Redress," the draft of a new Constitution drawn up in 1787 by a Committee sent out to the colony by the Netherlands Government to settle disputes which had arisen between the colonists, the local Government, and the Dutch West India Company, as to the right of appointing the unofficial members of the Court of Policy, and to investigate generally the complaints of the inhabitants against the system of government of the West India Company.

This Plan afterwards received the sanction of the States General, and on the 27th August, 1788, they "requested and authorised His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, as Governor-General and Upper Director of the West India Company, that in the Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo the necessary alterations and immediate appointments should be made." The Stadtholder appointed two Commissioners to proceed to the colony and give effect to the Plan.

On 26th May, 1789, the Commissioners, having arrived in the colony, issued a Proclamation in which they recited the resolutions adopted by the States General, and in pursuance of them, dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the joint colonies of Demerara and Essequibo,

upon the basis of the scheme embodied in the Plan of Redress. The Government thus established continued in operation notwithstanding the captures of the colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and was the form of government in operation at the time of the cession of the colony in 1803.

The Plan was, in its general scope, similar to the Regulations previously in force, but differed in its details. Under it the separate Council of Policy which had existed for Essequibo was abolished, and Demerara as the more important of the two provinces was made the seat of Government and the place where *the one* Council of Policy, as the body in whom was vested the legislative power was styled, was to hold its sessions.

The Council or Court of Policy now consisted of :—The Director General ; the Commander of Essequibo ; the Fiscal of Essequibo ; the Fiscal of Demerara ; two Colonists from Essequibo and two from Demerara. The Colonial Councillors, as the unofficial portion of the Council was called, were chosen from a double nomination of the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were now two, one for each colony, the Burgher Officers who had formerly acted in the same capacity in Demerara as the College of Kiezers in Essequibo having been replaced under the new Constitution by a similar College. Each College consisted of seven members elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves. In the exercise of its powers the Court was subject to the control of the parent State.

The Charter of the West India Company which expired at the end of 1791, was not renewed, in consequence of the report of the Commissioners on their return to Holland, and on the 1st January, 1792, a Proclamation was issued that the Company was dead and that in future Demerara and Essequibo would be governed by the State, which now appointed a Colonial Council to superintend this and other Colonies. In the following year the office of Director General was replaced by that of Governor.

Baron Von Grovestins, one of the two Commissioners sent out by the Stadtholder, remained in the colony as Governor ; but the new system of government does not appear to have prevented the occurrence of fresh discontents.

There were at this period two sets of Taxes and two

separate corresponding Treasuries or Chests,—the Capitation Tax, which, together with the Import, Produce and Tonnage Duties, went into the Company's (now King's) Chest, and the Ongeld, an additional head tax (first consented to by the Planters in consideration of having representatives on the Council of Policy) which varied in amount according to the estimate of requirements, and was imposed by the general consent for particular purposes, belonging to the Colony Chest. The complaint of the Colonists was, that as the Colonial Councillors could always be overruled by the casting vote of the Governor, a number of charges were defrayed from the Colony Chest which properly belonged to the King's or Sovereign's Chest, and that the revenue which was at the uncontrolled disposal of the Governor was relieved at the expense of the colony. They represented that it was never the intention that the four public servants in the Court of Policy with the Governor's casting vote should dispose of the taxes arbitrarily and against the advice of the four Colonial Members of the Court. In support of their contention, they quoted the following passage from a report made in the Assembly of the States General on the Plan of Redress: "The whole of this not affecting the contributions towards the Colony Fund which are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves." In August, 1790, application had been made to the States General to "determine in which class of persons the report above quoted vested the right of imposing and raising taxes, and in what mode this was to be carried into effect," but no answer appears to have been received to this. Governor Grovestins, yielding to the remonstrances of the Colonial Members of the Court of Policy, laid before them on 12th April, 1793, his private instructions as Governor-General, and was thereafter induced to consult the unofficial members of the Court and the College of Kiezers as to making some arrangements which might be satisfactory to them in regard to certain of the instructions which directed that the Governor "should carefully watch every public administration, and, so far as the same immediately concerns the colony, shall leave the superintendance thereof not only to the Colonial Councillors, but shall call and admit thereto a greater number of Colonists, for instance, the College of Kiezers, separating moreover these funds from those which belong to Government and submitt-

“ing the latter mentioned to the oversight of the Councillors and Bookkeeper General.”* What he proposed not meeting with their views, the matter was again referred for the decision of the States General, and pending that reference the Colonial Members of the Court of Policy refused to concur in the imposition of any new taxes. In August, 1794, the Governor received despatches ordering him “to examine in a conference with the College of Keizers what charges ought to be borne upon the colony fund, and whether the taxes necessary to meet them should not be imposed by the Governor and Council, with a certain limitation of amount, and whether the administration of the Fund should not be entrusted to some College in the colony, as, for example, the College of Kiezers, and whether, in case of any difference as to what does or does not belong to that fund, the question ought not to be provisionally decided by the Governor and Council, who should at the same time transmit their opinion to their High Mightinesses.” It was however decided by the local authorities to wait for something more definite than these hypothetical instructions, the financial business of the colony being meanwhile conducted on the old footing.

But before any orders were received a revolution took place in Holland in 1795. Governor Grovestins threw up the government and left the colony secretly, and certain members of the Court of Policy assumed the direction of affairs by their own authority, in the absence of any better. At the same time there happened an insurrection of the slaves. In the confusion, and in the urgent want of money to put down the insurrection, the Government members of the Court of Policy called the College of Kiezers to a conference with them, and on the 25th June it was resolved that the Colony Fund should be under the care of the Colonial Councillors joined to four Kiezers who were to superintend the raising of that fund and regulate its expenditure. These four members were styled the Finance Department.

M. Beaujon, who assumed the Government on the restoration of order shortly afterwards, recognized this arrangement, giving it his sanction, however, only until the pleasure of the

*The several passages here quoted were referred to on subsequent occasions by the Financial Members of the Court, in support of their claim to larger powers than they were permitted to exercise.

Sovereign should be made known, and this and other changes made by the Provisional Government continued in operation until the following year, when, the colony having surrendered to a British force,* it was resolved by the Court of Policy on the 26th April, 1796, the same day on which the terms of capitulation were settled, to thereafter strictly adhere to the Constitution under the Plan of Redress.

Governor Beaujon's refusal after this date to convene the Finance Department led to a renewal of the agitation in favour of the right of the popular representatives to control the expenditure from the Colony Chest, in which the Colonial members contended for the continuance of the system adopted under the Provisional Government, insisting upon the Capitulation, which stipulated for the continuance of ancient laws and usages, as guaranteeing the Finance Department until abolished by order from a higher quarter.

Governor Beaujon refused to admit their contention but, in response to the popular clamour, he formulated a scheme for a system of financial representation. This scheme is embodied in his Publication of the 11th June, 1796, which forms one of the most important of the historical records relating to the Constitution, being the instrument under which the Financial Representatives of to-day were created. By this Publication, the Resolution of the 3rd June, 1795, adding four members to the Court of Policy, was expressly recalled and annulled, the arrangement constituted under it was declared *null and void*, and in its place six inhabitants were "adjoined" to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of the Kiesheers and to serve for two years, but "*with the right of voting only for the raising of colony taxes and not further*" and to examine with the Councillors of Policy the Public Accounts or, as they were then called, the "Accounts of the respective Receivers."

The Financial College, as these Representatives were styled, when assembled with the Governor and Court of Policy, formed the Combined Court.

In the Minute of the Proceedings of the Court relative to the Resolution on which Beaujon's Publication is based, it is

* The colony was restored to the Dutch Government on 2nd December, 1802.

stated, among other things, that “as the Kiezers are in consequence no more to be present at the sittings of the Court, it is resolved that the Court of Policy shall again finally dispose of the Colonial Fund and in urgent cases during the Court’s recess the immediate disposition of the Fund shall be entrusted to the Governor. But, whereas the records of the Court often allude to the Colony Fund having been burthened by former Governors with several charges and disbursements which the Colonial Councillors decided could not be paid out of the Colonial Fund, but ought to be paid from the Government Fund, it is resolved, in consideration of the circumstance and with the concurrence and approbation of the Governor, that in order to prevent once for all any difference of opinion on that subject, the same shall be taken into serious consideration by the respective members, and that a future Resolution shall be determined on if necessary tending as far as will be possible to ascertain what objects of expenditure are, or are not, payable out of the Colonial Fund, in order to establish some fixed regulations on that head”

Governor Beaujon’s measure, it is to be observed, was, as stated by him when submitting it to the Court of Policy, only provisional until the pleasure of His Majesty should be made known, and as a matter of fact it was never confirmed by His Majesty’s Government otherwise than by being included in a general account subsequently given of the state of things then existing in the Colony. **“But the system of June, 1796, was placed by the Capitulation of 1803 upon a different footing from that on which it stood previously : a validity which did not belong to it by virtue of the authority by which it was established was imparted to it in 1803 by the First Article of the Capitulation, which stipulated that the mode of taxation then in use should be continued.”*

What the regular course of business was may be ascertained from the Minutes of the Combined Court from its first meeting on 2nd August, 1797, to 1803. These minutes show that the limits prescribed to the functions of the Combined Court on its establishment were substantially maintained in practice between these dates.

* Minutes of the Court of Policy of 24th March, 1892.

As regards the laws in force : Members of the Court of Policy and of the Council of Justice, by their oath of office under the Plan of Redress, swore to fulfil and obey and to regulate themselves by all the Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, Resolutions and Placaats of their High Mightinesses the States-General of Holland, His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of the West India Company.

In 1812 Governor Beaujon's Publication was considerably modified by a Proclamation of Governor Carmichael, which lowered the franchise, altered the mode of election, and consolidated the two Colleges of Kiesheers with the Financial Representatives. The Combined Court, which had heretofore possessed no control over the amount of the Colonial expenditure, its powers being strictly confined to determining by what particular taxes the amount of annual revenue should be raised which was required to provide for the estimated annual expenditure as settled by the Court of Policy, and to auditing accounts, was now admitted to vote, not only on the question of what should be the objects of taxation, but also on the amount to be raised and the items of appropriation.

This Proclamation remained in operation until 1831 when it was rescinded by a Proclamation, dated 21st July, issued by Governor D'Urban on a Royal Instruction under the Signet and Sign Manual, which declared that Carmichael's Proclamation had been unauthorized and had never been confirmed, and restored the pre-existing arrangements.

Under the new order of things the suffrage was extended to Berbice which was now united to Demerara and Essequibo into one colony under the name of British Guiana.* The old Courts of Colonial Justice were abolished and new Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice created by an Order-in-Council. In reviving the Kiezers, the two separate Colleges which had existed prior to Governor Carmichael's Proclamation were merged into one, and the tenure of office of Kiezer was fixed as for life, unless the party resigned or ceased to be an inhabitant.

* Berbice up to the time of its union with Demerara and Essequibo in 1831 enjoyed its own Government. At the time of its union the constitution consisted of a Council of Government with a Governor, in whom, as representing the Crown, was vested the right of appointing to vacancies. The power of the Crown was absolute, there being no body partaking of a popular or representative character.

Among other changes inaugurated, the Ordinance dealing with slaves was amended by an Order-in-Council which provided for compulsory manumission. This was opposed by the Colonial Members of the Court of Policy, who attempted to prevent the operation of the Order on the ground that it was unconstitutional and a violation of the rights of the colonists as contained in the Plan of Redress and guaranteed by the Articles of Capitulation, which guaranteed the inhabitants in the possession of their private property, of which slaves formed a large part.

This opposition led to the publication of an important Proclamation by the Governor on the 2nd February, 1832, containing some extracts from a despatch of His Majesty's Government who, it was stated, had received with serious concern the intelligence of efforts being made to resist the execution of the Order-in-Council. It had been asserted and maintained that the Capitulation of 1803 invested the Court of Policy with exclusive legislative power within the colony subject to no control except the ultimate veto of His Majesty's Government. The Proclamation declared that on the contrary the King, with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, had power to make laws binding on the colony, and it was intimated that His Majesty's Government were fully prepared to maintain this view and, if necessary, to enforce obedience to the Royal Orders-in-Council by the most decisive measures consistent with law. The usages of Demerara from its first settlement, it was stated, concurred in supporting this assertion. It could not be contended without a manifest violation of truth, that under the Dutch Government the Court of Policy enjoyed as a matter of right, or exercised as a matter of fact, such an exclusive power as was claimed; for the authority of the States-General and the Prince of Orange had been habitually exercised as occasion required. It even seemed questionable, the Proclamation proceeded to state, whether they had any right to legislate at all, except on matters of revenue and taxation and minor matters of local policy which were too petty to engage the attention of the parent State. It was pointed out that within two years of the conquest, the right of His Majesty was exercised in the abolition of the Slave Trade, the unpopularity of which act was a matter of history. The practice in the past of allowing Gover-

nors to be interested in sugar-planting and commercial operations had, it was stated, generated a disposition to favour claims derogatory to Royal Authority. Hence a series of measures had been adopted sometimes on their sole authority and sometimes with the advice of the Court. As soon as these usurpations came to light a series of annual Orders-in-Council were commenced to give temporary validity to these unauthorized acts. From this it appeared that these encroachments had not only been unrecognized but had been denounced by these Orders-in-Council. As to the Articles of Capitulation, nothing was more fully established than the right of the Sovereign. The captors took the representations of the colonists but neither could, nor did, invest the Court with new powers. It had never been maintained that the laws were fixed by them, for the British Laws of Trade and Courts of Vice-Admiralty were established at once without opposition.

As the authority of the Sovereign to legislate by Order-in-Council was on other occasions disputed, the opinions expressed by the Law Officers of the Crown in 1842 in regard to the validity of Orders-in-Council may be quoted here :— “ We are of opinion that in those cases in which it is not intended to impose any tax or duty, the legislative power of the Sovereign in Council which has hitherto been asserted and exercised over British Guiana may be lawfully exercised by Her Majesty-in-Council. We do not consider that the Crown has parted with its supreme legislative authority over the colony which was vested in it by right of conquest (in matters not fiscal) either by the terms of the Capitulation and Treaty, or by the sanction which it has given to the legislative acts of the Court of Policy, the Crown having continued at all times to assert and exercise their power in every matter of internal legislation not connected with the raising of taxes within the colony.”

Disputes between the Executive and Elective sections of the Legislature, extending over some years, followed upon the restoration of the system of Government of 1796.

On measures being taken to restrain the Financial Representatives from further exercising the functions properly belonging to the Court of Policy, which for a series of years they had usurped by virtue of the changes in the constitution introduced by Governor Carmichael, they resisted those measures by refusing to exercise any functions at all,

The Financial Members contended that the system existing at the time of the Capitulation in 1803 was identical with that established by the Provisional Government of 1795, and not with that substituted for it by Governor Beaujon and the Court of Policy in 1796, and they refused to acquiesce in the view that their functions were limited to determining by what particular taxes the annual revenue should be raised. In support of their claim to a control over the expenditure they quoted the directions issued by the States General in the time of Governor Grovestins' administration, of which mention has already been made.

They also based their contention on the nature of certain minutes of the Combined Court during the period between the Capitulation in 1803 and Governor Carmichael's Proclamation of 1812,* having reference to particular instances between those dates, in which a topic was introduced beyond what was connected with the fixing of the taxes and the examination of accounts. These deviations or digressions from the practice as established by the enactment constituting the Combined Court, show that the Governor had not felt himself called upon on one occasion to suppress suggestions of the Financial Representatives for allowances and gratuities to himself and others; that on another occasion he passed over without any recorded notice some verbal interference by them with items of expenditure; and that on some other few occasions he felt himself also at liberty to ask their opinion.

The dispute resulted, after long negotiations, in the compromise by which a Civil List was first established, to begin on 1st January, 1836, and to continue till 31st December, 1840.

Meanwhile, the abolition of slavery in 1834 had rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation† to suit the new social conditions. The King's Taxes and the Colonial Taxes which it will have been noticed were mainly an annual tax on the planters of a certain sum per head for each slave, were abolished and the Ways and Means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the Import Duties, etc.

* The Minutes of the Court here referred to are those of the 2nd August, 1797; 20th and 21st August, 1798; 12th January, 1803; 27th November, 1805; and the 28th, 30th, and 31st October, 1806.

† The expression "mode of taxation" as used in the Articles of Capitulation appears to have been understood to mean, not the species of impost by which money was to be raised (which would indeed be necessarily subject to variation from time to time), but the authority and process by which taxes were to be imposed.

Under the Civil List arrangement, the two Chests were merged into one ; the revenue of the King's Chest over which neither the Court of Policy nor the Combined Court had ever had control,* was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the Ways and Means in return for and during the term of the Civil List.

The powers of the Combined Court were now enlarged conditionally, the Crown expressly conceding to the Court, during the term of the Civil List, certain rights of discussion over the Annual Estimates prepared by the Court of Policy which they had not possessed before, but which members had for some years exercised without lawful authority. These rights—which were conceded without prejudice to the Crown's right of restoring the legitimate system at the end of the Civil List—are set forth, for the first time, in the Order-in-Council dated 3rd June, 1842, passed in compliance with the wishes of the Combined Court on the passing of the second Civil List in 1841. †The Order, after reciting the promise made on the passing of the Civil List of 1836, declared that “during the continuation of the said Civil List Ordinance, but no longer, the Court of Policy with the Financial Representatives of the inhabitants of British Guiana in Combined Court assembled shall be and are hereby declared to be entitled and shall have and possess full power and authority to discuss in detail, freely and without reserve, the several items of the Annual Estimate of the Colonial Expenditure subject always to the terms and conditions of the said Civil List Ordinance.”

The right “to discuss in detail fully and without reserve the items of the Annual Estimate” did not confer the power to alter any such item, as may be observed from the fact that the right to reduce or strike off any item was bestowed concurrently by Standing Rules and Orders framed by the Governor and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 8th June, 1842, while, under these Rules, a member was expressly prohibited from moving the *increase* of any item on the Estimates.

In 1838 an attempt had been made by the Court to enlarge their powers to the extent of *increasing* items on the

* It is recorded that prior to 1803 two sums, of £35,000 and £6,000 respectively, had been removed from the colony and remitted to the British Treasury.

† The Order-in-Council has been renewed in like terms with each renewal of the Civil List,

Annual Estimate by Standing Rules and Orders framed by themselves on the 27th April ; but these Rules never received the sanction of His Majesty's Government and were superseded by those of 1842, which, as already stated, expressly prohibited a Member from moving the increase of any item.

Nevertheless many attempts were made in after years to assert the power of the Court to do this. These attempts appear to have been finally abandoned in 1858, when a motion by an Elected Member on the 3rd June "That it is the "undoubted privilege of this Court to increase, diminish, or "strike off any item on the Estimate annually submitted to it "as prepared by the Court of Policy, and that in the event of "the Court seeing fit to suggest a totally new item for the "Estimate, it is likewise their undoubted privilege to request "His Excellency the Governor and Court of Policy to place "such an item on the Estimate for the purpose of having "the same brought under the consideration of this Court," was negatived by a majority of 9 to 3 votes, after the Governor had addressed the Court, in conformity with instructions from the Secretary of State, not to permit the initiation of money votes in the Combined Court.*

On the occasion referred to, extracts from various despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the claim by the Elective Section of the Court to the right to add to an item or to suggest a new item, were laid upon the table of the Court by the Governor.

These despatches instructed the Governor, that the practice of initiating money votes (and a request to the Court of Policy to initiate expenditure was regarded as an initiation of expenditure) was entirely irregular, and should be permitted only in exceptional cases where the Governor considered it necessary to take a different course from that prescribed, and could satisfy the Secretary of State that it was necessary to do so. †

* *Vide* Debates of Combined Court of 18th and 19th May and 3rd June in "Royal Gazette" of 22nd and 29th May and 1st and 3rd June, 1858.

† These despatches are of sufficient importance and interest to deserve more than a passing reference.

In connection with a vote of money which had originated in the Combined Court, the Secretary of State, in a despatch to the Governor dated 15th February, 1855, wrote:—

"The irregularity which has occurred in this and perhaps in other cases "seems to be owing to a misconception of the proper limits of the functions "of the Combined Court, to which body it properly belongs to control, and, "if they see fit, to negative expenditure by rejecting items on the Estimate,

During the period 1840 to 1850 there occurred other disputes in which were involved questions of considerable importance in regard to the constitutional limits of the rights and privileges of the Legislature under the Civil List arrangement.

The first of these disputes arose in 1840. Before the expiration of the first Civil List on 31st December, 1840, negotiations were entered upon for the renewal of a similar engagement with an increase of salaries; but on the Government refusing to accede to the terms demanded by the Combined Court, the Court stopped the supplies and for

“but not to originate expenditure nor, consequently, to originate measures and arrangements which cannot be carried out without money.”

“If this function were conceded to the Combined Court the result would be the creation of that irresponsible power of initiating money votes by others than the representatives of the Government which more than any other course has led to the ruin of the finances in Jamaica and elsewhere.”

In the course of his reply, dated 23rd March, Governor Wodehouse stated in defence of the action of the Court to which objection had been taken, that “the Court have long exercised the right of suggesting new items and of increasing the amount of some of those proposed to them.”

The despatch of Lord John Russell of the 31st May, 1855, in reply, was an important one, as indicating the condition under which the privilege of moving an increase of an item, or suggesting a new item, might be exercised by an unofficial member of the Court.

Lord Russell wrote—

6. “It is unquestionably the strong desire of His Majesty’s Government to do nothing unnecessary which would disturb the harmony now existing between the Colony and the Crown.

10. “But with regard to the virtual initiation of money votes in the Combined Court, the practice which you describe is of a much more dangerous tendency. It is certainly not justified by the terms of the Order in Council defining the functions of that Court, and it is of great importance that it should not be acknowledged as a legitimate practice. The British House of Commons, which is not reluctant to claim whatever privileges are really conducive to the due exercise of its functions, does not pretend to the exercise of the privilege which has been assumed by the Combined Court, and I look for the introduction of sounder principles more in conformity with constitutional precedent.”

The Governor was requested “to regard these observations as for your general guidance, but not as meant to fetter your discretion when you can satisfy the Secretary of State that it is necessary to take a different course from that prescribed.”

Two years later the question again engaged the attention of the Secretary of State, who on the 27th July, 1857, wrote the Governor

“I have been led to examine the reports of the proceedings of the Combined Court with reference to this question of the initiation of money votes in that Court, and by unofficial members, and I regret to perceive that the legal and proper practice has been very frequently departed from notwithstanding the observations made upon the subject by Lord John Russell in his despatch of 31st May, 1855, paragraph 10.”

“I have to request that you will furnish me with a return of the number of money votes which have been initiated in the Combined Court, or

the last half of the year the Civil List was left unprovided for.*

The light in which the action of the Court was viewed constitutionally by Her Majesty's Government is to be ascertained by reference to the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown to whom the matter was referred by the Secretary of State. The expression of opinion then given has governed everything since done by the Home Government in connection with the constitution and is therefore worthy of being quoted at length.

In reply to the question by Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State, "whether it is in the power of Her Majesty-in-Council to raise a revenue in British Guiana and determine its "application," the Law Officers advised that in their opinion "such a power cannot be legally and constitutionally exercised. "Looking to the laws and usages and mode of taxation prevailing in the colony in 1803 and since sanctioned by the "Crown, we are clearly of opinion that no tax can be lawfully imposed except by the Combined Court. . . . The King's

"to which additions have been initiated, since the date of Lord J. Russell's "despatch of 31st May, 1855, distinguishing those which have been initiated "by unofficial members."

In acknowledging the receipt of the return, on 1st January, 1858, the Secretary of State wrote—"It does not seem to be made out that in any "one of the 81 instances in which votes of money have been initiated in the "Combined Court there would have been any difficulty in taking the regular "and lawful course of placing an item on the Estimate or on a Supplementary Estimate in the Court of Policy, and then sending it to the Combined "Court for concurrence or rejection.

"The proper function of the Combined Court as constituted under the "Civil List arrangement is to check and control the public expenditure, and "this function will be destroyed if money votes shall be originated in the "Combined Court instead of the Court of Policy, on the sole responsibility "of the Governor with the consciousness that he will have to carry them "through the Combined Court also, and that Court has not been in any way "committed to acquiescence."

"I must add that, unless Her Majesty's Government can rely upon the "Governor for adopting the principle of the Court of Policy on this point, "they will be under the necessity of withdrawing the discretion which has "been accorded to meet exceptional cases."

*The Government based their request for an increase of salaries on the Civil List on the ground that the revenues of the King's Chest had increased considerably and that, were the rights of the Crown resumed, the resources at command would be quite sufficient for the proposed increase. The planners whose labour supply had been completely disorganised by the emancipation were anxious to import immigrants, and on that object to expend not only a large amount of surplus annual revenue, but also money to be raised on loan by the colony. Serious objections were however raised to these latter proposals in Parliament, and in the colony strong remonstrances were also made against them by missionaries and others.

“ Chest was certainly provided for by taxes over which neither
 “ the Combined Court nor the Court of Policy had any control
 “ but we do not find any provision in the constitution of the
 “ colony for adding to these taxes or for substituting others for
 “ them in case they should be extinguished or become unpro-
 “ ductive. . . . The exclusive power of the Combined Court to
 “ raise a revenue by internal taxation has been uniformly
 “ admitted and acted upon. Therefore, however much the mem-
 “ bers of the Combined Court may misconduct themselves we
 “ apprehend that their power of taxation cannot be considered
 “ as transferred to the Crown.”

In reply to the further question “ by what other authority
 “ and under what limitations that power may be lawfully exer-
 “ cised,” they advised, “ we are of opinion that if the Combined
 “ Court refuses to act, there is no mode in which a tax can be
 “ lawfully imposed in British Guiana without the interposition
 “ of the Imperial Parliament. We do not think that the power
 “ of taxation can be considered as reverting to the Court of
 “ Policy; and we humbly conceive that Governor Light’s
 “ scheme of imposing a duty by the Court of Policy, with the
 “ concurrence of the Crown, on British goods imported,
 “ cannot lawfully be carried out. It is impossible to draw
 “ a distinction between this and any other tax to be paid
 “ by the colonists; and it cannot be supported without
 “ insisting upon an unlimited power of taxation, to be ex-
 “ ercised jointly by the Crown and the Court of Policy.
 “ This is as inconsistent with the Capitulation, and the subse-
 “ quent usage, as a power of taxation to be exercised separ-
 “ ately by the Crown or the Court of Policy. Nothing,
 “ therefore, remains but the power of the Imperial Par-
 “ liament; and we are of opinion that in a case of extremity
 “ like that which has arisen, this power may both legally and
 “ constitutionally be exercised to raise the necessary revenue in
 “ British Guiana, and to determine its appropriation. The *repre-*
 “ *sentative members of the Combined Court having broken their*
 “ *contract and abdicated their functions*, the safety of the State
 “ requires that the Supreme power of the Mother Country should
 “ be called in to supply the deficiency. Under these circumstances
 “ we conceive that Parliament might, without any just objection,
 “ remodel the constitution of the colony, and confer the power
 “ of imposing taxes in British Guiana, for the benefit of

“the inhabitants, upon some new body that might be expected to exercise it with discrimination, loyalty, and disinterestedness.”

In reply to a further question by Lord John Russell whether it was competent for Her Majesty in Council to allow and confirm an Ordinance, which had been passed by the Governor and Court of Policy at this period, to apply the surplus duties of Her Majesty's Customs in aid of the Civil List Establishment, and if not, by what authority the surplus Customs Duties could be lawfully appropriated, the Law Officers advised that the Ordinance was valid and being confirmed by Her Majesty in Council might be carried into complete effect. “The Statute of the Imperial Parliament 3 and 4 Will. 4, c.59, s.13, makes this fund disposable by the Colonial Legislature, and we think that the Court of Policy is the body in whom the power of disposition is reposed in British Guiana; the Court of Policy having legislative power, subject to the control of the Crown and of Parliament, except with respect to the imposition of taxes. We conceive that the Combined Court can, neither by grant nor usage, make any just pretension to the disposition of this Fund.”

The next dispute in connection with the rights of the Combined Court under the Civil List arrangement occurred two years later, when, the Planters having been unsuccessful in obtaining the assent of the Home Government to a loan on the credit of the Colonial Revenues to be expended on increasing immigration, passed a resolution towards the end of 1842 in which they declared that they would not vote the Civil List on its existing scale for 1843, unless during the then current year a large and comprehensive measure of relief should be afforded to the colony by means of immigration or otherwise.*

*The difficulties which had arisen at the end of 1840 had meanwhile been adjusted and a second Civil List, for 7 years from the 1st January, 1841, had been passed. This Civil List appears to have been granted under the belief, on the part of the Court, that both an Immigration and a Loan Ordinance would be passed. Simultaneously with the passing of the Civil List, an Ordinance was passed enabling the Combined Court to apply a large surplus revenue to the importation of immigrants, but a draft Ordinance for a loan, which was submitted later, was rejected by the Home Government. The supplies for 1843 were eventually passed, and, the objections of Parliament and of the Indian Government to the importation of Coolies having been overcome, a loan for the purpose of immigration was acceded to. In 1844 a Loan Ordinance was passed and the Civil List was extended for 7 years beyond its termination in December, 1847, that is, until December, 1854.

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State, adverting to this resolution in a despatch to Governor Light on 12th October, 1842, wrote :—“ If the Combined Court is under the impression that “ their vote is required by law for the maintenance of the “ Civil List, I am bound to say that I consider this impression to “ be erroneous. On the other hand, if under any circumstances “ the Combined Court should desire to repudiate the functions “ committed to them by the Civil List arrangement, Her “ Majesty’s Government will be ready to consider upon what “ other basis of constituent and representative authorities the “ financial affairs of the Colony can be best administered.”

This claim by the Court to vote annually the Civil List as a part of the Estimates was continued, nevertheless, without alteration until 1848, when, the matter having been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, Earl Grey in a despatch dated 1st January, 1849, stated :—“ It appears that “ misapprehension as to the right of the Combined Court to “ interfere with the Civil List has been occasioned by the “ fact that the sum required to defray the Civil List, and some “ partial specification of the items borne upon it, has been annually placed as a sort of prefix to the Estimate, and “ in one year at least, that of 1847, is stated in the Minutes “ to have been ‘ passed’ as if it had been made the subject of “ a vote. It is clearly inexpedient that any documentary form “ should be adopted which tends to confound a permanent “ appropriation with the Annual Estimates, and it will be “ proper in future that the account of the expenditure of the “ Civil List, which is necessary for the information and guidance of the Combined Court in imposing the taxes, should “ be laid before the Court in a separate document, in accordance with the practice in this country. . . .”

In accordance with these instructions, the Civil List was withdrawn from the Estimates, and presented in the form of a statement showing the total amount to be provided, which was brought forward on the Estimates being closed, and furnished to the Committee of Ways and Means as an item or amount to be provided for as a matter of course. This continued to be the practice up to the year 1869. Since that date the items comprising the Civil List have been inserted in the body of the Estimates in varying forms, for convenience of record, their inclusion being treated as *pro forma* only.

The most important of the disputes in connection with the rights and privileges of the Legislature under the Civil List arrangement, arose in 1847, when, in December of that year, the Court of Policy passed a series of resolutions having for their object the reduction of all salaries guaranteed by the Civil List. The reason assigned for these reductions was the general distress consequent upon the low price of sugar, occasioned by the admission into the United Kingdom of slave-grown sugar by the Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1846. It was asserted in the resolution that the Civil List had been granted in 1841 and renewed in 1844 on the conviction that the faith of the nation was pledged to the exclusion of sugar produced by slave labour.

The right of the Court to interfere with the Civil List was denied by the Secretary of State, who directed the Governor to inform the Court that Her Majesty's Government would not consent to the proposed general reductions of salaries included in the Civil List, because the honour of the Crown was regarded as pledged to the holders of the offices to which those salaries were assigned, and that they should be continued unaltered until at least the expiration of the period for which the Civil List had been granted; and the reductions were further objected to on the ground that if they were allowed to take place in the manner proposed, (the Court had declared for an all-round reduction of 25 per cent.) a Civil List for a fixed period of years would be virtually set aside. Earl Grey expressed his willingness, however, to permit a reasonable reduction in case of vacancy, the Combined Court being informed at his direction that Her Majesty's Government had no wish to oppose any obstacle to the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure provided due regard were shown to existing interests, and provided also, that the reductions were made in such a manner as not to involve the principle of making the Civil List liable to annual revision by the Combined Court. The opinion of Governor Barkly on the matter, as expressed to the Court, was that he regarded the Civil List as a solemn engagement entered into for a definite period, and that no authority short of an Order-in-Council could confer upon Members power of setting aside the Ordinance by which the Civil List had been guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government until 1854.

To these objections the Court made answer that by the Act of 1846 the conditions of the Civil List Ordinance had been violated, and that the Court was under no further obligation to pass the Civil List, and they stood firm to their determination to reduce the several items.

The Court of Policy had, on learning of the declaration made in Parliament early in 1848, that Her Majesty's Government had determined to propose no change in the Sugar Duties Act of 1846, refused to vote the Estimates for 1848, and these had been forced through the Court on the following day by the casting vote of the Governor. When they came up for consideration in the Combined Court on the 20th July, 1848, a motion was adopted by a majority reducing the Civil List from £39,000 to £26,000.

Thereupon the Governor adjourned the Court *sine die* and the supplies were in consequence stopped. On the 30th September, the Tax Ordinance of 1847, which had been renewed for 3 months in the hope that some relief would be extended to the colony as the result of the deliberations of a Committee of the House of Commons which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the sugar growing Colonies, expired, and the colony was left without a revenue.

This position of affairs continued until April in the following year. In the interim, two attempts had been made to proceed with business, both of which had ended in the adjournment of the Court *sine die*. A truce was now effected, a motion being adopted on the casting vote of the Governor, after lengthy and stormy discussion, to proceed with the Estimates, leaving the question of the Civil List in the position in which it was placed by the vote of the 20th July, 1848, to be decided by Parliament, to whom the elective members had appealed. But before the completion of the Estimates, further interruption of a serious nature occurred, when a resolution by one of the elected members, that salaries be paid in accordance with the estimate then being voted,* as from the 30th June in the preceding year, was vetoed by the Governor, who regarded the proposal as one calculated to disturb the arrangement respecting the abeyance of the vote on the Civil List.

* NOTE.—Almost every item had been subjected to a reduction of from 25% to 50%.

The exercise of the veto raised a storm of protest from the Electives, who vehemently opposed it, declaring it to be unconstitutional and illegal. But the Governor stood firm. Failing to get the Court to proceed with the Estimates, he appealed to members to provide the funds immediately necessary for the maintenance of the gaols, hospitals and other public institutions, by imposing duties on tobacco, wine, malt and other spirituous liquors imported since the expiration of the Tax Ordinance in September, 1848. But the members were obdurate, even going the length subsequently of rejecting a proposal made by one of their own party and accepted by the Governor, to proceed with the Estimates "under solemn protest" that their rights in regard to the Civil List question should not be thereby prejudiced.

Finally, on the 30th April, after 10 days of acrimonious discussion, the Governor, for the eighth time during its session, adjourned the Court *sine die*.

The Secretary of State, to whom the Governor reported the position of affairs, stated that it was impossible to apply for the intervention of Parliament towards the removal of existing difficulties, pending the report of the Parliamentary Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the matters in dispute.

The report of the Committee, referred to above, reached the colony early in July, 1849. It declared in explicit terms in favour of the claim of the Crown and against that advanced by the Combined Court, the Committee stating that in their opinion "the Crown was entitled (if considerations of good faith and public policy required it) to insist upon an adherence to the Civil List arrangement made in 1844, for the full period for which the Civil List was granted, and that no attempt to set aside that arrangement, either by direct or indirect means, could be justified."

The Committee proceeded to state "At no remote period the Civil List will be open to review, and your Committee strongly recommend that in the interim, whenever there may be vacancies in offices included in the Civil List, no permanent appointment should take place until the circumstances of the vacant office have been fully considered in friendly concert with the Colonial Authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the maintenance of such office be necessary; and if

“ necessary, whether the office require regulation, and whether its emoluments can properly be reduced.”

But the difficulties were not yet ended. When the Combined Court met on the 13th July the elective members repudiated the Committee's decision on the ground that it had not yet been confirmed by Parliament and might be reversed, and on this and other pleas made further attempts to re-open the Civil List question. Eventually, yielding to the wishes of the public, who petitioned the Court deprecating any further opposition and praying that the business of the country might be proceeded with, the Estimates for 1848 were passed on the 7th August, 1849, and on the same day the Tax Ordinance for 1847 was revived for a further period. Throughout these proceedings the most strenuous opposition had been shown by certain of the elective section, six of whom resigned their seats on the following day. After further delays occasioned by the refusal to sit of those elected to fill the vacant seats, a Tax Ordinance for 1848 was eventually passed on the 27th November, on which day the eventful session of 1848 was closed. With the meeting of the new Court opposition came to an end, and on the 4th February, 1850, the Estimates and a Tax Ordinance for 1849 were passed.

Thus ended a series of disputes which had resulted in grave financial loss to the colony, the loss on abandoned import duties alone being returned at \$705,426.

On a few occasions since the elective members have threatened to withhold supplies but there has been no actual stoppage.

The principle of friendly conference between the Crown and the Colonial authorities in regard to the filling of offices falling vacant during the life of the Civil List was observed in practice until the 12th December, 1890, on which date, on the motion of an elected member, a resolution embodying the principle was accepted as a recommendation from the elective members. At this meeting of the Court a number of offices were included in the Civil List which had not before been therein provided for.

Proposals for a permanent Civil List have been advanced on two occasions—in 1874 and in 1887. In 1874 the question was put to the vote and negatived; on the latter occasion it was withdrawn.

During the period 1836 to 1891 no changes of any importance were made.*

In the year 1891 a material change was effected in the constitution of the colony by the enactment of the British Guiana Constitution Ordinance (No. 1 of 1891). By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy have been transferred to an Executive Council. The College of Electors has been abolished, and the unofficial members of the Court of Policy are now elected by a direct vote of the people.

This Act, while it regulates the franchise and the mode of election, is silent as to the constitutional powers of the Legislature and the functions of the members. The powers and functions of the Court of Policy are inherent from its original constitution: the existing powers and functions of the Combined Court are recited in the Orders-in-Council passed under the system of 1836.

The inherent legislative power of the Court of Policy to make laws for the peace and good government of the colony is subject to the power of the Sovereign to disallow or amend such laws, and to the power to enact and establish all such laws as may appear to them necessary for those purposes. This power, exercisable from the first by right of conquest confirmed by the Cession contained in the Great Treaty of 1814, was expressly reserved in 1831 by a clause in Sir Benjamin D'Urban's Commission as first Governor of the combined colony, and a similar clause is to be found in the existing Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Court of Policy thus stands in relation to His Majesty's Government to-day in the same position that it stood at the date of the Capitulation to the States General of Holland.

With respect to the powers and functions of the Combined Court under its original constitution: in the schedule of enactments repealed by the Act of 1891 are included Governor Beaujon's Publication of 1796 by which the Court was created, and Governor D'Urban's Proclamation of 1831 restoring the system created by that Publication; the "Articles of Capitulation" of 1803 stipulating that the usages and mode of taxation then in force should be adhered to, "which have not been

* The Constitutional legislation of this period consists of the following Ordinances:— No. 86 of 1836; 7 of 1847; 15 of 1849; 2 of 1850; 21 of 1855; 1 of 1864; 16 of 1864; 1 of 1876; 25 of 1880; 7 of 1882; and 13 of 1883.

“repealed, thus alone remain as the real charter of the Court,
 “the mode of taxation thereby preserved and the usages prior
 “thereto being matters of fact to be ascertained partially, but
 “by no means wholly, by reference to Governor Beaujon’s
 “Publication and Governor D’Urban’s Proclamation, docu-
 “ments which may be referred to as matters of history notwith-
 “standing their absence from the Statute Book, equally with
 “the Minutes of the Combined Court and other documents
 “already referred to which were never to be found in the
 “Statute Book.”*

The powers of the Legislature are thus limited to such constitutional powers as formed part of the laws, usages and mode of taxation at the date of the Capitulation and such as have been subsequently conferred by the Crown.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The existing Constitution, consists of:—A Governor, an Executive Council, a Court of Policy and a Combined Court.

The Governor.—The office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony is constituted by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on the 12th September, 1877†. The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign and holds office during the Sovereign’s pleasure. In him is vested exclusively the executive power and he exercises direct supervision over the whole of the administrative departments of the Government. The Governor is authorised by Letters Patent dated 29th November, 1902,‡ to appoint a Deputy within any part or parts of the Colony during his temporary absence from the seat of Government.

The Executive Council was constituted by Supplementary Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on the 5th March, 1891.§ Under Additional Royal Instruc-

* Minute by acting Attorney General Kingdon. *Vide* Court of Policy Minutes of 24th March, 1892.

† Published in the “Official Gazette” 3rd November, 1877. Previous to this, a Commission was issued to each officer appointed to administer the Government and was personal to the holder.

‡ Published in the “Official Gazette” 3rd January, 1903.

§ Published in the “Official Gazette” by Proclamation dated 2nd January, 1892.

tions dated 5th March, 1891,* it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, if any, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of the offices of Government Secretary and Attorney General, and such other persons as may be appointed from time to time by the Sovereign, or as shall be provisionally appointed by the Governor as follows :

In the event of the death, resignation, incapacity, suspension, or absence from the Colony of any member other than the Lieutenant Governor, the Government Secretary and the Attorney General, or, if in the opinion of the Governor the number of such members is insufficient, the Governor is authorised under Additional Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, dated 10th November, 1904, to appoint some fit person to be provisionally a member of the Council.

The Governor is President of the Council. In his absence through illness or other grave cause, the senior member present presides. In seniority and precedence the *ex officio* members rank first, in the order in which their offices are above mentioned. Members other than *ex officio* members hold office for five years, but may be re-appointed, and rank as regards seniority and precedence in the order of date of their appointment. No business shall be proceeded with unless two members at least besides the presiding member shall be present throughout the whole meeting.

The expression "Governor-in-Council" is defined under the law to mean "the Governor acting with but not necessarily in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council."†

The primary functions of the Council are "to advise and assist the Governor for the time being in the administration of the Government."

The Council also possesses certain statutory powers imparted by the Political Constitution Ordinance of 1891, sections 30 and 31.

The Annual Estimates for the Combined Court are prepared by the Governor-in-Council. With the Council also rests the trial and suspension from office of public officers charged with misconduct.

* Published in the "Official Gazette 2nd January, 1892.

† Section 5 of Ordinance 1 of 1891.

The Governor must consult with the Council in all cases excepting only in cases which in his judgment would sustain material prejudice by a consultation, or when the matters to be decided upon are too unimportant to require advice or too urgent to admit of advice being taken.

The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice given to him by members where in any case he may deem it right to do so, and report to the Secretary of State the grounds and reasons of his action, and in such cases any member may have recorded on the minutes the grounds of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The Governor may according to his own deliberate judgment, whether members concur therein or otherwise, withhold or extend a pardon or reprieve to a person condemned by the sentence of the Court to suffer death.

The Court of Policy.—The executive functions which formerly belonged to the Court have been transferred by the British Guiana Constitution Ordinance of 1891 to the Executive Council and the duties of the Court are now purely legislative ; it passes all Ordinances except the Annual Tax Ordinance and the Annual Customs Duties Ordinance which are passed by the Combined Court.

The power to legislate is derived from the Crown and is subject to veto by the Crown, and to the power of the Crown to pass, by Order in Council, laws which cannot be altered by the authority of the Colonial Legislature. The following is an extract from the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor :—*

“ And we do authorize and empower our said Governor
 “ with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of our
 “ said colony to make laws for the peace, order and good
 “ government of our said colony, subject nevertheless to all
 “ such rules and regulations as by such instructions he may
 “ think fit to prescribe in that behalf : † Provided nevertheless,
 “ and we do hereby reserve to ourselves our heirs and successors,
 “ our and their undoubted right and authority to confirm, dis-
 “ allow, or, with the advice of our and their Privy Council, to
 “ amend any such law and to make, enact, and establish from

* A similar provision is contained in the Commission issued to Governor D'Urban dated 4th March, 1831.

† Instructions to be from time to time given under Royal Sign Manual and Signet. See preceding paragraph of Letters Patent.

“time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or
 “with the advice and consent of our and their Privy Council,
 “all such laws as to us or them may appear necessary for the
 “peace, order and good government of our said colony, as fully
 “and effectually as if these presents had not been made.”

Previous to the enactment of the Constitution Ordinance of 1891, the Court of Policy consisted of five Official Members and five Elective Members. The number has now been increased to sixteen and consists of :—the Governor, seven official members and eight elected members. The official section includes the Government Secretary, the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the Immigration Agent General, who are *ex-officio* members and such three other persons holding public offices in the colony as His Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may in the exercise of the powers vested in him under the Ordinance of 1891, from time to time provisionally appoint subject to the approval of His Majesty.

The *ex officio* members take precedence of the other members, and rank as regards seniority and precedence among themselves in the order named above. The other official members take precedence of the elected members and rank among themselves in order of date of appointment: provided that a member appointed by His Majesty shall rank before a member provisionally appointed by the Governor. Where two or more members are appointed by His Majesty, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, they shall rank among themselves as His Majesty or the Governor may direct, and in default of such direction, in the alphabetical order of their names. The elected members rank among themselves in order of date of election; where two or more are elected on the same day, in the alphabetical order of their names.

The elected members are elected by a direct vote of the people. The qualification for membership comprises ownership under a title by grant from the Crown, Transport, Letters of Decree etc., or possession under a licence of occupancy from the Crown, of 80 acres of land situate in the colony, 40 acres of which must be in cultivation: or, ownership of immovable property in the colony of the value of not less than £1,562 10s. 0d.: or, ownership or possession under lease for 21 years and upwards, of a house, or house and land in the colony, of an annual rental value of £250.

Where any land or immovable property, or house, or house and land, are jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one, each of such joint owners or tenants shall be deemed to have the property qualification where the value of such land or immovable property or house, or house and land are of an amount which, when divided by the number of such owners or tenants, gives a qualification for each, but not otherwise.

No person can be elected as a member who—

(1) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Court, or

(b) Is a Minister of Religion, or

(c) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown or under the Government of the colony.

A member's seat becomes vacant under the following circumstances : if he,—

(1) By writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resigns his seat in the said Court ; or

(2) Departs from the colony without leave of the said Court or of the Governor ; or

(3) Having departed from the colony with such leave, remains out of the colony after such leave has expired ; or

(4) Fails without reasonable excuse (the sufficiency whereof shall be determined by the said Court) to attend any six consecutive sittings of the said Court ; or

(5) Ceases to possess a property qualification mentioned above ; or

(6) Makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance to any Foreign State or Power ; or

(7) Becomes a citizen or subject of any Foreign State or Power ; or

(8) Becomes a Minister of Religion ; or

(9) Accepts any office of emolument under the Crown or under the Government of this colony ; or

(10) Is adjudicated a bankrupt in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or an insolvent in this colony ; or

(11) Is declared by any competent Court to be *non compos mentis* ; or

(12) Is sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour for any term exceeding twelve months.

Every person who is returned as an elected member but

not qualified, or after his seat has become vacant, sits or votes, shall be liable to a penalty of \$250 (£52 1s. 8d.) for every day on which he sits or votes.

The Governor may at any time by Proclamation prorogue or dissolve the Court and in any case it is dissolved at the end of five years and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution.

At least two sessions of the Court must be held each year and there shall not be an interval of more than eight months between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session. No business except that of adjournment can be transacted at any meeting unless there are present nine members besides the Governor or other presiding member. The Governor or other presiding member may adjourn a meeting of the Court at any time, and no motion for adjournment shall be in order. The Governor, or, in his absence, the member present who stands first in order of precedence, presides at the meetings of the Court, and has an original vote and a casting vote, if the votes are equally divided.

No Bill can be introduced without the sanction of the Governor.

A member may obtain leave of absence not exceeding four months by application to the Court, or in non-session, to the Governor.

The Court makes its own Standing Rules and Orders. Those now in force were "framed and proposed by the Governor and adopted by the Court of Policy on the 18th day of December, 1902." They call for no special remark.

The maintenance of order in the Court is ensured by the following provisions of law :—

The Governor or other presiding member shall be the sole judge of order at any meeting of the Court. The Governor may suspend any official member (other than an *ex officio* member) from the exercise of his functions as a member of the Court and may temporarily replace him by some other officer, all subject to His Majesty's approval.

If any member of the Court of Policy, not being an *ex officio* member, or of the Combined Court obstinately refuses to yield obedience and conform himself to the Rules and Standing Orders of such Court, it shall be lawful for such Court after affording such member a full opportunity of defending himself,

by resolution to expel such member from such Court and to declare his seat vacant.

If any person being present in the Assembly Hall of the Court of Policy or of the Combined Court, and while the Court is sitting, is guilty of any improper conduct towards such Court or any member thereof, the Court, after affording such person a full opportunity of defending himself, may by resolution declare and adjudge such person guilty of a contempt of such Court, and thereupon commit such person to prison, there to remain without bail until he makes his submission to such Court and is released by order under the hand of the Governor or other presiding member, provided that no person shall be so detained in prison for a longer term than six months.

The Combined Court.—The Combined Court means the Governor and members of the Court of Policy with the Financial Representatives in Combined Court assembled.

The powers possessed by the Court are :—

- (a) The right to vote for the raising of Colony Taxes, and to examine the Colonial Accounts,—derived from Governor Beaujon's Publication of 11th June, 1796.
- (b) The right during the continuance of the Civil List “to discuss in detail freely and without reserve” the several items on the Annual Estimates of the Colonial Expenditure,—conferred periodically by the Orders-in-Council made in consideration of the Court voting a Civil List, with which it is co-existent. The non-renewal of the Civil List would not affect the right of the Court to raise revenue which could only be taken away by an Act of Imperial Parliament.
- (c) The right to move the reduction or striking off of any item on the Estimates not on the Civil List or secured by law and to have such motion put to the Court,—conferred by the Standing Rules and Orders with which such right is co-existent.

The Financial Representatives are six in number and are elected in the same way as the elected members of the Court of Policy. Each holds office for five years concurrently with the members of the Court of Policy and is eligible for re-election. They are summoned by Proclamation to meet the Court of Policy at a given day and hour “and for that purpose to give “their attendance at the Hall of the Financial Representatives”

where they remain until summoned to the Hall of the Court of Policy by the Clerk of the Court.

The qualification for election as a Financial Representative is the same as that for membership of the Court of Policy, with the additional alternative property qualification—receipt of a clear annual income of £300 arising (a) from any kind of property in the colony not mentioned in any other property qualification or, (b) from any profession, business or trade carried on in the colony.

A seat becomes vacant on the same grounds and for the same reasons as those provided for the Court of Policy. The penalty for sitting or voting while not in possession of the required qualification, or after the seat has been declared vacant, is £50.

The Financial Representatives rank as regards seniority and precedence in order of date of election. Where two or more are elected on the same day they shall rank in the alphabetical order of their names.

There must be at least one meeting of the Court in each year.

Eleven members besides the Governor or other presiding member form a quorum and no business except that of adjournment can be transacted unless there is a quorum.

The Governor has a deliberative and a casting vote.

A dissolution of the Court of Policy also dissolves the Combined Court and a General Election of Financial Representatives must be held within two months thereafter.

The Court is summoned annually, usually in February or March, to discuss the Annual Estimates and to raise Taxes. On the Estimates being settled, the Court is resolved into Committee of Ways and Means to consider the Tax and Customs Duties Ordinances. When the Court goes into Committee of Ways and Means the Governor withdraws and remains absent until the Court resumes. The election of a member to take the Chair in Committee of Ways and Means, rests with the Court.

No member of the Court of Policy or of the Combined Court shall be entitled, after having taken his seat at any meeting of the Court, to withdraw himself from such meeting without the leave of the Governor or other presiding member, and if any member so withdraws himself without leave, it shall be lawful for the remaining members, not being less than seven in number besides the Governor or other presiding member, to

proceed with and transact business in the same manner as if a quorum had been present.

A member may obtain leave of absence for a period not exceeding six months.

The provisions for ensuring the maintenance of order in the Court are the same as those for the Court of Policy.

The existing Standing Rules and Orders of the Court were framed by the Governor under the authority of an Order-in-Council dated 23rd February, 1891.* The authority to make Standing Rules and Orders is repeated in the Order-in-Council made after each renewal of the Civil List.

THE FRANCHISE.

Every male person is entitled to be registered as a voter, and being registered, to vote at the election of a member of the Court of Policy or of a Financial Representative, who possesses the following qualifications:—

- (a) Has attained the age of 21 years; and
- (b) Is under no legal incapacity; and
- (c) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and
- (d) Has possessed within the District or Division within the six months previous to registration the following property qualifications:—

For a County Voter.

1. Ownership under grant from the Crown, Transport, Letters of Decree, etc., or possession under a Licence of Occupancy from the Crown, of not less than 3 acres of land under cultivation; or

2. Ownership under title as above of a house, or a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than £20; or

3. Occupancy or tenancy secured by lease or other written agreement recorded in the Registrar's Office, for three years or upwards, of not less than 6 acres of land under cultivation; or

4. Occupancy of tenancy of a house or of a house and land of the annual rental or value of not less than £40 secured by lease or other written agreement recorded in the Registrar's Office, for one year or upwards; or

5. An annual income or salary of not less than £100 coupled with residence in the district or division for six months previous to registration; or

6. Who during the 12 months previous to registration has

* *Vide* "Official Gazette" of 25th March, 1891, page 561.

paid direct taxes (other than licence duty of any kind) to the Colonial Revenue of £4 3s. 4d., or upwards, coupled with residence in the district or division during six months previous to registration.

For a City or Town Voter.

1. Ownership under a title by Grant from the Crown, Transport, Letters of Decree, etc., of a house or house and land and appurtenances to the value of not less than £104 3s. 4d., as appraised for local taxation ; or

2. Occupation of tenancy of a house, or of a house and land and appurtenances of the annual rental or value of not less than £25 secured for one year or upwards by lease or other written agreement recorded in the Registrar's Office ; or

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than £100 coupled with residence in the district, during the six months previous to registration ; or

(4.) Who has paid during the twelve months previous to registration, direct taxes (other than licence duty of any kind) to the Colonial Revenue of £4 3s. 4d. or upwards, coupled with residence in the district during the six months previous to registration.

When any land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances is jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, each of such joint owners or tenants shall be entitled to be registered, but only in case the value of such land or house is of an amount which when divided by the number of such owners or tenants, gives a qualification for each and not otherwise.

No person is entitled to be registered as a voter who,—

(1.) Cannot read and write ; or

(2.) Has within the twelve months previous to registration, received any relief from public or parochial funds ; or

(3.) Has been sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, for any term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty.

The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1908, was 3,628.

A Bill to amend the existing Constitution Ordinance is at present before the Court of Policy. Some of the more important of the proposed amendments are :—

- (a) To render ineligible for election as a member of the Court of Policy or as a Financial Representative, any person who has failed for three months to comply with any Order of the Supreme Court directing him to pay any money held or received by him in a fiduciary capacity, and to provide that the seat of a member of the Court of Policy or of a Financial Representative shall be rendered vacant for the same cause.
- (b) To require that the property which gives qualification for election as a member of the Court of Policy or as a Financial Representative must not be encumbered by mortgage or lien.
- (c) To reduce the value of the immovable property which gives qualification for election as a member of the Court of Policy or as a Financial Representative from \$7,500 to \$5,000.
- (d) To make ownership or occupation of land alone, of the requisite value, a qualification for a city or town voter in place of the existing provision under which only land with a house on it gives a right to vote.
- (e) To reduce the income qualification for a town or city voter from \$480 to \$300 a year.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

For electoral purposes the colony is divided into five Districts with two divisions in each of two of such districts, as follows :—

- No. 1. The County of Demerara (exclusive of the city of Georgetown), 1 Financial Representative.
 - (a.) Eastern Division, 1 member Court of Policy.
 - (b.) Western Division, 1 member Court of Policy.
- No. 2. The County of Essequibo—
 - (a.) North Western Division, 1 member Court of Policy and 1 Financial Representative.
 - (b.) South Eastern Division, 1 member Court of Policy and 1 Financial Representative.
- No. 3. The County of Berbice (exclusive of the town of New Amsterdam), 1 member Court of Policy, and 1 Financial Representative.
- No. 4. The City of Georgetown, 2 members Court of Policy and 1 Financial Representative.
- No. 5. The Town of New Amsterdam, 1 member Court of Policy and 1 Financial Representative.



HIGH STREET : LAW COURTS AND TOWN HALL.

Photo by J. Williams.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

The existing system of Elementary Education, which was established by Ordinance 3 of 1876, is almost entirely denominational and is State-aided.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1909, 223 schools with an average daily attendance of 20,255, received aid from the Government amounting to \$121,079 30, the average cost per scholar being \$5 05. The number presented at inspection was 27,526, of a total of 33,085 on the register, and of those presented 23,979 were examined.

Control.—Under the Elementary Education Ordinance of 1876, and the existing Code of Regulations framed thereunder in 1904, as amended in December, 1908, the central administration is vested in an Inspector of Schools assisted by a staff of Inspectors and Educational District Officers. He is responsible for the carrying out of all regulations dealing with elementary education: the exercise of certain of the statutory powers conferred on him is however subject to the control of the Governor-in-Council. The local control, including the appointing and dismissing of teachers, is in the hands of Managers, who, with two exceptions, are ministers of religion representing the different denominations to one or other of which almost all the schools in the colony belong.

Education is compulsory for all children up to the age of 12 or those who have not passed the prescribed Fourth Standard, and is free up to this point. For all pupils above this age or standard a fee of 2d. a week may be demanded.

Payments.—The existent system of payment is one partly of payments to Head Teachers as salaries of sums ranging from \$8 to \$20 a month according to the class of their certificates of competency; salaries to Pupil Teachers on an incremental scale ranging from \$3 to \$7 and \$8 a month; Result Grants of the values noted below; and an Attendance Grant of \$3 for every 30 children qualified by attendance and presented for examination.

The amount paid from the Colonial Revenue is limited to the amount voted annually by the Combined Court, the amounts

earned being decreased proportionately to the sum voted when they exceed that sum.*

Subjects and Grants.—The following are the subjects comprising the present course of instruction and the values of the grants for full proficiency in each subject :—

Reading ... ..	... \$1 05 per head.
Writing ... ..	... 1 05 " "
Arithmetic ... ..	... 1 05 " "
School Gardens, Trade or Industry ... ..	... 1 00 per head in Standards 4, 5 and 6.
Nature Study ... ..	... 1 00 per head in all standards.
English ... ..	... 1 00 per head in Standards 3 to 6.
Geography ... ..	... 1 00 per head in Standards 4 to 6.
Elementary Hygiene ... ..	... 50 per head in Standards 4 to 6.
Sewing ... ..	... 50 per head in Standards 1 to 6.
Singing and Drill—In all Standards	25 cents per head for each subject.

The grant for trade or industry is payable only in respect of pupils not receiving instruction in school gardens, the trade or industry must be approved by the Governor-in-Council, the school must be sufficiently provided with appliances for instruction, and the teachers must be duly qualified.

To obtain credit for Nature Study each school must be provided with pots, tins, and boxes of plants, etc., for conducting the illustrations of the object lessons.

Nine-tenths of the grants are divided among the Teaching Staff, the remaining one-tenth together with any school fees and local contributions received may be retained by the Managers for the purpose of providing and maintaining suitable buildings, books and apparatus.

No grant is allowed for a pupil over 14 or under 5 years of age on the last day of the month preceding the examination ; (Provided that a grant may be allowed for any aboriginal Indian not over 15 years of age ;) or, for a pupil in Standard I. who is over 12 or under 5; or, for a pupil in the Infant Class over 7 years of age, an aboriginal Indian pupil not over 8 years of age excepted ; or, for any pupil who has been a pupil for less than six consecutive months during the twelve months preceding the inspection of the school in which he is examined.

* On the 26th February last, the Combined Court passed a Resolution limiting the cost of Primary Education on grants-in-aid and salaries and Bonuses, to \$123,000 "until such time as an increase in the public revenue and an increase in population produce altered conditions sufficient to permit of further expenditure." At the same time the Court recommended "the more equitable adjustment of the grants now attached to each subject in the Education Code, in order to obtain the greatest benefit from "this sum."

For the purpose of determining the amounts of the Grants-in-Aid payable in the ensuing year, each school is inspected and examined once a year. Proficiency is tested by class examination, except in Writing, Sewing and Arithmetic, in which subjects pupils are examined individually.

Attendances.—The minimum number of attendances to qualify for a grant is fixed at,—for schools on the rivers and creeks, not less than 150; Country Schools, not less than 200; and for Town Schools or any other place declared to rank with them in this respect by the Governor-in-Council, not less than 250. But the Governor-in-Council may for good reason shown, as for example the prevalence of an epidemic disease, or an unusually continuous rainfall extending over a lengthened period, allow a reduction of attendances in any district on the understanding that the minimum attendance shall in no case be less than 150.

Qualification for Government aid.—Before any school can be placed on the list of Aided Schools it must fulfil the following requirements of the Code:—

- (a) The daily average attendance for the six months before the month of the examination must be not less than 60 for schools in Georgetown and New Amsterdam; 40 in country districts where there is more than one school within a radius of one mile; and 25 in other country districts: for schools situated on the banks of rivers and unapproachable by any public carriage road, at least 15.
- (b) The principal teacher must be duly certificated, and over 20 years of age.
- (c) Registers of admission and attendance in a prescribed form must be kept.
- (d) The school must be conducted in an orderly and efficient manner, and the returns required by the Government must be trustworthy.
- (e) Provision must be made for teaching Elementary Hygiene to pupils in Standards IV, V and VI, and for teaching girls Needlework at least two days a week.
- (f) Suitable school buildings containing the prescribed ventilation and accommodation space, must be provided and kept in repair, and the furniture and appliances specified in the Code must also be provided.

- (g) A complete inventory of the furniture, apparatus, books etc., of the school must be kept.
- (h) Separate latrines for pupils of each sex must be provided and kept clean.
- (i) Reasonable care must be taken to inculcate habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness, and neatness, and to impress upon the pupils the dignity of labour, the importance of obedience, etc.
- (j) The grounds adjoining the school buildings must be drained.

Classification of Schools.—The schools are classified as A, B and C Schools. Schools which fulfil all the above conditions are classed as “A” schools. “A” schools which cease to fulfil any of these conditions or which fail to obtain 40 per cent. of passes at the annual inspection in either Writing or Arithmetic and 45 per cent. of the full grant in Reading, shall be called “B” schools.

No school shall remain a “B” school for more than two years, and unless within that time it again becomes an “A” school, it ceases to receive any grant.

Mission Schools for aboriginal Indians and schools in sparsely populated districts are called “C” schools. These are limited to twenty-five in number and receive annual grants 50 per cent. more than the amounts prescribed for “A” and “B” schools.

With the object of facilitating the attendance at school of children of tender age living in districts where the schools are situated at some distances apart, provision is made for the establishment of branch schools within a radius of three miles of a main school.

Provision is also made for the payment of grants to Kindergarten schools, but no such schools have up to the present been started.

Certificate Salaries.—In addition to result grants, principal teachers receive salaries according to the class of their certificates as follows :—

For a Certificate of the 1st Class	...	...	\$ 240 a year.
“ “ “ 2nd “	...	...	180 “
“ “ “ 3rd “	...	...	96 “
Sewing Certificate only, held by Sewing Mistresses who are actually engaged in teaching	...	...	24 “

Certificates of Competency.—The Inspector of Schools may issue a provisional certificate of competency to any person who in his judgment may properly be employed in a school. Such person must present himself for examination at the first examination for teachers held after the lapse of the six months following the issue to him of such provisional certificate.

The Inspector may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, issue a certificate of competency without examination, entitling the holder to the rate of salary attached to a Third Class certificate, to any provisionally certificated teacher who for ten consecutive years immediately preceding his application has successfully conducted a school to the knowledge of the Inspector.

Certificates of the Second and Third Class are granted after examination conducted annually by a Board appointed each year by the Governor, of which the Inspector of Schools is Chairman, embracing a syllabus of subjects fixed by the Inspector of Schools and approved by the Governor, or may be issued without examination to persons who already hold certain qualifications or certificates specified in the Code. Certificates of the First Class are granted to holders of Second Class certificates after examination as above, whose schools have in the year preceding the examination passed 75 per cent. in each of the subjects Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Certificates of the Second and Third Class may be raised to the first or Second Class respectively, after five consecutive years of efficient service as a teacher : Provided that the school while in the charge of the holder of such certificate shall have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of full passes in Writing and Arithmetic, and 75 per cent. of the full grant in Reading, at three consecutive annual inspections.

Teachers of country schools who do efficient work in agriculture, or in any trade or industry, for two consecutive years, may have their certificate raised a class with the approval of the Governor.

The Inspector is empowered to cancel or suspend the certificate of a teacher who in his opinion is guilty of immoral conduct or of improper or cruel treatment of pupils in his charge.

Appointment and dismissal of Teachers.—Managers have

the exclusive right of appointing and dismissing teachers. Every appointment is terminable on one clear month's notice on either side. A teacher (other than a teacher who has been convicted by a competent Court of an indictable offence) dismissed otherwise than by notice as above, shall be furnished by the Manager with the reason for his dismissal, and the Manager shall not confirm the dismissal until he has considered the teacher's reply, which must be made within seven days. A teacher dismissed otherwise than by notice may within ten days thereafter appeal to the body of the denomination to which the school belongs appointed by the authorities of such denomination to hear and decide such appeals, who must hear and decide such appeal within fourteen days. When a decision is given by such body, the Manager or the teacher may appeal from such decision to the Governor-in-Council. Failing any decision by such body within fourteen days, the Manager shall forward the papers to the Governor-in-Council who shall decide the appeal. Until the final decision of such appeal, the teacher shall retain his post unless interdicted from duty by the Manager. Any Manager failing to comply with such final decision shall have public aid withdrawn from the school.

For any breach of the Regulations, for neglect of duty, misconduct, inefficiency or lack of discipline, the Inspector may, after the teacher has been informed of the charge against him and allowed an opportunity of making his defence, impose a penalty on a defaulting teacher proportional to the gravity of the offence. If a penalty is imposed the teacher may appeal to the Governor-in-Council whose decision shall be final.

Pupil Teachers.—Principal Teachers are assisted in the work of maintaining discipline, and in instructing, by pupil teachers, to whom they are required to impart instruction on the school premises free of cost for not less than five hours every week out of the regular school hours, not more than two hours being on the same day.

Candidates for employment as pupil teachers must be under 14 and over 16 years of age, and must pass an admission examination, unless they are the holders of (a) Pass Certificates obtained at the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examination for Juniors or at the College of Preceptors Examination for Second Class or Juniors; or holders of (b) Honour Certificates at these

Examinations or of Pass Certificates at the Examinations for Seniors. The holder of a certificate under (a) is eligible for employment as a pupil teacher of the third year; the holder of a certificate under (b) to employment as a pupil teacher of the fourth year; provided in both cases that they are not above the age of 18 years at the time of such first employment. The employment of pupil teachers is limited to five years, or until they attain the age of 20, during which time they must pass an annual examination. Those failing to pass two consecutive examinations are no longer recognized by the Inspector.

While actually employed in teaching, pupil teachers are paid the following salaries by the Government:—

\$3 monthly for the first year;

\$4 monthly during the second year and so on for the period of five years, conditional on their passing the annual examination.

For passing with credit the five consecutive examinations a pupil teacher receives a bonus of \$20.

The principal teacher of a school shall be entitled to \$1.75 a month for each pupil teacher employed therein who is being taught by him.

A school having an average daily attendance of 60 for six months preceding the inspection, shall be entitled to one pupil teacher, and to an additional pupil teacher for every 50 above the first 60, not exceeding a maximum of four pupil teachers.

Hygiene.—Special attention is being given to instruction in hygiene; all the schools in the colony have taken up the subject and arrangements have been completed for providing a course of lectures for school teachers to be illustrated by models and diagrams.

Agricultural Teaching.—Special encouragement is given to the teaching of Agriculture. In 1900, courses of lectures in Agricultural Chemistry and Botany to School Teachers were started by the Department of Science and Agriculture. These lectures are supplemented by a course of demonstration lectures at which those who show special aptitude for their work, as evinced by examination at the close of the lectures, are taught to conduct simple experiments. Certain of those who have passed the examination at the completion of their course have been selected to give object lessons in the rudiments of agricultural science to the scholars in Standards VI,

VII and VIII, and to anyone engaged in teaching who cares to attend, and for the purpose of illustrating their lessons they have been supplied with sets of chemical apparatus and appliances. To provide for the practical application of the theoretical instruction received in the class-room, school gardens were started in 1904. Under the Education Code, which came into force in that year, provision is made for grants for School-garden work and for Nature Study, to be carried on by means of tins and boxes of plants, and by a recent amendment in the Education Code, it is provided, by way of further inducement, that teachers of schools in country districts who do efficient work in agriculture for two consecutive years, may have their certificates raised a class. Grants were also made by the Government in 1904 to aid in establishing gardens. Concurrently, model gardens were established by the Government at different centres to serve as models for the garden work of the schools in their neighbourhood. These gardens are under the supervision of a specially trained teacher in charge who gives practical instruction at hours which do not interfere with work in school, to all teachers and pupils who may attend. At the time of writing there are five model gardens controlled by the Department of Science and Agriculture, and 80 ordinary gardens attached to the various schools under the Primary Education Department. The latter, which are the gardens established and maintained by the several schools to enable them to earn the grants for school garden work provided under the Code, are visited and inspected from time to time by the officers of the Department of Science and Agriculture. Practical instruction in school-garden work must be given on at least two days a week for not less than an hour each day. Schools in the same locality within a reasonable distance of one another may have one plot of land drained and fenced between them, provided that each school has its own portion thereof for cultivation and practical work. Special prizes are awarded at the annual Agricultural Shows for exhibits from these gardens.

In furtherance of these efforts to provide practical instruction in agriculture, provision has been made for the training of apprentices in agriculture at the Botanic Gardens and the Experimental Fields. Under a scheme which came into operation on the 1st April, 1907, a number of

apprentices, to be limited to 10, selected from among primary scholars between the ages of 14 and 16 who have shown promise in Nature Study and School-garden work during their school course, will be indentured to the Director of Science and Agriculture for a period of three years, during which time they will be housed and boarded in quarters specially provided for them, a deduction of 11 cents a day being made from the wages earned by each of them as payment for board. As opportunity offers, the apprentices in their third year will be permitted to accompany the Agricultural Instructors on their visits, and those who show special application at their work will receive instruction at the Government Laboratory.

Training of Teachers—In 1905 special provision was made for the training of school teachers. Under a scheme introduced in that year, six non-resident Student Teachers nominated annually in fixed proportions by the various denominations, receive a course of special training at Queen's College under a Normal Master. At the end of this course, lasting usually two years, each Student Teacher is required to pass a special examination in the subjects which he will have to teach under the Education Code in force, and also an examination in Agriculture and Class Teaching. Prior to the introduction of this scheme there existed for several years no provision for the training of teachers other than the instruction required to be given to pupil teachers out of school hours by the teachers under whom they worked.

The scheme is not, however, considered to be working satisfactorily, and at the instance of an elective member of the Court of Policy a Committee of that Court has recently been appointed to consider the best means of providing for the training of elementary school teachers.*

Pensions.—Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1907, every principal teacher who has efficiently performed his duties and who

(a) Has been continuously employed as a principal teacher for a period of ten years immediately preceding retirement, and

(b)—(1) Is sixty years of age if a man, or fifty years of age if a woman, or

(2) Has become incapable by infirmity of mind or body

* Since the above was written the Scheme of 1905 has been abandoned.

of continuing to teach a school efficiently, shall be entitled to a pension on the following scale:—

- (1) Holders of Third Class certificates to an annual pension of \$48 with the addition of \$1.60 for each complete year of service over and above ten years and up to and including twenty-five years.
- (2) Holders of Second Class certificates to a pension of \$48 a year with the addition of \$5.67 for each complete year of service as above.
- (3) Holders of First Class certificates to an annual pension of \$48 with the addition of \$8.67 for each complete year of service as above.

Progress.—The following table shows the progress made in the past 10 years:—

Year.	No. of Schools on the Government List.	No. of Children on the Books.	Average Attendance.	No. present at Inspection.	Examined.	Grants-in-Aid.	Average cost per scholar examined.	Average cost per scholar examined excluding Merit Grants.
1897-1898 ...	210	28,691	16,155	24,458	20,554	\$ 103,033 91	\$5 01	\$ 5 01
1898-1899 ...	210	28,639	15,959	24,465	20,962	102,958 59	4 91	4 91
1899-1900 ...	213	28,845	16,730	24,498	21,660	103,026 14	4 75	4 75
1900-1901 ...	212	27,512	16,397	23,685	20,543	103,983 82	5 06	† 4 97
1901-1902 ...	213	26,684	16,401	22,945	19,938	102,224 36	5 12	4 97
1902-1903 ...	211	28,310	17,216	24,249	21,872	107,956 93	4 94	4 94
1903-1904 ...	210	28,799	17,323	24,759	22,287	111,991 59	5 02 ¹ / ₂	4 96 ¹ / ₂
1904-1905 ...	214	29,093	17,330	25,567	22,887	112,740 56	4 92	4 81
1905-1906 ...	218	29,811	16,362	...	* 16,954	113,095 20	6 67	6 65
1906-1907 ...	220	29,407	17,871	24,110	19,415	111,188 80	5 72	5 72
1907-1908 ...	223	30,888	18,457	25,834	21,464	111,233 80	5 18	5 18
1908-1909 ...	223	33,085	20,255	27,526	23,979	121,079 30	5 05	5 05

For the previous history of Primary Education in the colony, see "*A Précis of the History of Elementary Education in British Guiana*" by the writer of these notes, published in 1907.

* For this year, this column's figures represent the number of pupils qualified for examination and who would have been examined if the examinations had not been suspended.

† Merit Grants commenced 1900-1901, abolished in 1904-05.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Onderneeming School.—The care and education of destitute and vagrant children are provided for by the Industrial and Reformatory School for boys at Onderneeming in the county of Essequebo, established under Ordinance 1 of 1852. The principal training afforded the inmates is practical instruction in agriculture, but a limited number are trained as domestics, and a few are taught carpentry and other trades. The number of inmates at the 31st of March last was 101. The net cost per caput for the financial year 1908-1909 was £17 19s. 8d. Prof. J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., Official Visitor; S. H. Bayley, Superintendent.

Orphan Asylum.—Managed by the Chairman, Poor Law Commissioners. The care and education of orphan children is provided for at the Orphan Asylum which is administered under the above Ordinance. On the 31st March 1909, there were 61 boys and 30 girls in the institution.

Secondary Education.

Queen's College.—Education of the standard of a Public School or First Grade Grammar School in England, is provided for boys at the Institution known as Queen's College, which is maintained by the Government. The Institution is undenominational in character. Classes are held in Greek Testament and such Books of the Bible as are required for examinations; but attendance at these classes is voluntary and the treatment of the subjects critical and historical, not doctrinal. The governing body is the Governor and the Executive Council. The staff consist of six masters, three of whom are graduates in Honours of either Oxford or Cambridge University. The Science department is in charge of the Director of Science and Agriculture with an Assistant Demonstrator.

The course of instruction is specially arranged to include the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. In 1908, 31 certificates were gained at the Cambridge Local Examinations. Eight students passed with honours and 12 marks of distinction were gained.

Admission, which was until recently open to all boys of respectable parentage, is now restricted to those passing an entrance examination.

The fees for pupils have been fixed at the following increased rates as from the commencement of the Autumn Term, 1909 :—

For boys in Forms V and VI, \$15 per term.

For boys in Forms III and IV, \$12 per term.

For boys in the Preparatory Form, \$7.50 per term.

In the case of two or more brothers attending the College together, the fees for the second or more of any brothers will be one-third less than the above.

There will be an additional charge of \$1 per term for each boy for stationery.

The number of scholars in attendance at the end of March, 1909 was 126, and the gross cost of the institution for the financial year 1908-1909 was £2,639. The amount received for fees was £617 1s. 8d

Besides Queen's College, there are a few private secondary schools for boys with a total average attendance of about 200. The principal of these are St. Stanislaus College and the Middle School.

The secondary education of girls is carried on almost entirely by private enterprise. There are several girl schools doing excellent work among which may be mentioned "Woodside" School and the Ursuline Convent School. On 2nd March, 1909, the Combined Court passed a resolution recommending the necessity of a scheme by which assistance shall be given by the State for the higher education of girls. The resolution was accepted by the Government on the understanding that the matter should remain over until the financial condition of the colony rendered it practicable.

Georgetown is a centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations and for those of Edinburgh and for the College of Preceptors. The Matriculation and other ordinary degree examinations of the University of London may also be taken in the colony.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Guiana Scholarship.—A Government scholarship, established in 1882, of the total value of £600, and, in the case of a candidate taking a medical course, such further sum as the Combined Court may vote. The scholarship is tenable for three, four, or five years at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, according to the time required for the completion of the course of study sanctioned. The examination is competitive and is restricted to natives of the colony or the children of

parents domiciled therein, or who have died therein. A competitor must not be over 20 years of age; must have for three years immediately preceding the examination received his or her education in the colony; must have passed the Junior or Senior Cambridge Examination with honours; and must be certified to be of good moral character and to be medically fitted to undergo the course of studies incident to a University career. The subjects for examination are those for an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge, and the scholarship is awarded to the competitor who stands highest amongst those who the examiners report would in their judgment have been eligible at their College for an open scholarship. — The scholarship is awarded each year and is tenable at any University or College in the United Kingdom, or at any Agricultural or Technical College in Europe, the United States of America, or Canada, that may be approved by the Governor-in-Council. The existing regulations relating to the British Guiana Scholarship were made by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 14th July, 1908.

The Mitchell Scholarship.—Walter Mitchell died in 1862 and by his will directed that fifteen years after his death his residuary estate was to be placed at the disposal of the Legislature “in order to form a fund, church, college or other charitable institution in the colony, similar to the de Saffon establishment, though not with the same exclusion, but under similar rules.” In 1895 the Court of Policy resolved that two scholarships of the value of \$72 a year, each tenable for four years at any schools approved of by the Governor-in-Council, should be awarded each year, one for boys and one for girls, on the result of the Cambridge Local Preliminary Examination. Competitors must be natives of the colony or born of parents domiciled therein or who have died therein, and must be under 14 years of age. The scholarships are awarded to the boy and girl who are placed first among the boy and girl candidates respectively, provided that the University Pass Certificate is obtained in each case. If no girl attain to the qualifying standard then, two scholarships may be awarded to the first two boys who have so qualified, or *vice versa*. The scholarship cannot be held concurrently with a Primary School scholarship.

The accumulated funds, which amount to £4,932 17s. 7d., are invested in Government securities.

The Percival Exhibition.—A scholarship founded by 'Old Boys' of Queen's College to perpetuate the memory of Exley Percival, a former Principal. Value £8 for one year; open to boys attending Queen's College; is awarded each year to the boy who obtains highest marks in the Junior Cambridge Local Examination.

Primary Scholarships.—In 1895 the Combined Court voted \$1,000, to be continued annually, for six scholarships of the value of \$30 a year each and free tuition at any High School approved by the Governor-in-Council, to be awarded annually by competitive examination to boys and girls not above the age of 12 attending the Government-aided and private schools. The scholarships are tenable for four years but may be extended to six years to any exhibitioner who, before completing his or her 16th year, passes with first-class honours the Junior Cambridge Local Examination.

Three of the scholarships are awarded to boys, and two to girls. Competitors for these must have attended a primary school for not less than two years preceding the month of the examination. The remaining scholarship is reserved to a boy or girl from any private school other than a school at which a scholarship is tenable, or to a scholar privately educated.

The subjects of examination are the three R's, English Grammar, English, Essay, outlines of the Geography of the British Empire, Nature-teaching, and such other subjects as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time direct, and not less than 60 per cent. of the full marks must be obtained. The existing regulations relating to Primary School Scholarships and Prizes for Girls were made by the Governor and Court of Polciy on 31st July, 1906.

Prizes for Girls.—A prize of the value of \$5 is awarded to any girl who being under 16 years of age passes the Junior Cambridge Examination. A prize of \$10 is awarded to every girl under 18 years of age who passes the Senior Cambridge Examination. A prize of \$50 is awarded to every girl of the abovementioned ages who obtains first-class honours at either of the above examinations.

THE DE SAFFON TRUST.

Pierre Louis de Saffon, a native of France, a Land Surveyor by profession and owner of Plantations Le Repentir, Le Misère and La Penitence, died in Demerara in 1784,





MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

Photo by J. Williams.

leaving a considerable sum of money and property for the education and maintenance of "ten infant orphans or half orphans without distinction of sex, but born in lawful marriage, to be replaced by others on death or attainment of the age of 16 years respectively, and to be entitled to certain allowances out of the estate on coming of age." The testator further enjoined that "preference be given always to the most poor and indigent and those born of white parents."

Applicants must be natives of the county of Demerara. The selection of applicants is made by the Governor-in-Council, under Ordinance 5 of 1904, which provides for the administration of the Estate and the carrying into effect of the Will.

GEORGETOWN.

(By *Luke M. Hill, M. Inst. C.E.*)

Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, the seat of Government and the chief port of entry for the colony, is situated at the mouth of the Demerara river on its right bank : its position being 69°49'24" N. latitude and 58°11'30" W. longitude, giving a difference of 3h.52m.46s. behind Greenwich time.

The capital of the colony was first established by the Dutch on the Second Island, some miles up the Demerara River, whence it was transferred to Stabroek in 1782. Stabroek was a Government reservation lying between Plantations Vlissingen and Werk-en-Rust, allotted for Government offices and residences for the chief officials and leading colonists ; and now forms a central ward of the City of Georgetown, which gradually spread itself right and left along the river façades of the adjoining plantations of Vlissingen, La Bourgade and Eve Leary to the north, and Werk-en-Rust and Le Repentir to the south, extending nearly two miles along the river front by a depth of about one mile, the town being symmetrically laid out in wide streets forming rectangular blocks of building lots.

Georgetown was so named in the year 1812, under the Regency ; and some 25 years later, with the creation of a Bishopric of Guiana and of the Cathedral of St. George's, it was constituted a city, the city corporation of Mayor and Town Council being established by Ordinance in 1837 under the

Governorship of His Excellency Sir James Carmichael Smyth.

No census has been taken since 1891 when the population was returned at 53,176 ; but the present population of the city and environs is estimated to be over 60,000.

The population may be described as a very mixed one, composed of Europeans and various nationalities mostly British and Portuguese—black and coloured people of all shades, native born or from one or other of the West Indian Islands, East Indians, Chinese and aboriginal Indians from the interior : all live together in comparative harmony and content, forming on the whole a quiet and law-abiding body of citizens.

The entrance to the Port of Georgetown is commanded by the guns of Fort William Frederick. This Fort mounts 21 muzzle loaders, now used for saluting purposes, but also has a few modern quick-firing guns, capable of more effective work.

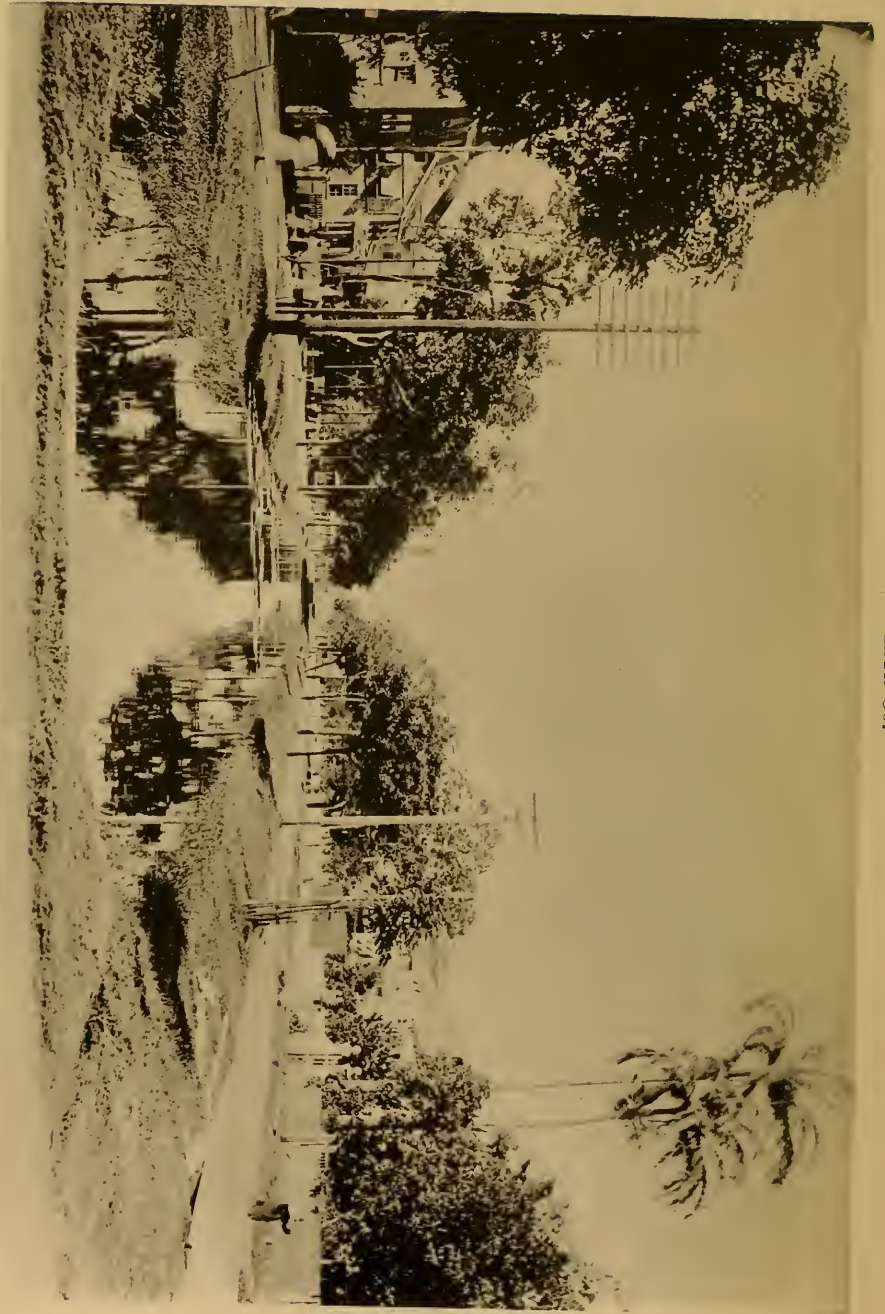
The Demerara Lightship (which also forms a pilot station) is anchored some ten miles beyond the Fort in five fathoms of water, from which the fairway shallows to 19 feet on the bar at high water of spring tides, the only available channel for large vessels being marked by buoys. A short distance inside the Fort is the Lighthouse, a brick building painted red and white in vertical stripes, 103 feet high, exhibiting a strong revolving white light, flashing once every minute, and said to be visible on a clear night for a distance of over 20 miles.

Inside the river there is ample anchorage with a depth of water of 30 feet at spring tides : the extreme rise and fall being 10 feet.

The principal wharves, supported on greenheart piles, extend out beyond the edge of low water mark, where the water deepens rapidly, and steamers and other large vessels can safely moor alongside.

In the stream the river current runs at a speed of three to four knots per hour.

A stranger's first impression of Georgetown as he enters the Port with its fast-running mud-laden current, is not a favourable one ; all he sees is an unattractive row of galvanized iron roofs, covering store-buildings projecting out over the mud-flat forming the river foreshore, with wharves or wooden stellings, alongside of which steamers, ships and lighters discharge their cargoes ; and it is not until he lands in Water street,



CAMP STREET, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by J. Williams.

the leading business thoroughfare, that he realizes that he is in a real live city, provided with all modern conveniences, attractive shops and business places. The tropical beauty of Georgetown is revealed as he crosses east into High, Main and other streets of private residences with their glowing wealth of colour and luxuriant growth of vegetation in the surrounding gardens of the detached residences: many of the principal streets have large canals or water reservoirs running down the centre, covered with luxuriant *Victoria Regia* and Lotus lilies, and flowering trees of several varieties line the sides of the roadways.

The site of the city of Georgetown in common with all the coast-lands of the colony, is an alluvial flat, the mean level of the surface being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet under the high water of spring tides, the sea being kept out by a massive sea-wall, forming a breezy esplanade on the sea front, and by river and wharf walls along the river bank.

The average annual rainfall is 100 inches, as much as 6 inches sometimes falling in as many hours, for which provision is made by collecting the surface drainage in open canals and trenches, which discharge inter-tidally through large outlet sluices into the Demerara river. Crossing these canals and trenches are numerous bridges and culverts, over 300 in number, forming street connections; and in this respect Georgetown reminds one of the cities of Holland, possessing similar systems of drainage canals.

There are nearly fifty miles of streets, all practically dead level, the greater part being formed of ordinary macadam, the stone for which is obtained from granite quarries on the Essequibo and Demerara rivers, about 80 miles from the coast-line, from which it is transported in sailing craft and lighters to Georgetown where it is broken into road metal. A few streets reserved for light traffic are made up with burnt clay and shells, which together form a beautifully smooth surface for driving and cycling.

The administration of the city is intelligently controlled on modern up-to-date lines by a Municipal Corporation consisting of a Mayor and Town Council of fourteen members, elected by, and from amongst, the general body of ratepayers of the fourteen electoral wards into which the city is divided.

Any pipe system of water-conveyed sewerage being difficult to arrange under the peculiar conditions of inter-tidal drainage discharge, the conservancy service is carried out partly on the pail system worked at night time, but more generally by underground hose-extractor apparatus, the excretal matter being conveyed in air-tight vans and discharged direct into the tideway at the mouth of the river.

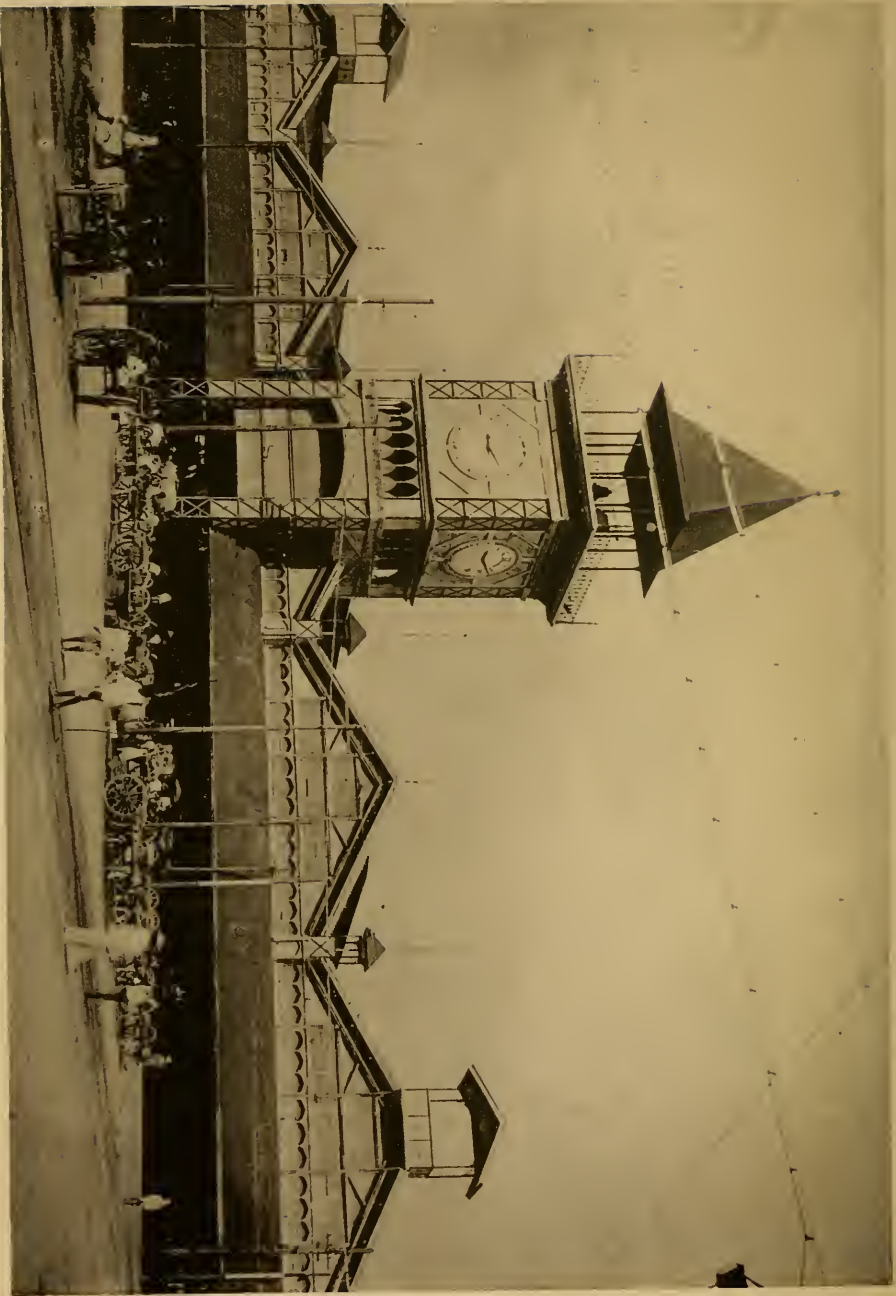
This service is directly under control by the sanitary staff of the corporation, as is also an ordinary street and house-yard scavenging system, with a refuse destructor in which most of the city refuse, market garbage, condemned foodstuffs and carcasses of domestic animals, feather stock, etc., found about the streets and trenches, are destroyed by fire.

There being practically no underground sources of water supply, the risk of contamination from the cesspit system is reduced to a minimum, especially in view of the stiff clay soil forming an impervious substratum.

The general water supply of the city is brought in an open canal from an enclosed savannah lake some 20 miles distant, and pumped into the street mains by three triple-expansion high-duty Worthington engines, the daily deliveries from the Water Works for all purposes being between three and four million gallons. This water, however, being of a peaty character, its use is generally confined to manufactories, street watering, fire extinguishing and rough domestic purposes, the drinking water being supplied by the storage of rainwater in large tanks and vats which are compulsorily provided on all private premises and regulated by law. In addition to these the municipality has public storage tanks of a capacity of one million gallons, from which rain water is sold by tickets at a cheap rate.

The general pipe service supply, known as Lamaha water, although peaty in colour, is soft and fairly potable, and is capable of being de-coloured and purified by filtration through polarite, or by chemical treatment with alumino-ferric cake and lime.

An electric lighting and power service with ten miles of efficiently conducted electric street tramway, are provided by a private joint-stock company, the Demerara Electric Company, but subject to control by the Government and the corporation. A gas supply formerly existed but has been entirely shut down



GEORGETOWN MARKET.

Photo by J. Williams.

since the advent of the electric light, the Gas company retiring from business in 1900.

A central municipal market—an iron and glass structure with an imposing clock tower, known as Stabroek market—covers an area of 80,000 square feet, with a river frontage of 300 feet, provided with wharves and landing stages for the accommodation of coasting craft and *bateaux* bringing supplies to the market from the farming districts up the several rivers, creeks and canals, as well as from outside the colony from Barbados and elsewhere.

There are in addition two smaller branch markets in the outlying districts of the city; and a public abattoir under the control of a municipal veterinary surgeon as inspector of live stock and dead meat, and also of the general milk supply. All meat sold in the city has to be slaughtered at this public abattoir.

A large public cemetery, covering 135 acres, and divided into denominational blocks, is maintained by the Corporation on the outskirts of the city; and the establishment of a crematorium in the near future is engaging the attention of the Mayor and Town Council.

The general health of Georgetown may be considered fairly satisfactory for a tropical city, especially in view of the peculiar drainage conditions already described, but unfortunately an excessive infantile mortality and the spread of tuberculosis, chiefly amongst the native races, tend to keep up a death-rate of about 35 per thousand.

Due in a great measure to improved sanitary conditions, there has been no serious epidemic for many years, and the normal general health of the city may be considered good.

In order to meet the requirements of modern preventive tropical medicine, screening regulations and other precautions for the destruction of mosquitos, are being enforced by the sanitary authorities.

The buildings of Georgetown with but few exceptions are substantially framed in the celebrated hardwoods of the colony such as greenheart, wallaba, mora, crabwood, bullet-tree, etc., : many are handsome structures and not without some architectural pretensions,

As is fitting in a wooden built city, special precautions have to be taken in order to prevent the spread of fire, and therefore spaces are generally allowed between buildings, so

that continuous rows of houses are rarely seen on the streets ; and almost all private residences stand isolated in their own compounds or gardens.

A very efficient Fire Brigade, worked in conjunction with the Police Force and well provided with land and floating steam fire engines, is maintained at the joint expense of the Government and the Corporation, and an ample supply of water at a good working pressure is always maintained from the Water Works.

The chief public buildings and places of interest about Georgetown are as follows :—

Public Buildings : a substantial composite brick, iron and stucco structure, exhibiting a good example of the Tuscan Order of classical architecture, and containing the Legislative hall of the Court of Policy, etc, the Government Secretariat and other principal administrative offices.

The Victoria Law Courts : a modern building of Dutch timbered design, containing three separate courts, chambers for the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown, and offices connected with the administration of justice, also the offices of the Department of Lands and Mines, the Surgeon General, the Local Government Board and the Harbour Master. A fine memorial statue in marble of the late Queen Victoria stands inside the enclosure in front of the Law Courts.

The Town Hall and Municipal offices : a handsome building of modernized Gothic design, with Central Fire Engine Depôt in the adjoining grounds.

The Police Magistrates' Court House : built of brick and concrete.

The Central Police Station, the Alms House and the Orphan Asylum.

Government House and grounds : the residence of His Excellency the Governor, in Carmichael and Main streets.

The General Post Office : a building yet to be erected, commensurate with the requirements of the city and colony. In the meantime buildings inconveniently placed in two different parts of the city inadequately serve the purpose ; but the erection of a new building, for which designs have long been prepared, is contemplated.

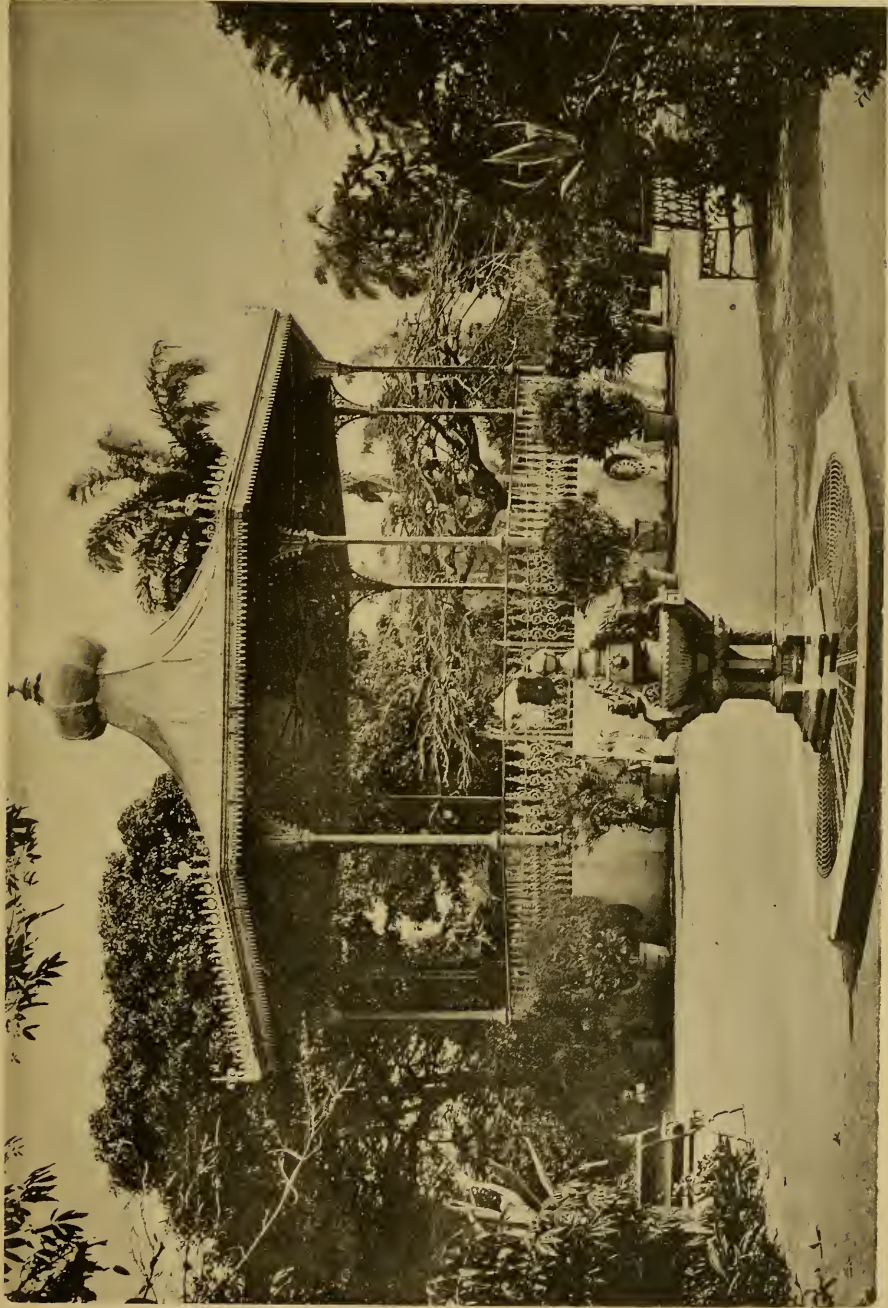
A Telephone Exchange with 450 subscribers, is maintained in connection with the Post Office Department.





SEA WALL PROMENADE.

Photo by J. Williams.



BAND STAND, PROMENADE GARDENS.

The Assembly Rooms : accommodating the Georgetown Club on the ground floor ; and on the upper floor an excellent and commodious convertible theatre and ball-room.

The British Guiana and Colonial Banks.

The Hand-in-Hand and British Guiana Mutual Fire Insurance Companies' Offices : all substantial business-like buildings.

The Museum and Reading Rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, containing an excellent natural history and economic collection (open free) with a large library and convenient Reading Room attached.

The Public Hospital : a large and excellently conducted Government Institution, covering $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and containing between 500 and 600 beds, as well as an out-patient section. Attached to the hospital is a Bacteriological Laboratory and Roentgen Ray apparatus.

A free Public Library is now in course of erection : the building being provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the books and maintenance charges by the Government and Municipality jointly.

The Promenade Gardens, having an area of about 8 acres, are in centre of the city. Many interesting flowers and plants will be found in these Gardens, which, together with the Company Path Gardens, opposite the Assembly Rooms, are maintained by the Municipality : a visit will well repay the time and trouble expended : tram-cars stop at the gates.

The Botanic Gardens, on the outskirts of the city easily reached by tram-car, cover about 150 acres of land, effectively laid out in lakes, walks and drives, and are well stocked with ornamental and economic plants : a visit to the Nurseries attached will be of interest to any person seeking information on the flora of the colony. These Gardens are in charge of the Government Department of Science and Agriculture.

The Sea-Wall Esplanade extends for a mile and a half along the ocean frontage. It is a massive and substantial structure of granite, the construction of which was begun in 1852 and completed some 30 years later.

An excellent and well trained Military Band, attached to the British Guiana Militia, performs between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at these three last places in the order named.

The principal churches in Georgetown are :—

Anglican—St. George's Cathedral, Christ Church, St. Philip's, St. Barnabas', St. Sidwell's, St. Ambrose, St. Leonard's and St. Saviour's, the last named being a Chinese Church.

Presbyterian—St. Andrew's, St. Thomas', St. Stephen's, St. Ninian's.

Roman Catholic—Brick Dam Cathedral, Church of the Sacred Heart, Ursuline Convent and Convent of Mercy.

Wesleyan—Trinity, Kingston, and Bedford.

Congregational—Providence, Smith Church, Clarkson Chapel.

Places of worship are also provided by the Moravians, African Methodist Episcopalians, Baptists, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventists, etc.

The educational requirements of the city are filled by Government-aided primary schools in connection with all the churches and chapels of the various denominations, whilst secondary and higher education is provided by Queen's College, a Government Institution, St. Stanislaus Grammar School, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the Middle School, St. Joseph's Intermediate School—all for boys : and for girls are maintained high class schools by Mrs. Vyfhuis, Woodside, the Ursuline Convent, Convent of Mercy, Miss Hampden King and other ladies.

The principal clubs are :—The Georgetown Club, Limited, the New Club, British Guiana Volunteers Club, and British Guiana Chess Club.

Recreative—The D'Urban Race Club, with Race Course and Grand Stand at the east end of Stabroek, Georgetown Cricket Club, British Guiana Cricket Club, British Guiana Churchmen's Union Cricket Club, West End Cricket Club, Georgetown Football Club, the Artillery Sports Club, all with grounds of their own and playing weekly matches every Saturday.

The Demerara Rowing Club, with boat-house on the Demerara River at La Penitence. British Guiana Volunteers Rifle Club, a later development of the old Demerara Rifle Association, with shooting ranges close to town.

Tennis and Croquet are also played by several of the Cricket Clubs.



TOWER HOTEL, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by J. Williams.

The chief Hotels and Boarding-Houses are the following:—

Tower Hotel, North Street ; Victoria Hotel, High Street ; Demerara Ice House, Stabroek ; Empire Hotel, Regent Street ; Grand Central Hotel, Water Street ; The City Hotel, Holmes Street ; St. Huberts, Main Street ; Mrs. Cottam, Main Street ; Miss Van Sertima, Main Street ; Miss Coombs, Main Street ; Mrs. July, Murray Street ; Mrs. Collier, Hope Street ; Mrs. Simpson, Camp Street.

Rates for permanent boarders range from one dollar to two dollars per day.

SHOPPING.—Visitors to the colony will find excellent and attractive shops in Water, High and Camp Streets for the purchase of clothes, groceries, medicines, furniture, jewellery, books and stationery, picture post cards, curiosities and souvenirs of the colony, whilst photographic galleries abound everywhere.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.—A ferry steamer plies hourly across the Demerara River to the village and railway station of Vreed-en-Hoop on the opposite bank, the starting point of the West Coast Railway running to Greenwich Park, a distance of 18 miles : four trains either way daily.

From Georgetown steamers ply daily to and from Wismar on the upper Demerara River, with railway connection across to Rockstone on the upper Essequibo River, where a weekend may be pleasantly spent at the comfortable hotel provided there on the road to the Gold Fields of the Potaro and Conawaruk, the Kaieteur Falls, Roraima, etc. Trips to these more distant scenes can be arranged through Messrs. Sproston, Limited, steamer and railway proprietors.

Coastal steamers run every week-day to Suddie, passing around and amongst the large and picturesque islands at the mouth of the Essequibo River, returning the same day. This contributes a pleasant single day's excursion, with all necessary refreshments and comforts provided on board.

There is a bi-weekly steamer service to Bartica and His Majesty's Penal Settlement, situated at the junction of the Cuyuni, Massaruni and Essequibo Rivers, constituting the *entrepôt* to the gold and diamond fields on these rivers.

A weekly steam service is also maintained to and from Morawhanna and the North West District of the colony, bordering on Venezuela, and giving entrance to the gold and

rubber districts of the Barima, Arakaka, Barama and Waini rivers, all in British territory.

A bi-weekly steamer connection is made to New Amsterdam, Berbice, with a fortnightly extension to Paramaribo, the capital of the neighbouring Dutch colony of Surinam.

Railway communication between Georgetown and the East Coast of Demerara and the ancient Colony of Berbice, now forming one of the counties of the United Colony of British Guiana, is maintained daily—a journey of over 60 miles, passing several villages *en route*, and crossing the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary Creeks, and ending in a two miles steam ferry across the Berbice River to the town of New Amsterdam.

There is a capital cab service in Georgetown; and drives and excursions can easily be arranged from the several livery stables up the coasts and banks, visiting canefields, sugar factories, rice fields, villages, etc.

A Motor Service Coy. is about to establish lines of motor-bus communication between the city and outlying districts.

Visitors who cannot afford the necessary time for such excursions can obtain a good general bird's-eye view of the city and suburbs from the top of the Lighthouse, or from the towers of the Stabroek market, Town Hall and Water Works, for which permission can readily be obtained on application to the persons in charge.

Viewed from these heights Georgetown presents at all times a wonderfully green and wooded appearance: the principal buildings showing everywhere through a luxuriant growth of tropical vegetation of gorgeous colouring that cannot fail to impress the visitor to this, the garden city of the West Indies.

BERBICE.

The county of Berbice embraces an area of about 17,900 square miles. It comprises that portion of the colony lying between the Abary creek on the west which divides it from the county of Demerara and the Corentyne river on the east which forms the boundary between the colony and Surinam. The length of the seaboard included between these limits is about 57 miles.

As in the case of the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, the county takes its name from the river which flows through its territory.



A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NEW AMSTERDAM, BERBICE.

Photo by E. R. Anson.

Berbice first received its constitution in 1732, some years before either Demerara or Essequibo was granted one, and it continued to possess a separate government of its own after its capture by the British in 1803, up to 1831, when it was united with the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo to form one colony under the name of British Guiana.

The resident population numbered in 1891—51,176.

No census has been taken since 1891, but the estimated population in 1901 was returned at 53,217.

NEW AMSTERDAM.

At the mouth of the Berbice river on its right bank stands the town of New Amsterdam, the capital of the county of Berbice, in latitude $6^{\circ} 17' 00''$ North, and longitude $57^{\circ} 33' 02''$ West. It covers an area of 400 acres and has a population estimated on 31st December, 1907, at 9,114 persons. A bird's eye view of the town shows it to be, like Georgetown, embowered in foliage. The town is well laid out and drained, and possesses an electric light installation, an excellent water supply, and an efficient Fire Brigade, all controlled by a Town Council by whom the affairs of the town have been managed since 1868. There are well laid out Botanical Gardens, an Esplanade, a Recreation Ground on which cricket and football are played, a Club and Reading Room, a Library; and a bi-weekly newspaper. Hotel accommodation can also be obtained. The town is in communication with other parts of the colony by telegraph, and there is also a telephone service which connects the town with Georgetown.

A passenger and freight steamer runs between Georgetown and New Amsterdam twice a week; there is also a daily communication (Sundays excepted) with Georgetown by train to and from Rosignol, which is $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles by rail from Georgetown and is situate on the left bank of the Berbice river opposite to New Amsterdam, with which place it is connected by a steamer ferry which runs hourly.

An excellent motor-bus service is run daily, a distance of 47 miles to and from Skeldon on the extreme eastern boundary of the colony, passing through many populous villages and a few sugar estates.

The Public Lunatic Asylum for the whole colony, which accommodates over 700 patients, is situated just outside of the town.

THE VILLAGES.

The colony's rural population is found in villages scattered along the coast-lands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here the emancipated negro slaves settled after the emancipation. Forming themselves into companies they bought with their savings—accumulated during the apprenticeship period,—the estates of those of their former masters who, ruined by the termination of the slave system, were anxious to quit the colony, or purchased the front lands of estates, the proprietors of which were eager to establish a resident population.

According to an economic census taken during the year 1902 there were 214 rural communities—villages and hamlets—ranging in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the fair-sized village with 5,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—96 in Berbice, 66 in Demerara and 52 in Essequibo, with a total estimated population of 87,000. The area of the land owned by the villagers was returned at 77,000 acres and the value of the house property thereon was set down at £272,291.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly, of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs, and, later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization.

Numerous legislative acts all aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

Under the existing law,—the Local Government Ordinance, 1907, which consolidated and amended the laws relating to the villages,—the affairs of the villages, *i.e.*, villages declared to be such under the Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of elected local Councils styled Authorities, subject to a Board—first created in 1878 and called the Central Board of Health but now styled the Local Government Board, at whose head is the principal medical officer of the colony.

These Councils have powers of voting funds and taxes, of appointing village officers, constructing village works, etc.

The execution of such works as drainage, embankments, etc., is supervised by local Authorities, on many of which there is at least one public officer who forms the medium of communication between the Board in Georgetown and the local Committee. Attached to the Board is a paid Secretary through whom the results of all the more important village works are kept under observation.

Towards the carrying out of works of the nature of drainage and sea defence, assistance is granted by the Government on the recommendation of the Board, in the shape of loans and grants from funds specially provided annually for the purpose by the Combined Court. The authorities are empowered in addition to levying a money rate to require the inhabitants each to contribute his portion to communal administration in the form of labour.

A large measure of self-government was accorded to the villages in 1892 which has been gradually extended with satisfactory results. Increased interest has been shown by the inhabitants in the working of the Councils, and the larger villages after having been for years a source of expense to the Government, now pay their way. During the year 1908-09, 97·6 % of the rates estimated to be received by the Incorporated Villages was collected as compared with 75 per cent. in 1900. There remains, however, a number of less populous and poorer communities the condition of which is still unsatisfactory. These are too scattered and their interests are too distinct to allow of their combining and working under a common centre, and being unable to maintain a supervisory staff they are still virtually without any system of organization.

At the close of the year ending 31st March, 1909, there were 89 Village and Country Districts under the control of the Board. The revenue collected by them for the year was £11,223 as against an expenditure of some £12,849. The indebtedness to the Government on 31st March, 1909, for loans was £4,704. Provision for the repayment of these loans with interest is annually made.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.

GEORGETOWN.

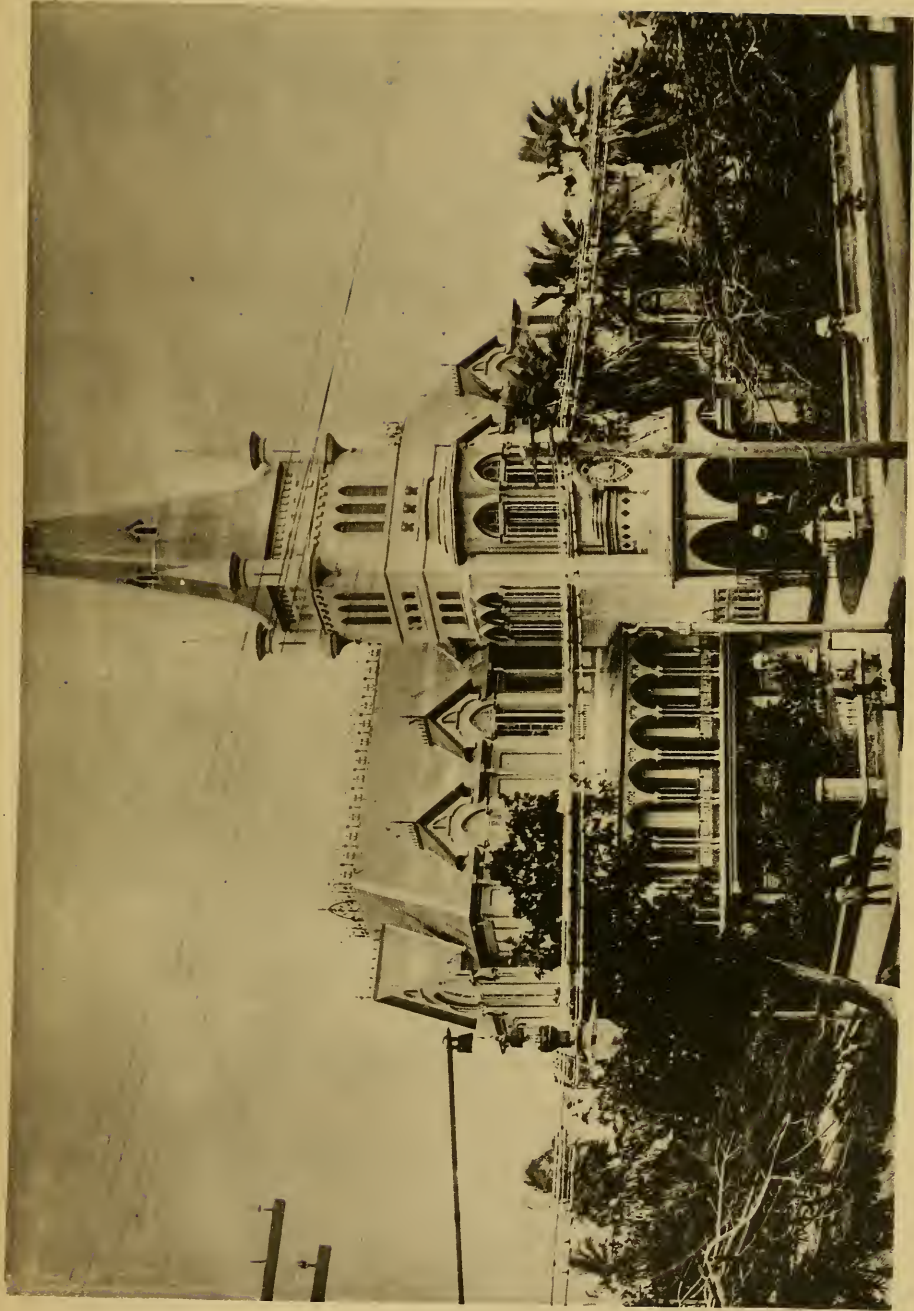
The first Town Council for Georgetown was constituted in 1837, in which year Georgetown was incorporated and placed under the government of a Mayor and Town Council who were constituted a Mayor's Court for the trial of petty offences. Prior to that time the functions of a Municipality had been carried out, partly by the Government, and partly by a Board styled the Board of Police. The powers of the Council were considerably extended by Ordinance No. 1 of 1860 which, with amendments, continued in force until repealed by the existent law, Ordinance No. 25 of 1898, which consolidated and amended the laws relating to the Mayor and Town Council.

For administration purposes the city is divided into the following 14 separate wards, for each of which a Councillor is elected :—

Ward No. 1, Kingston Ward ; No. 2, North Cumingsburg, West Ward ; No. 3, North Cumingsburg, East Ward ; No. 4, South Cumingsburg, West Ward ; No. 5, South Cumingsburg, East Ward ; No. 6, Robb's Town Ward ; No. 7, Lacy Town Ward ; No. 8, New Town Ward ; No. 9, Stabroek Ward ; No. 10, Werk-en-Rust Ward ; No. 11, Charlestown Ward ; No. 12, Bourda Ward ; No. 13, Albert Town Ward ; No. 14, Queenstown Ward.

To be eligible for election as a member of the Council a candidate must possess, either in his own name or that of his wife, premises within the city of the appraised value of \$1,500 or upwards. No person is eligible for election who is not himself entitled to vote for the election of a member ; or, who is a minister of religion ; or, who holds any place of profit in the gift of the Council ; or is directly or indirectly interested in any employment with the Council, or any contract with the Council under which the sum payable or receivable exceeds \$500 for twelve consecutive months.

Every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter who—has attained the age of 21 years ; is under no legal incapacity ; is a British subject by birth or naturalization,



TOWN HALL, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by J. Williams.

or, being any other person, has actually resided in the colony for a period or periods of in all not less than three years, and who possesses within the Ward some one of the following property qualifications :—

- (a) owns premises within the city of the appraised value of \$250 and upwards held individually or as father or natural guardian of his children, or by his wife ;
- (b) is the occupier of premises of the rental value of \$15 and upwards for 6 months immediately preceding registration as a voter.

The number of registered voters is about 320.

Meetings of the Council are held on the second and fourth Mondays in each month and also at such other times as the Mayor may appoint.

The powers of the Council briefly, stated are :—

To assess, levy and raise Town taxes, and to superintend and direct the collecting of the same and the appropriation thereof. To direct and enforce the cleanliness, good order and repair of the public streets, roads, thoroughfares, dams, trenches, drains, ways, places, sluices, kokers, stellings, bridges and canals of the city ; to exercise sanitary supervision over the said city ; to regulate and control the Water Works and Fire Brigade ; to superintend and regulate the Public Tanks, Markets, Pound, Burial Ground, Slaughter House, Public Gardens, Recreation Grounds, etc., within the city, and to frame and enforce regulations or by-laws for the good government thereof respectively.

For carrying out such improvements within the city as in the opinion of the Council cannot conveniently be defrayed out of the rates and taxes levied in any one year, the Council is empowered, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to raise on loan from time to time by issue of bonds a sum not exceeding \$50,000 in any one year, or \$500,000 in the whole.

The Council is also vested with power to acquire and hold lands and other property movable and immovable for the uses and purposes of the Corporation.

The revenue of the Council is derived mainly from a tax of two per cent. on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the Municipal boundaries, Market fees, Water rates, etc.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

1904	...	Revenue	...	£ 53,081	Expenditure	...	£ 49,116
1905	...	„	...	53,057	„	...	52,339
1906	...	„	...	54,596	„	...	51,159
1907	...	„	...	55,421	„	...	52,026
1908	...	„	...	55,296	„	...	54,457

On the 31st December, 1908, the Funded debt of the City of Georgetown was £61,414. Provision is made regularly each year for redemption of the proportion due, and for payment of interest. The sum so provided for the year 1908 was £5,313.

NEW AMSTERDAM.

New Amsterdam boasts of a municipality since 1868. The existing Council which superseded the old Board of Superintendence which had up to that time administered the affairs of the Town, was constituted by Ordinance 8 of 1891, and consists of seven members.

To be eligible for election as a member of the Council a candidate must be of full age ; must be subject to no legal disability ; and must own household property in the Town to the value of \$1,000 or more.

To qualify as a voter a person must be of full age, must not be subject to any legal disability and must own a house or tenement in the Town to the value of \$400 or more.

The number of registered voters on 31st December, 1908, was 321.

The functions and powers of the Council are, briefly,—

- (a) to raise taxes for the purposes of the corporation and to superintend the collection and appropriation of the same ;
- (b) to direct and enforce the cleanliness, good order and repair of the Public Streets, Roads, thoroughfares, dams, trenches, drains, ways, places, sluices, kokers, stellings, bridges and canals of the Town ;
- (c) to exercise sanitary superintendence over the Town ;
- (d) to superintend the Market, Slaughter House, Public Tanks, Pounds and Burial ground, and to cause regulations for the good government thereof to be enforced ; and
- (e) to control and direct the Fire Brigade and Water Works.

The principal source of revenue is the tax (generally 2% on the appraised value of lands and houses within the municipal area, market fees, and water rates.

For carrying out such improvements within the Town as in the opinion of the Council cannot conveniently be defrayed out of the rates and taxes levied in any one year, the corporation is empowered from time to time, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to raise on loan by the issue of bonds, a sum not exceeding \$30,000 in any one year or \$80,000 in the whole.

The Council is also vested with power to acquire, purchase and hold lands and other property movable and immovable for the purposes of the corporation.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the past 5 years were :—

1904	...Revenue	...	£	12,240	Expenditure	...	£	12,115
1905	... "	...		9,821	..	...		10,023
1906	... "	...		10,160	..	...		9,795
1907	... "	...		10,369	..	...		9,920
1908	... "	...		10,778	..	...		9,848

The Funded debt of New Amsterdam at the end of the year 1908 was £15,477. Provision is made each year for the redemption of the proportion due and for payment of interest. The amount so provided during 1908 was £1,549.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Ordinance No. 13 of 1907. Previous to that the functions of the Board were performed by the Central Board of Health, acting under the Public Health Ordinance No. 3 of 1878 and the Village Ordinance No. 6 of 1892. The functions of the Board are, broadly, the looking after the public health of the colony and the control of the administration of the different Local Authorities.

For the purposes of the Ordinance the colony is divided into districts called respectively :—

(a) Urban Sanitary (Georgetown and New Amsterdam) ;
(b) Village ; (c) Country ; and (d) Rural Sanitary.

These districts are subject to the jurisdiction of Local Authorities called respectively :—

(a) Urban Authorities ; (b) Village Councils ; (c) Country Authorities ; (d) Rural Sanitary Authority.

The City of Georgetown and the Town of New Amsterdam are the only Urban Sanitary Districts and the Mayor and Town Council of each are the Urban Authority. These are created by the Ordinance and the Board has no power of creating new ones ; this can only be done by special enactment of the Legislature. The Board, can with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, by a notice in the "Official Gazette" declare any portion of the colony not comprised within the limits of the City of Georgetown and the Town of New Amsterdam, to be a Village or a Country District. The notice shall set forth the boundaries of each district. The Board may also, at any time, by a like notice, and with the like approval, declare that any Village or Country District shall cease to be a district, and may alter the boundaries of any such district. Each Fiscal District established under the Commissaries Ordinance of 1873, exclusive of such portions as from Urban Sanitary Village or Country Districts and Plantations are by the Ordinance created Rural Sanitary Districts and the Board is the Rural Authority.

The Local Government Board, called the "Board", consists of not less than eight members appointed by the Governor, and each member holds office during the Governor's pleasure. The Governor also appoints one of the members to be Chairman and another as Deputy Chairman. At all meetings of the Board four members form a quorum, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman has a casting vote. The chief executive officer is the Secretary and Inspector of Districts ; he is provided with an office and clerks paid out of funds voted by the Combined Court. The Board may appoint one or more Committees of its own body for the transaction of business. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are *ex officio* members of all Committees. At present there are two Committees called the Village Districts Committee and the Country Districts Committee which deal respectively with questions referring to Villages and Country Districts. These Committees meet once a fortnight and report their proceedings to the usual meeting of the Board.

The Board, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and of the by-Laws, has the superintendence of all Village and Country Districts, and the powers of supervision, inspection and control over all the Local Authorities. In the exercise of

such general powers the Board may in respect of village and Country District—

- (1.) Review and declare invalid the order or decision of the Council or Authority or a Committee thereof or of any such Chairman and substitute any order or decision they may deem proper.
- (2.) For good cause remove from office any Chairman of such Council or Authority or any member of a Country Authority or any Overseer* or other officer of such Council or Authority and in his room appoint a Chairman, member, overseer or other officer.
- (3.) Make By-Laws with respect to the definition and regulation of rights and liabilities of parties interested in Company canals or dams between Villages and Country Districts or between such districts and any adjoining plantation or land.
- (4.) Make By-Laws with respect to the definition and regulation of powers and duties of such Councils and Authorities and of the officers thereof, and with respect to the management and administration of such districts and to the quorum, proceedings and place of meeting of Committees of such Local Authorities, and for any purpose for which a Local Authority is authorized to make By-Laws to have effect in such Districts.
- (5.) Exercise in any Village or Country District any or all of the powers of a Local Authority whenever it appears expedient to do so.
- (6.) Subject to sections 34 and 35 of the Ordinance which deal with the Constitution of Village Councils and Country Authorities, order that any vacancy in any Village Council or Country Authority shall not be filled up.
- (7.) Make free grants of money to Villages and Country Districts under certain conditions.
- (8.) Declare works of special magnitude as "Special Works" to be carried out under the procedure pres-

* An Overseer or Officer so removed is not entitled to any compensation or payment of salary or other emolument in lieu of termination of his engagement.

cribed in section 312 of the Ordinance to be followed preparatory to the execution of special works.

- (9.) Make By-Laws with respect to the sanitary care of the ports of the colony, of all seamen and other persons belonging to any vessel therein or in any of the rivers or creeks of the colony or in the territorial waters thereof.
- (10.) Borrow money for execution of any of the purposes of the Ordinance and mortgage any rate for the payment thereof.
- (11.) Purchase at execution sale any property sold for non-payment of any rate or tax.
- (12.) Cause to be made such inquiries as are directed by Ordinance or such as they may see fit in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place or any matters for which their consent, sanction or approval is required by the Ordinance.

The officer appointed to make such inquiries has similar powers to those which Magistrates have in relation to witnesses and their examination, etc.

- (13.) Have power to regulate land laid out for building purposes.
- (14.) Enforce the obligations of a Local Authority who have made default in providing their district with sufficient main drains, or in the maintenance of existing main drains, or in providing their district with a supply of water in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply or who have made default in enforcing any of the provisions of the Ordinance.

In addition to these powers the Board, with respect to each Rural Sanitary District,—

(a.) Possess the powers conferred on a Local Authority of any village or Country District including the power to levy a rate and to enforce payment thereof; but the Board exercising the powers of such Authority, shall not be bound to perform any act, required by the Ordinance to be performed by such Authority, which it appears inexpedient to them to perform.

(b.) Have and may exercise in any village or Country District any or all of the powers of a Local Authority whenever it appears to the Board expedient to do so, and may

exercise any or all of such powers in any district, whether there is or is not a Local Authority of such District.

With respect to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, the Board have the powers of supervision, inspection and control over the work done or to be done and acts performed or about to be performed by the respective Town Councils in matters affecting the general sanitation of the towns, and in certain matters of local administration.

With regard to the other districts it will be seen that the Board have very extensive powers and in fact directly superintend all of their works.

Village Districts are administered by Village Councils. These consist of such number, not less than four, as the Board may from time to time determine. The Councillors may all be elected by the voters or all appointed by the Board, or some be elected and others appointed as the Board may decide. The general rule is that the Councils consist of both elected and appointed Councillors.

Country Districts are administered by Country Authorities which consist of not less than three members, all of whom are appointed by the Board. The Board may add to or diminish the number of the members. The Board appoint the Chairman of all Village Councils and Country Authorities.

The Local Government Ordinance deals with the general sanitary provisions for the colony under the following heads:—

Drainage.	Nuisances.
Water Supply.	Offensive trades.
Water Closets.	Unsound meat.
Scavenging and Cleansing.	Infectious and Epidemic diseases.
Common Lodging Houses.	Hospitals.
Mortuaries and Burial of the Dead.	

The members of the Local Government Board are—

The Honourable Dr. Godfrey, Surgeon General,
Chairman.

Frank Fowler, Esquire, Commissioner of Lands and
Mines, Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable the Colonial Civil Engineer.

The Honourable George Garnett.

The Inspector General of Police.

The Director of Science and Agriculture.

The Mayor of Georgetown.

The Reverend F. C. Glasgow.

S. A. H. Culpeper, Esquire.

Dr. W. deW. Wishart, Health Officer for Georgetown.

The Honourable W. J. Robson, Auditor General.

The members of the Village Districts Committee are—

The Honourable Dr. Godfrey, Surgeon General, Chairman.

F. Fowler, Esquire, Commissioner, Lands and Mines,
Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable George Garnett.

The Honourable the Colonial Civil Engineer.

The Director of Science and Agriculture.

The members of the Country Districts Committee are—

The Honourable Dr. Godfrey, Surgeon General, Chairman.

Frank Fowler, Esquire, Commissioner, Lands and Mines,
Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable George Garnett.

The Honourable the Colonial Civil Engineer.

The Reverend F. C. Glasgow.

FLORA.

(By J. F. Waby, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.)

Visitors to the colony must of necessity land at Georgetown and are at once struck with its tropical appearance, for everywhere palms are the main feature with a thick dark line of vegetation below. Those who come *via* the West Indian Islands are acquainted already with a mountainous type of scenery but are not prepared for a land so flat as Demerara, for there is no rising ground for many miles inland.

The palms first seen are Coconut, *Cocos nucifera*, and the Cabbage, *Oreodoxa oleracea*, easily distinguished from each other by their decidedly different habit.

The vegetation below these is principally of Courida, *Avicennia nitida*; White Mangrove, *Laguncularia racemosa*, Black Mangrove, *Rhizophora Mangle*, Bindooree, *Drepanocarpus lunulatus*, all growing in the lowlying land which at high tide is covered by the sea. Just above high tide is the Seaside-grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, the Mahoe, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, and the Nimble-bush, *Bontia daphnoides*.



VICTORIA REGIA, THE ORONOQUE AVENUE, BOTANIC GARDENS.

Photo by J. Williams.

At first sight Georgetown gives the impression of a beautiful flora rich in flower and foliage, stateliness of form in palms, and trees, but it is for the most part imported, most parts of the tropical and sub-tropical world being represented, there being little indigenous beyond a few trees and climbers; temperate plants are there as annuals or a few window plants. Roses are there flowering more or less all the year round but their life is comparatively short.

Rodway's "Flora" states "The great characteristics of the vegetation of Guiana are altitude and size. The trees tall, the leaves broad, and the flowers immense." This is typical of the far away forests and reaches which visitors rarely see and naturally they take away the impressions immediately under their view. Very few indeed get to see the "illimitable forests, the magic natural garden, or the open savannahs and mountains regions," which can only be seen by much trouble, hard work and often privation.

It is well known that few of the pretty indigenous plants will thrive in Georgetown so near the sea and they cause a deal of disappointment in refusing to become established in uncongenial surroundings.

The largest trees in Georgetown are, the Silk-Cotton, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, the Sand-Box, *Hura crepitans*, the Hog Plum, *Spondias lutea*, and the Long John, *Triplaris surinamensis*, all found scattered throughout the colony. Large trees of Mahogany, *Swietenia Mahogani* are rare; the largest is at the residence of the Bishop of Guiana.

The Saman, Guango or Rain Tree, *Pithecolobium Saman*, and the Oronoque, Cock-Tree or Sand Koker, *Erythrina glauca*, both from Venezuela, are of frequent occurrence.

The Wild Pine, *Bromelia spicata*, and the Bird-Vine, *Loranthus*, of various species are common on the larger trees.

An occasional Royal Palm, *Oreodoxa regia*, is to be seen, distinguished from the "Cabbage" by its more erect habit.

Main Street has its avenue of Samans, Carmichael Street one of Braziletos, *Peltophorium ferrugineum*, of Australia.

Waterloo Street an avenue of the Roble of Trinidad, *Platymiscium polystachium*.

Camp Street an avenue of Angelin or Bat-seed tree, *Andira inermis* of the West Indies.

Thomas Street is planted with the Savonette or Bitch-

wood, *Lonchocarpus latifolius* of South America, and East Street with *Pithecolobium filicifolium* or Naked Indian of Jamaica.

These streets all run south to north.

In the canals of these various streets are to be seen the Egyptian Lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*; the Water Lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes*; and the Giant Water Lily, *Victoria regia*.

In Government House Gardens, west side, conspicuous are two Bamboos, *Bambusa Brandisii*, and *Dreodrocalamus membranaceus*, both of Burma. Also the Religious Fig or Peepul, *Ficus religiosa*; the Cuban Cedar, *Cedrela odorata*; the Crabwood or Crab-nut tree, *Carapa guianensis*; and two palms, the Barbadian Fan-palm, *Thrinax barbadense*, and the Sugar-cane Palm, *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*. On the east side are the Braziletto, *Cesalpinia paucijuga*; *Gustavia augusta*, *Khleinhovia hospita*, and the Pimpler Palm, *Bactris major*.

Taking now the streets running west to east, Church and North streets are divided by the Lamaha Canal, on either side of which is a row of palms of three species of *Euterpe*, *E. Jenmaniv*, *E. penricosa*, and a species from Florida; at the east end is a row of common bamboo, *Bambusa vulgaris*.

Regent Street runs direct from the base of the town to the Botanic Gardens; the western half is planted with Mahogany, and the eastern half with three species of Albizzia, *A. Lebbek* of India, known in Barbados as "Woman's tongue"; *A. procera* of tropical Asia and Australia, and *A. speciosa* of Australia.

Half way up is the Bourda Cemetery where are some *Eucalyptus alba*.

South Street has but a few ordinary trees.

Near the Law Courts is a short row of *Felicium decipiens* of India, and some Trinidad cokerite palms, *Maximilliana Caribæa*.

At the Town Hall are good specimens of the Weeping Palm of South California, *Washingtonia fillifera*, and some Poui or Hakea trees, *Tecoma spectabilis*. Some Fiddle-wood trees, *Citharexylon cinereum* of tropical America occur in Commerce Street opposite.

Along High Street are trees of Flamboyant, *Poinciana regia* of Madagascar—fairly common all through the town,—Long John; the Cannon-Ball tree, *Couroupita guianensis*; *Cassia Siamea* of Siam, and *Lonchocarpus violaceus* of the West



APPROACH TO BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT STREET.

Indies. At the Assembly Rooms is a Phuleara, *Erythrina indica* of Tropical Asia, and a Looking-glass tree, *Heritiera littoralis*, from the Moluccas. A very tall *Araucaria Cookii* of New Caledonia is at the Mason's Lodge in Church Street.

At the Public Buildings we find *Pterospermum acerifolium* and *P. lanceifolium*, both from India; *Lonchocarpus sericeus* of tropical America; the Wakenaam Lilac, *Jacaranda ovalifolia* of South America; the White-wood of the West, *Tecoma pentaphylla*; *Thespesia populnea* of Asia and Africa, one of the Mahoe; *Dillenia indica*, the Chalta of the Coolies; *Cassia Fistula*, the Bois Casse; *Caesalpinia paucijuga*, the Braziletto of the West Indies; *Pachira aquatica*, the Cannaheri or Bastard Cacao; *Bactris major*, the pimpler palm, indigenous; *Latania Loddigesii*, the white palm of the Mauritius; and *Caryota urens*, the Wine or Fish-tail palm of India.

At the Russell Memorial west of the Public Buildings, is *Bactris flavispina*, another indigenous pimpler palm.

The Brickdam has a mixed avenue, with several kinds of trees not yet met with: *Bischoffia javanica* of Java; *Parkia biglandulosa* of Malaya; *Hippomane Mancinella* the Manchioneal of the West Indies; *Terminalia Catappa*, the Seaside Almond; *Adenanthera pavonina*, the Circassian-bead tree of India; *Sterculia alata*, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, and *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, all from India; *Erythrina umbrosa*, the Madre del Cacao of South America; *Ficus leucosticta* and *Cedrela sp*, both indigenous. *Spathodea campanulata* occurs at the Alms House.

At the east end is a fine avenue of the Cabbage Palm. A similar avenue is seen at Houston on the East Bank, Demerara River; this is however mixed with the Royal Palms and the Euterpe from Florida.

A few Awarra palms, *Astrocaryum tucumoides*, are to be seen at various places, but there is only one Acquero palm, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, in town, that in Russell Street.

In various places are seen, *Capparis jamaicensis*, the White Willow of the West Indies; *Moringa pterygosperma*, the Horse-raddish tree of India; *Parkinsonia aculeata* of tropical America, the Jerusalem Thorn; and *Pithecolobium unguis-cati*, one of the Bread-and-Cheese trees.

Climbing plants are not numerous but most are strong growing and cover large spaces. The most conspicuous is

Bougainvillea Sanderiana of a striking purple colour, seen now in almost every street. A second species, *B. lateritea*, terra-cotta coloured, is in fair evidence also, whilst a third, *B. glabra*, though much older, has become rare: this has pink bracts.

Securidacca volubilis, indigenous, is not common in town, but is rife in the country the only plant in town is in Camp Street.

Thunbergia grandiflora of Burmah, mauve coloured, and the white form *Th. grand. alba* are very conspicuous.

Antigonon leptopus and *A. guatimalense*, both of South America, the red and pink coralita, are fairly common. *Porana volubilis* of Malaya, known as white coralita, is very unlike these, bearing a mass of tiny white flowers in long wreaths.

Bignonia magnifica of New Grenada is a rampant creeper bearing a profusion of purple flowers. *B. unguis-cati*, the cat's-claw vine of the West Indies. *B. alliacea*, the garlic-vine. *Ipomaea Learii*, the Morning Glory, flowers deep blue; *I. Bona-Nox*, nocturnal, flowers white; *I. superba* of Mexico, flowers pink; *I. sinuata* of North America, the Noyeau-Vine, and *I. quamoclit*, the Sweet William or Cypress Vine, are all fairly common.

Allamanda Schottii of Brazil, the largest of Allamandas is rather rare.

Jacquemontia cærulea and *J. violacea* with dark and light blue convolvulus-like flowers are fairly common, the light blue, introduced by the writer from Barbados.

Stephanotis floribunda of Madagascar is a great favourite.

Lonicera caprifolium, the Honeysuckle, gives us a breath of Europe.

Combretum Aubletii, indigenous, flowers of flat bottle-brush form, crimson and yellow.

Gloriosa superba of India, a scandent herbaceous lily with peculiar corkscrew-like flowers.

Clerodendron Thompsonii of tropical Africa, the Bleeding Heart vine.

Allamanda cathartica, indigenous.

In the Promenade Gardens are all the plants cultivated in the town generally as well as many not common. Some we have seen already and will therefore be passed over here.

Trees:—The Cannon Ball tree, *Couroupita guianensis*, indigenous, deciduous, one of the most remarkable of plants;

it loses its foliage three to four times a year in a few days and becomes re-clothed in as short a time; the flowers are handsome, peculiar, and powerfully sweet-scented, borne on long naked branches on the stem of the tree. The fruit is like a Cannon-Ball which when mature emits a horrible stench.

Kickxia africana, a supposed African Rubber.

Leptospermum pubescens, from Australia, a bottle-brush flower with fragrant perfume.

Grevillea robusta, the Australian Silk-Oak,

Myristica moschata, the Nutmeg of the Moluccas.

Plumieria alba, the Frangipani of the West Indies.

Diospyros discolor, the Mabola of India, known here as a Peach.

Clusia insignis, an indigenous Balsam Fig.

Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginae, the Queen of Flowers of India.

Melicococca bijuga, the Cheneps or Honey-Berry of tropical America.

Brownea Rosa, the Rosa del Monte of Venezuela.

Mammea americana, the Mammee tree of South America, dioecious, both sexes present.

Cinnamomum Cassia, the Cassia-bark tree of China.

Gynocardia ordorata, the Caulmoogra of India, the oil from which is a specific for leprosy.

Sterculia foetida, of the tropics generally; its flowers emit a vile odour.

Bauhinia variegata, of Burmah and China, the Chapeau Napoleon, leaves double, flowers beautifully variegated.

Eucalyptus alba, from the Islands of Timor, a distinct white-stemmed, white-leaved tree.

Casuarina equisetifolia, the She Oak or Beefwood of the Pacific.

Ficus elastica, the Assam Rubber.

Brexia madagascariensis, one of the few trees with green flowers.

Carapa guianensis, which supplies crab-nut oil and the crab-wood timber.

Cordia Sebestena, the Sebesten of the West Indies.

Barringtonia racemosa, of the Moluccas, flowers nocturnal, fruits large and square.

Tecoma pentaphylla, seen at the Public Buildings.

Copaifera Gorskiana, the Inhambe Balsam of tropical Asia.

Cæsalpinia coriaria, the Divi-divi of South America, the curious pods of which are used for tanning purposes.

Ficus nitida of Java, the Evergreen of Barbados, and *F. indica* of India, both Banyan Figs, their character plainly showing in the huge root-props.

Cassia Calliantha, indigenous, produces masses of bright yellow flowers.

Bombax pentaphylla, an indigenous silk-cotton tree.

Castilloa elastica, the Central American Rubber.

Engenia acris, the Barbadian bay tree. *E. officinalis*, the Allspice tree of commerce.

Cupressus Goveniana, a conifer, probably the only plant of its kind in the colony.

Salix Humboldtiana, the erect willow of South America,

S. babylonica, the weeping willow.

Eucalyptus tereticornis, the Flooded Gum of Australia.

Blighia sapida, the Akee of West Africa, the fruit of which provides a delicious esculent.

Sapium sebiferum, the Wax tree of the Tropics.

Cratæva gynandra, the Garlic Pear, indigenous.

Pachira insignis, the Cannaheriballi, indigenous; on which is growing a strong indigenous climber, *Calychlamys riparia*, producing a grand mass of large yellow flowers.

Gustavia speciosa, indigenous, large white flowers.

Pithecolobium dulce, of tropical America, one of the Bread-and-Cheese trees.

Vatairea guianensis, the Ourisoura, indigenous, with large panicles of deep purple flowers.

Eperua Jenmani, one of the Wallaba trees with beautiful purple flowers.

Lagerstræmia indica, the Crêpe flower of India.

PALMS.

Euterpe edulis, the Manicole, indigenous.

Corypha umbraculifera, the Talipot of India.

Martinezia corallina, a Gri-Gri palm of Barbados.

Phœnix canariensis, the Canary Date.

Livistona chinensis, the common Fan Palm of China;

L. Hoogendorpii and *L. rotundifolia*, both of Java.

Cocos amara, the Roseau palmiste of the West Indian Islands.

PLATE 40.



TALLIPOT PALM, PROMENADE GARDENS.

Takes about 23 years to fruit, and then dies.

Photo by J. Williams.

Pinanga Kuhlii, of Malaya.

Pritchardia pacifica and *P. Thurstonei*, of the Pacific.

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, the sugar-cane palm of Madagascar.

Latania Loddigesii, the grey palm of Mauritius.

Thrinax Parviflora, of Jamaica and San Domingo.

Sabal mauritiiformis, of the West Indies.

Bactris minor, the Paripee, or Peach Palm of New Grenada.

Verschaffeltia splendida, of the Seychelles.

Dictyospermum rubrum, *D. album*, and *D. aureum*, of Mauritius.

Copernicea cerifera, the Carnauba Wax of tropical America.

Licuala grandis, of New Britain, and *L. elegans* of Sumatra.

Calypstrogyne Swartzii, the Long-Thatch of Jamaica.

Ptycosperma Macarthurii, of tropical Australia.

Archontophoenix Cunninghamii, of Australia.

Hyophorbe amaricaulis, of Mauritius.

Hyophorbe Verschaffeltii, from the Mascarene Islands.

Elaeis guineensis, the Abais, or African oil palm.

Euterpe stenophylla, the Rayhoo, indigenous.

Phoenix rupicola, from the Sikkim Himalayas.

SHRUBS AND OTHERS.

Ravenala madagascariensis, the Traveller's tree of Madagascar, and *R. guianensis*, an indigenous species.

Heliconia Bihai, the Balisier or flowering plantain of South America; *H. pendula* with pendant flowers, and *H. erecta* with upright flowers, both indigenous.

Ixora, of about a dozen species.

Hibiscus, many kinds, double and single.

Duranta, three kinds.

Bauhinia, several kinds.

Datura, several kinds.

Tecoma capensis and *T. Stans*.

Tabernaemontana or Cape Jasmines, three kinds.

True Jasmines, *Jasminum*, five kinds.

Brunfelsia americana, known as Jasmine, of tropical America.

Caesalpinia pulcherrima, and *C. Gillesii*, both West Indian, known as Dr. Doodle or Flower Fence.

Crossandra undulaefolia, of India.

Eranthemum, three species with variegated foliage and four floriferous.

Flemingia strobilifera, of India with Hop-like inflorescence.

Gardenia radicans, of China.

Holmskioldea sanguinea, the Chinese Parasol flower of India.

Lawsonia alba, and *L. coccinea*, the Henna or Mignonette shrub of Arabia.

Thunbergia erecta, and its variety *alba*, of tropical Africa.

Murraya exotica, the Limonia of tropical Australia.

Nerium Oleander, the oleander of Europe with pink and white flowers.

Punica granatum nanum, a dwarf form of the Pomme-granate.

Quassia amara, both red and yellow forms, the quassia-wood shrub.

Rondeletia speciosa, of Mexico.

Spiraea cantonensis, of China.

Thevetia nereifolia, the Goodluck of the West Indies.

Tinnaea aethiopica, the tree Violet of tropical Africa.

Galphimia glauca, of Mexico.

Tithonia tagetiflora, of Mexico, a bushy Sunflower-like plant.

Acalypha hispida, the Chenille plant, with many long crimson inflorescences.

Uroskinnera spectabilis, of Guatemala.

Petrea alba, and *P. volubilis*, white and purple wreath flowers.

Ruellia coromandelina, scandent, flowers sulphur-coloured or white.

Begonia nitida, and *B. suaveolens*, flowers pink.

Crotalaria juncea, the Sunn Hemp of tropical Asia, flowers bright yellow.

Cuphea micropetala, the Cigar Flower of Mexico.

Evolvulus alsinoides, of tropical America.

Muehlenbeckia platyclados, of the Solomon Isles, with curious flat stems and many joints.

Impatiens Sultani, the Zanzibar Balsam.

Pentas carnea, of tropical Africa.

Rivinia humilis, of tropical America, the Cat's Blood.

Russellia juncea and *R. verticillata*, both Mexican,

Salvia splendens, of Brazil.



LOTUS LILIES, BOTANIC GARDENS.

Photo by J. Williams.

GINGER-ROOTS AND BULBOUS PLANTS.

Hedychium coronarium, the Ginger Lily of India.

Canna of many forms.

Crinum, several kinds, ground lilies.

Hymenocallis, flowers with webbed crowns.

Eucharis grandiflora, the Eucharis Lily from New Grenada.

Hippeastrum equestre, the Scarlet Lily of Mexico and Guiana.

Polianthes tuberosa, the Tuberose.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGED PLANTS.

Codiaeum, of many varieties, the so-called Crotons of many and various colours.

Acalypha, several kinds of various colours.

Graptophyllum, several kinds, croton-like.

Sanchezia nobilis, of Ecuador, foliage yellow striped.

Panax, several kinds, with fern-like foliage, known as Angelica.

Aralia, several handsome kinds.

Phyllanthus nivosus, the Snow bush, white tipped; *P. atropurpureus*, almost black; *P. roseo-pictus* with rosy variegation.

Coleus, of many beautiful forms.

ANNUALS.

These are Cosmea, Dahlia, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Globe—Amaranth, Marigold, Nicotiana, Phlox, Sunflower, Zinnia and Torenia.

Roadside plants are scarce in Georgetown. *Ruellia tuberosa*, the Minnie-root; *Asclepias curassavica*, the Bastard Ipecacuanha; *Clerodendron fragrans*, and *C. Siphonanthus*; and *Wedelia carnosa* are occasionally seen where the parapets are not kept very closely weeded.

The old Military Burial ground at Eve Leary is planted up with various kinds of *Eucalyptus* and *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, the White Tree of Australia.

The Botanic Gardens are not included in these notes, as the flora there is extensive and requires a separate handbook.

THE FRUITS GROWING IN THE COLONY.

The Mango, *Mangifera indica*, is ubiquitous, i.e., common kinds. Good named grafted kinds are being largely distributed,

The Star-Apple, *Chrysophyllum Caimito* of tropical America, a fairly large graceful tree with fruits apple-like, purple and green.

The Star Plum, *Chrysophyllum monopyrenium*, fruit like a small plum.

The Guava, *Psidium Guajava*, common all through the West Indies and tropical America, of many varieties, mostly yellow, varying in size of fruit. *P. pyriformis*, fruit solid, pear-shaped. *P. Cattleianum* of Brazil, the Strawberry Guava ; *P. cerasoides*, also of Brazil, the Cherry Guava.

The Sapodilla, *Achras Sapota* of South America, a dense headed tree with brown sweet fruit, of two distinct forms, egg-shaped and round.

The Governor Plum or Sidium Cherry, *Flacourtia Ramontchii* of Madagascar ; a small tree, dioceous, fruit a round plum.

The Carambola, *Averrhoa Carambola*, of India and China ; fruit 5 angled, yellow, sub-acid.

The Bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of India and China ; fruit like a tiny cucumber, very acid.

The Akee, *Blighia sapida*, of the Pacific, fruit like a red egg, a delicious esculent.

The Loquat or Japanese quince, *Eriobotrya japonica*, of Japan and China ; fruit a small yellow plum.

The Malacca Apple or French Cashew, *Eugenia malaccensis* of tropical Asia ; fruit, a crimson pear.

The Plum-Rose, *Eugenia vulgaris*, the Rose-Apple, *E. jambos*, both of Tropical Asia ; and *E. aquea* of Burmah ; fruit similar, but yellow, red and white respectively.

The Java Plum, *Eugenia jambolana* of tropical Asia ; and the Jambon, *E. paniculata* of Bourbon ; fruit dark purple, small, astringent.

The Surinam Cherry, *Eugenia Michellii* of tropical America ; fruit, a channelled cherry.

The Mammee Apple, *Mammea americana* ; fruit, a large brown ball, makes good preserve.

The Cheneps or Honey-Berry, *Melicocca bijuga*, of tropical America, dioceous, fruit, small green plums.

The Barbados Cherry, *Malpighia glabra*, of the West Indies, the common hedge plant of this colony, fruit a cherry.

The Nutmeg, *Myristica moschata* of the Moluccas, fruit, egg-shaped, yields the nutmeg of commerce.

The Balata, *Mimusops globosa*, the indigenous Balata-gum-tree ; fruit, a small drupe.

The Avocado Pear, *Persea gratissima* of tropical America ; several varieties of round, pear-shaped, green and purple fruits, a delicious esculent eaten uncooked.

The Pomegranate, *Punica granatum* of southern Europe and Mauritius ; fruit, a crimson apple-like berry.

The Cashew, *Anacardium occidentale*, of the West Indies ; fruit succulent, astringent, with kidney-shaped seed at the end

The Hoobadie or Wild Cashew, *Anacardium rhinocarpum*, indigenous.

The Tamarind, *Tamarindus indicus*, of India and Arabia, fruit used as a conserve.

The Seaside Grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies ; fruit grape-like, fairly sweet.

The Seaside Almond, *Terminalia Catappa*, common to both East and West Indies ; a thick flattish drupe.

The Soursop, *Anona muricata* ; the Sugar Apple or Sweet-sop ; *A. squamosa* ; the Custard Apple, *A. reticulata*, all West Indian, and all with a creamy sweet pulp.

The Pine Apple, *Ananassa sativa*, well-known and cultivated in all the tropics.

The Papaw, *Carica papaya*, of Brazil, dioecious, fruit globose or oblong, firm and sweet of a peculiar flavour.

The Sweet Orange, *Citrus aurantium*.

The Tangierine Orange, *C. aur. var. nobilis*.

The Seville Orange, *C. vulgaris*.

The Citron, *C. medica*.

The Lemon, *C. medica. var. Limonum*.

The Lime, *C. med. var. limetta*.

The Shaddock, *C. decumana*.

The Grape or Forbidden Fruit, *C. paradisiaca*. None of these Citrus are grown in sufficient quantity to supply the ordinary want, though the cultivation is being largely extended.

The Banana, *Musa sapientum*, in several kinds.

The Granadilla, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, of tropical America, fruit large, green, succulent.

The Simitoo, *P. laurifolia* ; and the Bell-apple or Water Lemon, *P. maliformis*, both indigenous ; fruit, egg-shaped, channelled, and roundish respectively.

The Water Melon, *Cucumis Citrullus*, and the Musk Melon *C. Melo*, both eastern, largely cultivated.

The Sorrel or Rozelle, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, of India of red and whitish forms ; fruit used for jam and making the Sorrel drink.

The Bread Fruit, *Artocarpus incisa*, and the Bread Nut, *A. incisa* var. *nucifera*, both from the Pacific, much alike in general appearance. Fruit large, globose ; the first smooth, solid, without seeds ; the latter rough containing a large quantity of seeds.

The Jack-Fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolius*, of the East Indies, fruit of a similar consistence to the Bread-Nut, but considerably larger, quite rough, also containing many seeds which are used boiled or roasted.

The Lakoocha, *Artocarpus Lakoocha* of India ; fruit, the size of a closed fist, knobby, of a pleasant sub-acid flavour. This is the only one of the four used as a sweet fruit.

The Barbados Gooseberry, *Pereskia aculeata* ; fruit, a yellow berry, covered with leafy bracts ; in taste like a sharp gooseberry.

VEGETABLES.

The Plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*, of India ; fruit in "hands," large, finger-shaped, three-cornered.

The Cassava, *Manihot utilissima*, of Brazil, roots tuberous ; of sweet and bitter forms, the first used as vegetable and the latter for starch, farine and tapioca.

The Sweet Potato, *Ipomœa batatas*, originally from the East Indies, of several varieties, roots tuberous.

The Yam, *Dioscorea sativa*, of India, of many forms known under various names ; roots tuberous, some very large, others small ; the Buck yam is a favourite, roots small, of white and purple forms.

The Tannia or Taro, *Colocasia macrorhiza*, of tropical Asia. A large form grown in Jamaica is known as Coccoes ; foliage sagittate, tubers oblong.

The Edda or Eddoe, *Colocasia esculenta*, foliage peltate, tubers round.

The Water Calalu, *Colocasia antiquorum*, foliage sagittate, no edible tubers, the young leaves are used.

The Hog Tannia, *Colocasia indica*, a large thick-stemmed tannia, gives a coarse food.

Indian Kail, *Colocasia nymphaeifolia*, of which the leaves are used, a delicate vegetable.

Green Calalu, *Amaranthus caudatus*, a good spinach.

Spanish Calalu, *Basella rubra*, with succulent, elliptical, foliage, also a good spinach.

The Giant Cockscomb, *Celosia cristata major*, an excellent spinach.

The Bonavist, *Dolichos Lablab*, in several varieties of white and purple flowers, both flat and round-beans.

The Black-Eye Pea, *Dolichos sphaerosperma*, much used by the poorer classes.

The Increase Pea, similar without the black eye.

The Yard-Long Pea, *Dolichos sesquipedale*, a very useful vegetable.

The Pigeon Pea, *Cajanus indicus*, a shrub, bearing flat, slightly constricted pods.

The Lima Bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, a delicious vegetable.

The Goa Bean, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, a late introduction, flowers like the Sweet Pea : fruit, a large bean, square, winged, as delicate as French beans.

The French or Kidney Bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, a well-known vegetable but not largely cultivated.

The Tomato or Love-Apple, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, extensively cultivated.

The Egg Plant or Boulanger, *Solanum Melongena* of several forms, also extensively cultivated.

The Ochro or Gombo, *Hibiscus esculentus*, fruit, corrugated finger-shaped, a mucilaginous esculent grown everywhere.

The Squash, *Lagunaria vulgaris*, both long and round forms ; and the Pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo* of several kinds, both very much utilized.

The Loofah or Nunewah, *Luffa aegyptiaca*, a cucumber-like smooth fruit ; and the Ginghee, *L. acutangula*, fruit similar but ridged ; the first rather bitter, the latter a delicate vegetable.

The Cho-Cho or Chrystophine, *Sechium edule*, very scarce, a delicious marrow. To obtain plants for cultivation it is necessary to plant the whole fruit as there is but one seed which germinates in the fruit at the apex.

The Eschallot or Shallot, *Allium aescalonicum*, extensively cultivated and used as seasoning.

Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Lettuce, Onion and Radish are

luxuries cultivated only in private gardens and seen occasionally in the market.

FIBRE-YIELDING PLANTS.

Agave americana, the American Aloe, or century plant ; inflorescence 20 to 25 feet high, leaves large and broad.

Agave mexicana, very similar, leaves narrower.

Agave lurida, leaves glaucous, inflorescence 20 feet.

Agave Morisii, leaves thick, broad and curved, inflorescence 12 to 15 feet.

Agave rigida var. *sisalana*, the Sisal Hemp, leaves long, narrow, glaucescent, inflorescence 20 to 25 feet.

Furcraea gigantea, the Langue de Boeuf, leaves long and large, inflorescence 30 to 35 feet.

Furcraea cubense, leaves long and large with large hooked spines, inflorescence 20 to 25 feet.

Furcraea cubense variegata, a variegated form, otherwise similar.

Bromelia Pinguin, the Pinguin or Wild Pine Apple. Pine Apple-like with very long leaves and sharp hooked spines ; inflorescence a short central mass.

Bromelia karatas, the Crowa, or Silk Grass, with few or no spines, otherwise similar to the Pinguin.

Sansevieria guineensis, the Guinea Flax ; leaves erect, narrow, green and white blotched. Inflorescence a short spike 2 to 3 feet.

Boehmeria nivea and *B. utilissima*, the Rhea, Ramie, or China Grass ; herbaceous, perennial.

Yucca aloifolia, the Spanish Needle, foliage narrow, rigid ; inflorescence a tall panicle of white flowers.

Musa textilis, the Manilla Hemp, Banana-like with rather narrow foliage.

Urena lobata and *U. sinuata*, roadside shrubs, known as Pitwa.

Hibiscus tiliaceus and *H. elatus*, the Mahoe of the Tropics generally ; *H. tricuspis* and *Thespesia populnea* of tropical Asia and Africa ; also *Cordia Myxa*, the Weeping Clammy Cherry of India ; all yield excellent bast useful as tying material for gardening purposes. *Mauritia flexuosa*, the Ita or Aeta palm, indigenous, provides a fibrous twine called Tibisiri.

ORCHIDS.

A large number of these is found in the colony, most of

which are only interesting botanically, most are epiphytal, some terrestrial, in sandy or peaty soil. The most desirable are:—*Cattleya violacea* (*superba*); *C. Laurenciana* and *C. labiata* var. *Oncidium Lauceanum*, *O. luridum*, *O. altissimum* and *O. iridifolium*. *Brassia Laurenciana*, *B. guttata* and *B. maculata*. *Stanhopea grandiflora* and *S. eburnea*. *Gongora maculata* and *G. atropurpurea*. *Coryanthes macrantha*, *C. speciosa* and *C. maculata*. *Catasetum tridentatum*, *C. saccatum*, *C. longifolium* and *C. trifidum*. *Epidendrum ciliare*, *E. fragrans*, *E. variegatum*, *E. nocturnum* and *E. Schomburgkii*. *Scuticaria Steelii*. *Brassavola cucullata*, *B. nodosa* and *B. angustata*. *Paphinia cristata*. *Schomburgkia marginata* and *S. crispa*. *Batemannia Colleyi*, *Bifrenaria aurantiaca* and *B. longicornis*. *Ornithidium album*. *Rodriguesia secunda*. *Burlingtonia candida* and *B. venusta*. *Ionopsis utricularioides* and *I. teres*. *Peristeria cerina* and *P. pendula*. *Vanilla planifolia* and *V. palmarum*. *Cynoches Loddigesii*. *C. chlorochilon* and *C. purpurea*. *Cyrtopodium Andersonii*, terrestrial. *Cyrtopera Woodfordii*, terrestrial. *Bletia florida*, terrestrial. *Sobralia liliastrum*, and *S. sessilis*, terrestrial. *Habenaria*, terrestrial. *Cleistes rosea*. *C. surinamensis*, *C. lutea*, and *C. parviflora*, terrestrial. *Spiranthes*, terrestrial.

THE EAST COAST.

The East Coast from Georgetown to Berbice gives some wild vegetation. Courida, White Mangrove, Oronoque, Hog-plum and a few Samans are the principal trees for a considerable distance. At Enmore, the Bindooree comes in; here also to the south is an avenue of Oleander, *Nerium Oleander* of southern Europe and Asia, and some Date Palms, *Phoenix dactylifera*, to the north, these planted. Soon begin the Wild Gooseberry, *Phyllanthus antillanus*; the Clammy Cherry, *Cordia Collacocca*: three low climbers, *Echites biflora*; *Sarcostemma clausum*; the Bitter Tally, *Mikania amara*; and a strong climber *Entada polystachya*; all of which continue right through the journey. Common shrubs are:—*Cassia alata*, the Carrioncrow bush; *Cassia occidentalis*, Wild Senna or Stinking Weed; *Cordia Aubletii*, the Black Sage.

The swamp plants are:—*Typha domingensis*, the Bull-rush; *Cyperus articulatus*, the Bizzy-bizzy; *Caladium arborescens*, the Mucca-Mucca; *Dieffenbachia Sequine*, the Dumb Cane; *Acrostichum aureum*, the Swamp Fern; *Heliconia psittacorum*, *Canna glauca* and *Jussiaea suffruticosa*.

The actual aquatics are:—*Nymphæa asynpla*, *Hydrocleis Commersonii*, *Eichornea cærulea* and *E. azurea*. Floating are:—*Pistia Stratiotes*, the Water Lettuce; *Salvinia auriculata*, and *Azola carolinensis*. Beneath the surface, with beautiful lace-work foliage, the flowers only above, are:—*Utricularia oligosperma*, *Mayaca fluviatilis*, and *Cabomba aquatica*. *Neptunea oleracea* covers the surface from the sides of the trenches.

Planted about the small houses en route are:—*Bontia daphnoides*, the Nimble-bush; *Parkinsonia aculeata*, the Jerusalem Thorn; *Pandanus Veitchii*, a variegated Screw-pine; and the Vetivert, or Khus-Khus Grass, *Anatherum muricatum*.

At Mahaica we meet *Anona palustris*, the Monkey apple; *Acacia Farnesiana*, the Opopanax; and *Randia Mussaenda*, the Bird-chit; and little further on *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, the Logwood in extensive clumps; the Gooseberry also abundant.

From Mahaicony to the Berbice river are trees of Silk Cotton, Garlic Pear, Hog-plum, Bird-lime, Calabash, Guava, Clammy Cherry, Courida, Lead Tree, *Acena glauca*; the Long John, the Whykee, *Inga ingoides*; the Trumpet Tree or Bois Cannon, *Cecropia peltata*; the Pimpler Palm in great masses, and the common Bamboo, *Bambusa vulgaris*. The roadside bushes previously noted continue, besides which, there are now:—The common Sage, *Lantana camara*; the Belly-ache bush, *Jatropha gossypifolia*; two Pitwa, *Urena lobata* and *Malachra capitata*; the Horse-eye Bean or Cowitch, *Mucuna urens*, climbs everywhere, and a little *Mormodica* clings in the low bushes. *Arundo occidentalis* occupies large stretches, and *A. saccharoides* a few patches. *Thalia geniculata* is here in the trenches.

At Fort Wellington and onwards we come across the Cokerite Palm, *Maximilliana regia*; a few Soap-berry, *Sapindus saponaria*; Buck Vomit, *Guarea trichillioides*, and Mahoe, *Hibiscus elatus*. The Necklace-pod Bean, *Mullera moniliformis* begins here mixed with Bindooree in low wet ground, and the Croc-Chien Palm, *Desmoncus major*, appears, with *Cissus trifoliatus* and *Clitorea Ternatea*. Mango trees and Cabbage Palms are here in quantity.

The river Berbice is lined on the west side with Black mangrove, *Rhizophora Mangle*.

THE TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The general vegetation is similar to that of Georgetown, but much less in quantity and less cared for. Sand-box trees, Cabbage Palms and Flamboyant are conspicuous. Samans on the Esplanade. In a few gardens are fruit trees and ornamental plants. On a palm stem a handsome Aroide, *Pothos aurea* of the Solomon Islands, is conspicuous, also *Piper Betel*, the Betle Pepper or Pan, of the East Indies on others. The Public Gardens contain a large collection of plants, duplicates from Georgetown. *Xylopia jamai censis* a Spice Tree, and *Inga heterophylla* are here. Birdvine, of several species of *Loranthus*, is rampant. Roadside plant:—*Clerodendron Siphonanthus*; *Indigofera anil* the West Indigo; *Crotalaria incana*; *Asclepias curassavica*, the bastard Ipecacuanha;—a yellow variety is also found eastward of the town and nowhere else;—*Lantana trifolia*; *Thunbergia alata*; a pale blue *Convolvulus*, and the red *Canna indica*. In scattered bushes are:—*Calotropis procera*, the Maddar of India; *Erythroxylon macrophyllum*, the Manadockie; *Desmanthus depressus*; *Cassia bicapsularis*, the Money-Bush; *Triphasia trifoliata*, the Bargamot Lime; and *Clerodendron aculeatum*, the Bitter Fence or Wild Coffee.

On the South are innumerable Mango trees and Awarra Palms, *Astrocarium tucumoides*: also *Euphorbia trigona*, *Pedi'antes tithymaloides*, and the Belly-ache bush, all dangerous plants.

Luffa aegyptiaca, the Nunewah, Sponge Gourd, or Strainer Vine is growing everywhere where coolies reside.

Along the Waterside is a mixture of Bindooree, Necklace-Pod Bean, Mahoe, White Mangrove, Courida, Soapberry, Calabash, Gooseberry, Garlic Pear, *Coccoloba latifolia*, *Allamanda cathartica*, *Mucuna urens*, *Bignonia pyramidalis*, *B. unguis-cati*, *Vernonia scoparia*, *Argyreia populifolia*, *Securidacca volubilis*, *Entada polystachya*, *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum* and *Echites biflora*.

THE SUDDIE ROUTE.

By steamer to Suddie viewing the flora of the islands en route is not enticing to strangers. At first nothing is seen but black Mangrove or Courida; then *Mucca-Mucca*; *Inga*, *Cassia hirsuta*, and Bindooree with *Bignonia pyramidalis*, *Echites biflora*, *Allamanda cathartica*, *Entada polystachya*, and a few *Cyclanthus*. Of palms there are:—the Cabbage, an occasional Royal, Manicole, Aeta, Pimplers, Croc-Chien and Cocoanuts. The common trees are:—Trisle, *Pentaclethra filamentosa*;

Mora, *Dimorphandra Mora* ; Whykee, *Inga ingoides* ; Buck vomit, *Guarea trichilloides* ; White-wood, *Tecoma pentaphylla* ; Button-wood, *Conocarpus erectus*, Spice tree, *Xylopia jamaiensis* ; Bastard Cacao, *Pachira aquatica* ; Soap-berry, *Sapindusaponaria* ; Trumpet-wood, *Cecropia peltata* ; Itchia or Pigeons berry, *Byrsonima spicata*, Mahoe, *Hibiscus elatus* ; Oronoque ; Silk Cotton ; Long John and Hog Plum.

The She-Oak, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, grouped at the buildings. The common bamboo in plenty, bird vine and the wild pine infesting the trees.

The vegetation about Suddie is as unkempt as at New Amsterdam. Fine Silk Cotton trees and Angelins, Hog-plum and Buck Vomit abound.

A few Lignum-vitae, *Guaiacum officinale* ; *Crudya sp.*, Manna Ash or Neem, *Melia azadirachta*, are there, and quantities of Awarra Palm and Mango trees.

The waterside is a repetition of the islands. The Sugar Apple, *Anona squamosa*, is fairly common. Roadside plants are represented in the Pitwa, the Belly-Ache plant, Old Maids or Perriwinkle, *Vinca rosea*, and the Velvet leaf, *Waltheria canescens*.

Further south vegetation is plentiful, a happy hunting ground for a botanist. Here is seen the Incense Tree, *Protium heptaphylla*.

The landscape at Onderneeming School is like an English park, the principal trees being Angelins, dense woods behind. Here are cultivated many kinds of economic plants and vegetables for daily consumption. It is also a centre for distributing plants for the Board of Agriculture.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The flora of the North West as seen in passing is not attractive. Till just before reaching Morawhanna there is absolutely nothing but Courida and Mangrove, the latter forming very high thick banks. Then come a few attenuated Manicoles, Troolies, Cokerite, sickly Cocoanuts, some Bamboos and Swamp Fern.

The town is disappointing, the ground too low to grow anything important, and there is nothing but what one sees in a low-lying wayside village. At the Government Agency little is left of the beautiful garden planted by Mr. E. F. im Thurn (now Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G.) but a few choice palms, bamboos, shrubs and bright flowering climbers.

Both up and down the Barima river Courida and Mangrove continue on both sides for a great distance, with here and there a Mahoe, a Cannaheri, an *Allamanda*, *Bignonia*, *Cacoucia* and *Maregraavia* straggling through, the Bird Vine and Wild Pines in abundance. There are also a few Orchids. The various openings show cultivations of plantain and banana, where are also grown sweet potato, tannia and yam, etc., in fair quantity.

Some distance below the town Mr. Farnum has a clearing and Mr. D. Young another above the town, where both Sapium and Para Rubber are being cultivated; at both places Sapium is found in its wild condition.

At Isoorooroo, a good distance up the river, is the Government Rubber Station where both Sapium and Para Rubber are growing on the low land near the river, and various economic plants on the ground rising to the hill behind.

A few Mora trees are seen about here.

Behind these clearings are many indigenous plants which would make a long list to enumerate and which would gladden the heart of a stranger botanist. The beautiful *Passiflora Jenmani* and *Gustavia gracillina* are here, and in the swamps a great number of Trolley palms.

The flora of this district has never been fully investigated; it is very rich in species, and in the hands of a capable officer would form a large contribution to the known flora of the colony.

FAUNA.

(By James Rodway.)

The Neotropical region of which British Guiana forms a part is noted for its diversified forms of life. Although there are no great mammals like the elephant or hippopotamus, or herds of antelope as in South Africa, many interesting types are to be found by one who knows where to look for them. They are certainly not conspicuous, and the traveller who spends his time on board a steamer or on a beaten track will probably see nothing, for the game cover is so dense that only an Indian or trained huntsman can detect the animals of the forest.

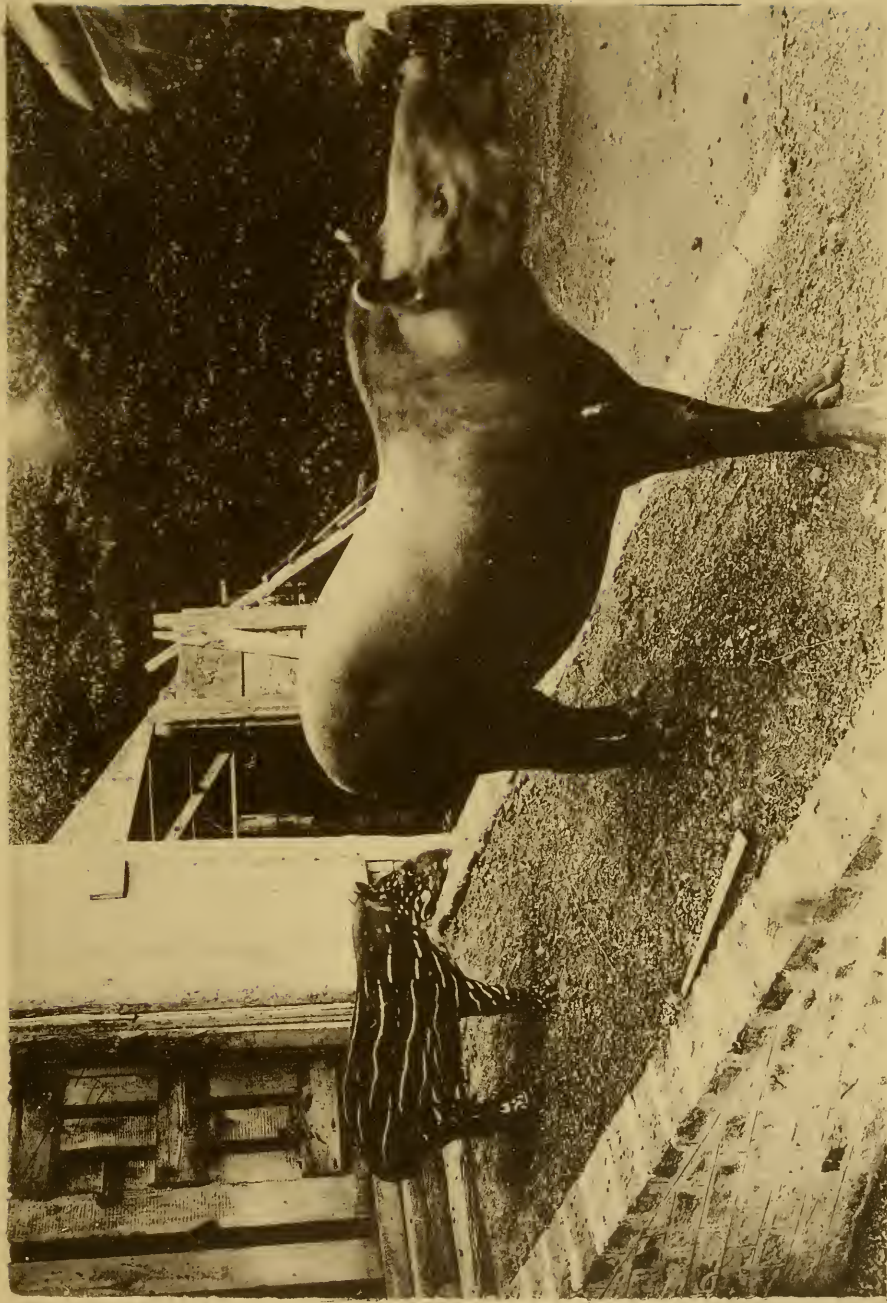
British Guiana is largely made up of forest and stream and

its fauna is suited to this environment. Those that live on the ground often take to the trees when the rivers are in flood, while some are as much at home in the water as on land. In the dim light of the forest nothing living is seen and were it not for the reverberating roar of the howling monkey, the whirr of the cicada and the occasional strange note of a tree frog, you would say that it was devoid of animal life during the day. At sunrise and on the approach of night, however, the birds come out and make a little stir, and the buzzing of insects is also heard. But it is during the night that the animals come from their lairs, the rodents to feed on the fallen nuts and fruits and the carnivora to fall upon their natural prey. The hum of insects is continuous, fish spring from the water to capture them, the goatsuckers utter their startling calls of "Who are you?" and "Whip poor Will," while the owls startle a newcomer with cries which have suggested a "midnight murdered victim."

The largest mammals are the tapir and the manatee; the first is practically amphibious and the other lives entirely in water. Having no weapons of offence and only colour and thickness of skin for protection, they will probably die out in time, for they already appear to have become less numerous than early records suggest. Meanwhile, however, they form an important meat supply for the native Indian. Other game animals are peccaries, deer and the species of cavies which range from the adourie, hardly larger than a rat, to the great water hare or capybara which may be compared to a small pig. The Indian, however, has little prejudice in regard to his meat, but will even eat alligators and snakes.

Relics of a very ancient fauna are seen in the marsupials—opossums or yawarries,—which are looked upon as pests from their fondness for chickens. The sloths are also of an ancient type; they are well protected by their resemblance, when at rest, to tangles of roots or the nests of termites. These termites are so numerous everywhere that they afford a good supply of food to the great ant-bear and smaller ant-eaters. Armadillos are curious animals, successors to the giant Glyptodon, as sloths are to the Megatherium.

The monkeys are fairly common and the cats, which range from a species little larger than the domestic animal, to the jaguar, preserve the balance of life. Bats are everywhere in



MAIPOURI OR TAPIR AND YOUNG ONE.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.



hollow trees and under tangles of bush-ropes ; species of spiny and other rats are also plentiful.

More species of birds have been found in British Guiana than in the whole of Europe, yet they are rarely seen in great numbers. Few species assemble in flocks, but the exceptions are very striking. Nothing can excel in brilliancy of colour a flock of macaws in the rays of the morning sun, and the red ibis is perhaps more showy. Those gems the humming-birds are generally alone ; every individual is worthy of the most patient observation as it flies from flower to flower. Other showy birds are also worthy of notice, but as a rule their voices are rather curious than harmonious. Nevertheless, some have sweet and melodious notes, although we cannot find anywhere or at any time such a concert as is heard on a May morning in an English wood.

The largest birds are the Negro-Cop, or jabiru, and the harpy which last almost rivals the golden eagle. The curious hoatzin, a link with reptiles, is common in Berbice. Of game birds we have on the coast, ducks, plovers, pigeons, snipe and spurwings, and in the interior the curassow and many others.

The large alligator or cayman is found in the upper reaches of the Essequibo and two smaller species are common on the coast. Snakes are also plentiful, about half a dozen species being poisonous ; rarely, however, is anyone killed by them. Boas thirty feet in length have been reported but the average length of a fair sized constrictor is about twelve feet. Tree frogs are numerous.

The rivers swarm with fish, the largest being the arapaima, the tarpon or cuffum, pacou, lukazani, and a host of small kinds provide a large part of the food supply of the Indian. Some of the armoured fishes are very interesting, especially the hassers, which protect their nests and young in a manner not common in other species. Off the coast are sharks, saw-fish, jew-fish, queriman, gilbacker from which isinglass is obtained, snapper and many others. The electric eel is found in the rivers of the interior, where also lives the dreadful caribe or perai, which, if it scents a wounded animal, or even man, will crowd round in shoals and devour the object.

Crabs, crayfish and prawns are plentiful on the coast but the shores are too muddy for mollusca. Dead shells are thrown upon the beach in some places in such quantities that they are

used to mix with road-making material, but hardly a dozen live shells can be found.

Scorpions and centipedes live in old houses and in gardens, but are rarely seen, and the great mygale or bird-eating spider is found in the forest. These venomous creatures are much feared, but from personal experience I may safely state that their venom is by no means so dangerous as is generally supposed.

Insects are exceedingly numerous. The local Museum has a collection of about twenty thousand. Some are lovely and harmless, others disgusting—stinging wasps and ants are very common everywhere—mosquitos plentiful at certain seasons, notably about October. At night there is a continual hum like a singing in the ears, which ceases at sunrise.

Butterflies do not appear as numerous as in some other countries, one species only, the yellow *Callidryas eubule*, congregating in immense flocks. Sometime a continual line of males will pass southward for hours, their broad yellow wings glowing in the sunlight when passing a river. Morphos of a shiny metallic blue flutter about in the forest and on the creeks, and *Heliconii* flit about among the flowers. Species of *Agrias*, *Catagramma*, *Prepona*, *Papilio* and a host of smaller genera are to be seen in the forest, but in the inhabited portion of the colony these are hardly seen.

Moths are most plentiful, the larger species crowding round the electric lights, where they may be sometimes compared with the bats that hunt them. One of the largest in the world, the great owl moth, *Thysania Agrippina* is fairly common, as are also other Noctuids and hawk moths. The humming-bird hawk moth and a large number of others fly by day, many of them gaily coloured. Possibly the most interesting of these is the large family of *Syntomidae* which mimic wasps so closely that the collector hesitates to handle them. It is also remarkable that the moth and the wasp frequent the same flowers, when only a very close observer can tell the difference between them.

Wasps are very numerous, but none of them is able to take the place of those in Europe as fruit pests. Our fruits are so well protected by thick skins and, in some cases, acrid secretions, that only bats and rodents can succeed in getting

at the pulp. Some of the wasps are very large and sting severely, but as they do not frequent houses to any great extent they may be considered harmless. Sometimes, however, some of the mud-daubers make their nests in open rooms, and a person may be stung if he accidentally gets in the way. These and other solitary species are very interesting and even useful, for the number of larvae, cockroaches, grasshoppers and spiders which they store up as food for their young must greatly reduce the pests. The sociable wasps are also very interesting; their nests are everywhere on the trees and are often most beautifully constructed. It is curious to note that one species will catch blood-sucking flies when these pests are at work. It is rather startling when the wasp flies suddenly at a man's face, but when he knows what it is doing only a feeling of relief from the flies ensues. Some of the wasps are adorned with brilliant colours, often prismatic, and they vary in size from little larger than a gnat to monsters much larger than the hornet.

Bees are fairly common but no species equals the European species in its capacity for storing honey. Ants are everywhere; they take the place of the house flies and wasps of other countries. Monster beetles are found in the forest and a host of insignificant species make their presence known at certain seasons by crowding round the lights. Sometimes these hardbacks, as they are called, become pests as they fly into the lamps and fall on a person sitting below. They are however quite harmless in a perfect state although as larvae they probably, like the European cockchafer, injure the roots of plants. Some are pests to palms, others to the sugar cane. Many are lovely in their brilliant colours, one species being used as the head of a scarf pin; the fireflies may be mentioned for their light.

For delicate loveliness nothing can exceed the dragon flies; their gauzy wings and brilliantly coloured bodies make them exceptionally beautiful, for hardly a single species is anything like dull in appearance. They are also useful as they destroy mosquitos both as larvae and perfect insects. To the same family belong lace-wing flies and termites. The latter are the great scavengers of the forest where their nests may be seen everywhere. When they enter our houses they become pests and must be expelled at any cost.

Possibly the Orthoptera are the most curious insects in the colony; grasshoppers, *mantidae* and *phasmidae* are equally

interesting. In them we have the finest examples of mimetic resemblances to twigs and leaves. Some of them are strikingly beautiful, the colour and markings of green, brown and autumn colouring of leaves being wonderfully imitated. Now and again locusts become pests to cultivated plants but they rarely swarm to any great extent. Cockroaches are plentiful in dirty houses, or where rubbish is allowed to accumulate. Flies are very numerous in species but do not appear in swarms or ever become such pests indoors as in some other places. Mosquitos abound only at certain seasons, and are not very troublesome. Plant bugs and their allies are numerous; the six-o'clock cicada being one of the most curious from its making a razor-grinding like whirr every evening at sunset during certain seasons.

Coming now to the lowly organisms, which are only distinguishable by the microscope, we have a wide field for the student. With so many canals and ditches it might naturally be expected that our waters would swarm with both animal and vegetable life. Insect larvae are of course present in swarms; these live on the simpler animalculae. Then come the worms to which that wonderful and lovely family the rotifers is generally considered to belong. It is interesting to note that while the higher animals are quite distinct from those of the Old World, nearly all the rotifers and protozoa are of the same species as those of England.

FINANCIAL.

Comparative Statement of Revenue for the financial years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908.

	1906-07.			1907-08.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS REVENUE—						
General Import Duties...	289,280	11	3½	291,313	7	8
Wines and Spirits ...	30,318	8	11	32,578	1	1
Tonnage Dues ...	10,036	18	10½	10,381	8	11½
Storage, &c. ...	2,247	5	2½	2,344	3	7
EXCISE REVENUE—						
Rum Duty ...	7,595	12	7	8,151	7	4½
Distillery Tax on Rum...	3,871	3	2	3,125	18	7½
Retail Spirits Licences...	62,028	6	8	64,149	3	4
Other Licences ...	24,672	3	2½	24,883	15	10½
Ordinance 1 of 1890, Bitters and Cordials ...	82	19	10½	143	8	9½
Duty on Matches ...	3,590	8	4	2,964	15	10
STAMPS—						
Inland Revenue ...	6,470	13	3½	6,392	8	8
Fees, Ordinance 10 of 1893 (Judicial)	4,276	9	2	4,276	9	2
Death Duties ...	2,196	4	5	1,661	16	6
Fees and Taxes ...	6,905	6	19½	8,254	16	4
Government Lands and Houses ...	2,994	10	7½	2,694	14	4
Government Establishment ...	10,712	12	1½	10,750	11	11
Post Office Telegraphs and Tele- phones ...	16,140	13	3½	17,767	10	3½
CROWN LANDS—						
Acre Money ...	1,166	17	1½	1,246	7	8
Fees, &c. ...	1,427	13	9½	1,420	0	7
Royalty on Timber, Shingles, &c. ...	1,396	13	9½	1,503	10	10½
Do. on Stone, Sand, Shell ...	4	4	3	14	0	3½
Do. on Balata and Gums ...	2,679	18	9½	4,105	19	6
Licences to collect Gums, &c. ...	3	2	6	3	2	6
Rents—Ballata Collection ...	1,861	18	5	2,502	1	8
Rent of Crown Land, &c. ...	1,193	4	0	1,007	13	9
GOLD INDUSTRY—						
Fees, Licences, &c. ...	5,313	11	2½	4,870	1	0
Royalty on Gold ...	12,466	12	10½	9,802	6	0
Do. on Precious Stones ...	19	18	6½	1	11	3
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Fines and Seizures ...	3,906	11	2	4,873	10	11½
Receipts ...	4,030	6	1½	4,031	18	8½
Interest ...	9,588	0	4	10,746	7	10
Sales of Crown Lands, &c. ...	174	13	7½	3,240	13	5
Repayment of Loans ...	7,091	18	6½	7,090	1	5½
TOTAL ...	£535,745	13	0	£548,293	5	9½

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Financial years, 1906-1907
and 1907-1908:—

	1906-1907.			1907-1908.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor ...	5,127	6	11½	4,751	5	1½
Legislature ...	262	18	9	188	16	0½
Government Secretariat ...	4,603	5	4½	4,723	16	6½
Auditor General ...	3,740	5	8½	3,780	19	6
Receiver General ...	12,454	0	1	12,160	0	7
Commissioner of Stamps ...	895	11	1	796	0	8
Customs ...	15,354	17	0½	15,427	9	7
Harbours ...	1,245	4	7½	1,095	15	11½
Pilotage ...	2,207	17	4½	2,330	9	11
Lands and Mines... ..	15,073	9	1	15,498	7	9½
Immigration Department ...	6,974	16	10½	6,745	10	5½
Local Government Board ...	2,046	13	4	2,028	8	10
Registration ...	1,531	9	0	1,405	11	3
Commissioner, Essequibo & Pomeroun.	1,446	14	2	1,497	1	2½
North West District ...	1,251	15	7½	1,343	6	4½
Judges ...	4,086	5	9½	4,091	6	1
Law Officers ...	2,561	12	2	2,604	14	3
Magistrates ...	12,888	6	0	12,846	0	5½
Administration of Justice ...	5,293	9	4½	4,710	9	11½
Official Receiver ...	891	1	11	928	17	6
Registrar ...	4,663	13	9½	4,837	14	8
Police ...	48,102	6	8	49,644	15	0
Fire Brigade ...	3,269	6	5	3,023	2	4½
Prisons ...	11,177	2	10½	11,585	18	1½
Ministers of Religion ...	20,146	4	4	19,929	0	1½
Poor ...	12,246	11	11½	13,475	1	4
Medical Department ...	30,984	6	8½	30,890	15	6½
Hospitals and Asylums ...	34,481	9	10	37,651	10	5½
Vaccination ...	163	8	5½	113	0	11
<i>Education—</i>						
Queen's College ...	2,539	12	7½	2,645	4	1½
Primary ...	26,537	4	4	26,589	14	5½
Miscellaneous ...	884	13	8	1,007	15	7½
Onderneeming School ...	2,035	19	2	2,128	4	2½
Orphan Asylum ...	1,136	11	11	1,098	11	9
Post Office ...	21,502	5	0½	22,696	18	9½
Science and Agriculture ...	7,695	15	9½	8,379	10	1½
Colonial Civil Engineer ...	6,564	7	8	6,571	17	10
<i>Public Works—</i>						
Annually Recurrent ...	15,558	0	11	17,040	6	5
Extraordinary ...	6,982	5	7	3,593	16	8½
Roads ...	19,412	4	11	20,226	16	8
New Works ...	2,008	18	10	2,509	9	7
Municipal ...	10,001	1	2	9,732	4	1
Subventions ...	32,202	4	7½	33,480	8	10½
Militia and Volunteers ...	4,661	19	1	3,750	14	4
Pensions ...	37,935	19	5	40,552	3	3½
Miscellaneous ...	10,595	17	9	6,192	7	11
Public Debt ...	41,343	15	5	41,350	9	7
Interest unfunded debt ...	131	10	1	348	13	11
Unprovided ...	51	6	10½	45	7	10½
Total ...	£ 514,053	6	3	£ 520,046	2	9½

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

On the closing of the Books on 31st March, 1908, the liabilities and assets of the colony stood as follows:—

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deposits	68,782	8	9	Cash Balance in Colony and in hands of Crown Agents ...	74,801	19	0
Unclaimed Balances and Dividends ...	7,988	10	8½	Advances ...	9,325	14	7½
Cash held for investment for repayment of Loans (Reserve Fund) and Sinking Funds ...	4,030	1	0½	Deposits invested ...	7,257	10	9½
Surplus	33,358	15	7	Investments of Surplus Revenue 1906-1907	6,474	11	8
				Investment Surplus Cash at call ...	16,300	0	0
	£114,159	16	1		£ 114,159	16	1

Ten years ago the account showed a balance on the wrong side in round figures of £170,777.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the colony on the same date as above was:—

For sums borrowed for the construction of Public Works and public purposes	£ 799,320	0	0
For sums borrowed by the Consolidated Immigration Loan Commissioners on the ultimate security of the Revenues of the Colony ...	120,000	0	0
Total	£ 919,320	0	0

or £11,600 more than on the 31st March, 1907. The increase is accounted for by an issue of bonds to the extent of £12,500 for Sea Defence purposes under the provisions of the East Demerara Sea Defence Ordinance (No. 7 of 1906) less a redemption of bonds due for payment aggregating £900.

Out of the £799,320 above noted, loans have, from time to time, been made to Corporations and Public Bodies. The sum now outstanding on this account is £135,784, and repayment is regularly and punctually made by the several debtors.

The sum of £218,036 17s. 6d. stood at the credit of the Sinking Fund account at the end of the year, and provision is also regularly made for interest on the colony's debt.

Taking the population of the colony at 304,549 souls, the Public Debt, not including that portion of it raised for Immigration purposes, amounts to £2 12s. 5¼d. per head.

Statement at 31st March, 1908, of the sums borrowed for the construction of Public Works ; for public purposes ; for the introduction of immigrants ; and for other purposes ; and of the means applicable for the redemption of the Bonds or liquidation of the debt yet unpaid.*

(1) *Money borrowed for which the Revenue of the Colony is directly pledged.*

Under Ordinance 3 of 1886, a sum of \$1,200,000 was authorized to be raised for public purposes. Of this amount \$266,400 consists of 4 per cent. Bonds, and \$933,600 of Inscribed Stock at 4 per cent. On the 31st March, 1908, \$209,760 of the Bonds remained unpaid.

These Bonds were issued for fifty years by the Crown Agents and are payable at their office, Downing Street, London, by annual instalments, by means of a Sinking Fund to be formed on the cumulative principle, into which will be paid a sum equal to 1 per cent. per annum, on the total amount of Debentures issued. The repayments commenced in July, 1892, and are made either by annual drawings, by lot, or by the purchase of the Bonds in the market, at the option of the Crown Agents. The Sinking Fund is on deposit in the London and Westminster Bank. Ordinance 10 of 1886, authorized the conversion of the Debentures into Inscribed Stock free of any cost to the holders. The amount of Debentures surrendered in exchange for Inscribed Stock is £194,500. Interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. The loan was offered at a minimum price of £97. The average price obtained was £98 2s. 8d.

The Stock will be repayable on the 15th July, 1935, by the operation of a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, commencing on the 15th July, 1891. The Sinking Fund is invested in Colonial Stocks. Interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. This Stock was offered by Crown Agents in Exchange for above Bonds at any time up to 31st May, 1891. By Treasury Notice in "London Gazette", 23rd December, 1902, this Inscribed Stock was added to the list of authorized Trustees Stock.

*Taken from the Blue Book for 1907-1908.

Under Ordinance 7 of 1887, a sum of \$2,500,000 was authorized to be raised for public purposes. Of this amount a sum of \$1,841,280, was so raised between 1888 and 1895, of which \$1,272,000 was outstanding on the 31st March, 1908.

These Bonds were issued in the colony for a term of twenty-five years with option to the Government to redeem them at the expiration of ten years from the date of issue or at any time thereafter, on twelve months' previous notice being given in the *Official Gazette*. Both principal and interest are secured on the General Revenue and Assets of the Government of British Guiana (not specially appropriated by any Ordinance in force before the passing of the "The Public Loan Ordinance, 1887") and a Sinking Fund of equal annual proportion of the capital sum raised will be provided, which will be applied to the extinction of the debt. The amount provided has been invested by the Crown Agents in the purchase of Inscribed Stock of other Colonies.

By Ordinance 19 of 1896, a sum of \$2,500,000, was authorized to be raised for Public purposes. A sum of \$1,421,376 was raised between 1898 and 1907; \$1,200,000 consisting of Inscribed Stock and \$221,376 of Bonds.

£150,000 bearing interest at 3 per cent. was issued on 1st February, 1898, for a term of forty-seven years with option to the Government to redeem at par on or after 1st February, 1923, on six months' notice. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August. Stock offered by the Crown Agents at a minimum price of £96 10s. Average price obtained, £96 16s. 4d.

£100,000 additional and identical with above Stock was issued on the 1st August, 1901, at a minimum of 93 per cent.

The abovementioned Stock was issued by the Crown Agents under the Public Loan Ordinance, 1896, and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1897, and by Treasury Notice in "London Gazette," 23rd December, 1902, was added to the list of authorized Trustees Stock.

A Sinking Fund at 1 per cent. per annum will be provided annually for the redemption of the above Stock.

£28,900 was issued in the Colony on 1st June, 1900, for a term of twenty-five years with option to the Government to redeem at the expiration of ten years from the date of issue or at any time thereafter, on twelve months' notice being given in the *Official Gazette*. Interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is

payable on 1st June and 1st December on £28,400, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the same dates on £500.

£4,720 was issued in the Colony at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the 1st April, 1901, on the same conditions as to redemption as the preceding loan. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

A Sinking Fund of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum will be provided for the redemption of this and the foregoing issue.

£12,500 was issued in the Colony at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on 1st July, 1907, for a term of 50 years with option of redemption as in the preceding loans.

Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum will be provided for the redemption of this issue.

(2.) *Money borrowed on account of Planters for Immigration purposes, guaranteed by the General Revenue.*

Ordinance 7 of 1864 provided for a loan for the introduction of immigrants from the East Indies, the outstanding amount of Bonds not to exceed \$1,920,000 at any one time.

From 1865 to 31st March, 1907, \$6,611,865.60 has been raised, of which \$576,000 was outstanding on the 31st March, 1908.

Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. which fall due in ten years from date of issue to the value of £70,000 were issued by the Crown Agents in August, 1906, offered at a minimum of £100 per cent. Average price obtained £100 16s. 11d. Interest payable 15th February and 15th August. Principal payable at par on 15th August, 1916. Both capital and interest are payable by the Crown Agents.

Bonds bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. which fall due in ten years from date of issue to the value of £50,000 were issued in the colony in August, 1898, at par. Interest payable 1st August and 1st February. The principal is payable in the colony at par. in August, 1908.

The Capital and Interest of these Bonds are payable out of the money received from planters under the provisions of the Consolidated Immigration Loan Ordinance, 1864.

The grand total of the Public Debt on 31st March, 1908, stood at \$4,412,736. (£919,320.)

ARGICULTURAL RESOURCES.

(By *J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,*
Director of Science and Agriculture.)

SUGAR.

The sugar-cane with its products is the most important of the agricultural resources of the colony. The sugar industry of British Guiana, in common with that of the West Indian Islands and of some other countries, has passed through many vicissitudes during the last quarter of a century. But the industry has fairly well held its own in the face of prices which at times have been so low as to be more or less unremunerative, and of seriously lessened yields in places owing to the sugar-cane having become on them subject to disease to an extent not previously experienced. The area of land, about 70,000 acres, under this crop is practically the same as it was eighteen years ago, while the average crops of sugar-products are somewhat higher. In round figures the colony exports in normal years about 114,000 tons of sugar, 3,600 casks of molasses, 2,500,000 gallons of rum, and 12,000 tons of cattle-food prepared from the refuse-products of the sugar-cane. But if scarcity of labour did not stand in the way of the expansion of the sugar-industry, the colony would be able to produce many times the quantities of sugar-products for which it is now responsible.

As in many other sugar-cane producing countries, the sugar-cane in British Guiana has suffered much in late years from fungoid diseases. The Bourbon which was the best variety cultivated and the source of the far-famed "Demerara Crystals," has either developed a certain tendency to disease or lost to a marked extent the resisting powers to fungoid attacks it once possessed, and thus has fallen off in its yields. When the Bourbon cane first showed signs of tendency to disease, the planters of the colony took the matter seriously in hand, and succeeded in more or less keeping the diseases under control by the adoption of, as far as possible, every precaution that was suggested by the authorities at Kew, or was indicated by their own experience. But they have not been as successful as they would have liked to have been, and hence have had to resort to attempts to obtaining an equally satisfactory

variety from seed, with the result that now more than half of the area under sugar-cane is in varieties other than the Bourbon.

As far as obtaining varieties which yield more heavily than the Bourbon now does, or which give remunerative crops on land on which that variety has never flourished, these endeavours have been attended with a large measure of success. But a variety which approaches the Bourbon as a source of "Demerara Crystals" has not yet been secured. This sugar does not owe its high reputation solely to the high proportion of sugar it contains, but to its pleasing colour, flavour and especially to its aroma. The first of these has been more or less successfully imitated in "Yellow Crystals" but the latter appear to be unattainable artificially in the perfection which characterises "Demerara Crystals" made from the Bourbon cane. This sugar is a special product of the colony and when made in British Guiana it may be said to be a "vintage" product of the Bourbon cane.

The experiments made in British Guiana have had for their object securing or producing reliable varieties of sugar-cane from which planters might select kinds to suit their special conditions of soil, rainfall, etc., and this has been more or less successfully accomplished. In the year 1899 not more than 550 acres were planted in new varieties in the colony, whilst at the present time over 38,000 acres are under them. The records obtained and published by the Board of Agriculture show that certain new varieties of sugar-cane have given over large areas mean results of 30 per cent. higher than the returns obtained from the Bourbon on the same plantations during the eight years 1901 to 1908. About 25 per cent. of the area occupied with new varieties are under kinds imported from Barbados, which have been raised there by Mr. J. R. Bovell; whilst about 75 per cent. are under kinds raised in British Guiana. The most promising varieties up to the present are 208 B. 376 B and 147 B. imported from Barbados, and D 625 and D 145 raised in Demerara.

The sugar-manufacturing industry has been compelled by economic conditions to become one almost solely for large capitalists and companies. Smaller cultivators can pursue the sugar-cane-growing industry with fair success, and it is hoped that by obtaining more robust and more productive varieties of sugar-cane than is the Bourbon an impetus may be given to

cane-farming as apart from manufacturing. Cane-farming is carried out to some extent by small proprietors and villagers, and its extension on a mutually profitable basis to the farmers and to the manufacturers is very desirable.

RICE.

This industry is emphatically one pursued by small farmers and its development in the colony has been mainly due to the East Indian settlers. The black people in the colony are also entering with some enthusiasm into this industry. The proprietors of sugar-estates give every encouragement in their power to their employés to carry on rice-growing.

The returns made to the Board of Agriculture show the great extension which has taken place in this industry of recent years. In 1898 the acreage returned by cultivators as being under rice was about 6,000 acres, for 1908 it was returned as about 38,000 acres. The increase in the crop of rice between 1898 and 1908 represents about 31,000 tons of cleaned rice per annum, the value of which probably is about \$1,250,000.

The enormous area in British Guiana pre-eminently suitable for the cultivation of rice, will enable this colony to become the granary for the West Indian Islands if ever the cultivation of Sea Island cotton attains the great development which is said to be in the future for it in those islands.

The rice generally grown in the colony is known as Creole rice, and seems to be a variety which has originated there by unconscious selection. It is of excellent quality, equal to any that has ever been imported into the colony. The choicest type of the Creole rice is that known as the "Berbice." The only variety which excels this type in quality is that best of all rices, the Carolina Golden Grain, but it is hoped by experimental cultivation to obtain in the future varieties of equally good quality but of higher yielding powers.

With this object in view large numbers of varieties of rice have been imported into the colony by the Board of Agriculture. About 100 of these are at present under cultivation at the Government Experimental Fields.

CACAO.

Cacao-planting is an industry of some promise in parts of the colony, but unfortunately it requires for its successful installation command of more capital than small farmers usually possess. Cacao requires for its satisfactory growth, land

well-drained to the depth of from three to five feet, and on land of this sort it does very well indeed. There are great areas of land a few miles up the lower reaches of the rivers where good drainage can be easily ensured and upon them cacao flourishes. It is to be regretted that persons with command of sufficient capital and with knowledge of the cultivation of cacao have not taken up its growth in these parts of the colony to a greater extent than has been done.

At present only about 2,000 acres are planted in cacao ; their yield is mostly used for the local demands of the colony, and thus the export is small, not more, as a rule, than from 400 to 500 cwts. per annum. That exported brings a good price, owing perhaps in part to the fact that the cacao grown in British Guiana contains a somewhat larger proportion of alkaloids than is usually the case, but mainly to the great care which is exercised in fermenting and curing the beans.

In some plantations kola-nuts are grown among the cacao, and a small yearly export of about 40 cwts. testifies to that fact.

Among subsidiary products, which do well wherever cacao and kola flourish, nutmegs occupy a prominent place.

COFFEE.

In the earlier part of the last century British Guiana, and especially the county of Berbice, was celebrated for the high quality of the coffee it produced. Unfortunately, about the time of the cessation of slavery, circumstances beyond the control of the planters necessitated the gradual abandonment of the cultivation.

At the present time about 1,300 acres are occupied in coffee-cultivation, practically the whole of their product being consumed locally. Two kinds of coffee are cultivated in the colony, the Arabian or so-called Creole kind, and the more recently introduced Liberian variety. Both sorts grow with exceptional vigour, and the former is singularly free from disease.

Large areas of low-lying land in British Guiana are ideally suited to the growth of Arabian coffee. The meteorological conditions of these parts of the colony are very similar to those of the higher parts of many of the West Indian Islands, and when this is borne in mind the excellent way in which coffee grows on them ceases to be surprising.

It is greatly to be regretted that local conditions, especially scarcity of available labour, have restricted the extension of the area under cultivation and that the low price of coffee does not offer much inducement for small capitalists to take up its cultivation, while the two causes combined appear to offer almost insurmountable difficulties to its cultivation on the large scale.

The Liberian variety grows very well indeed in many parts of the colony, and wherever it flourishes it proves very prolific; in fact, at times the difficulty is to restrain its bearing-propensities sufficiently to prevent the tree permanently injuring itself. It is, however, on the coast-lands more adversely affected by unfavourable meteorological conditions than is the Arabian kind. But this is not the case at some distance back from the coast-line.

BANANAS.

Probably the most promising of the colony's undeveloped agricultural resources is the cultivation of bananas. There are few, if any, places better suited, from soil and meteorological conditions, and from the topography of the land with its systems of natural and artificial waterways, than are the coast-lands of British Guiana for the cultivation of this fruit. The bananas grown in the colony are of large size and of excellent flavour.

If facilities are provided for the rapid transport of the fruit from the colony and for placing them on the market, there can be little doubt that a great impetus will be given to the cultivation of bananas in the colony, and that in the course of a few years British Guiana will become one of the leading places in the world for the exportation of the fruit; unfortunately, at present lack of satisfactory means of transport to the consuming countries makes this impossible.

COCO-NUTS.

The area planted in coco-nuts has been steadily, though slowly, increasing for some years past, while of late years a marked tendency has arisen for planting them. This area can be very largely extended. But the exports of coco-nuts are very small, almost negligible, seldom more in any one year than 250,000 nuts. This is due to the fact that the great majority of those grown are utilized in the colony for the preparation of oil and of cattle-food. The oil obtained from them has gradually displaced the imported coco-nut oil, and retarded the importation of other edible oils.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBRES.

The climate of the coast-lands of British Guiana and the heavy nature of their available soils are not favourable for the growth of Sea Island, or even of Egyptian cotton, with commercial success.

There are, however, several varieties of cotton in the colony which have been growing there for generations, and thus are practically indigenous. In the earlier parts of the last century cotton obtained from some of these varieties formed a very important export from the colony. The cottons are perennial tree-cottons, and grow with great vigour, being able on suitable land to withstand the detrimental effects of the somewhat erratic meteorological conditions of the coast-lands. These conditions result in periods of excessive rainfall and in others of more or less prolonged drought, and so seriously affect the yields of all the varieties introduced up to the present from other countries that there is little or no prospect of their cultivation proving remunerative. The lint of the local kind is short-stapled, is about the same quality or somewhat better than rough Peruvian, and is worth 8d. to 10d. per lb.

In many places and over large areas on the coast-lands and along the lower reaches of the rivers several varieties of commercially valuable fibres grow very readily. Unfortunately, the development of their cultivation so as to add them to the available resources of the colony is checked by the sparseness of the population of these districts.

CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS.

Limes grow remarkably well on the lighter soils of British Guiana, especially where these are at some little distance from the sea. The trees are very free from disease, and bear heavy crops of large, thin-skinned and juicy fruit. There is no apparent reason why British Guiana should not become one of the most important producers of limes and their products in the world. The cultivation of lime-trees is an industry peculiarly well-suited to the smaller land-owners and the peasantry of the colony, especially for those residing on the lower reaches and in the islands near the estuaries of the great rivers. Much attention is at present being devoted towards the establishment of a citrate of lime industry in the colony.

In the same belts of country, where cacao, and coffee

flourish, oranges—especially Tangerine oranges—and other varieties of citrus-fruits, grow well and yield excellently flavoured fruit in abundance.

Mangoes flourish and give very heavy yields on the better-drained parts of the coast-lands, the fruit of several kinds of them being of excellent quality. Large, excellently flavoured, pine-apples are a characteristic product of the belts of light-lands near the rivers.

RUBBER.

Of late a good deal of interest has been taken in the cultivation of rubber-yielding plants in the colony. Very little rubber is exported at present and all that is appears to be collected from indigenous trees of the *Sapium* family. These attain great sizes in the forests of the coast-lands and are also found in the interior of the colony. The rubber-yielding variety on the coast-lands is the Toukpong of the natives, or *Sapium Jenmani* of the botanists. Plantations of this tree are being made in the North Western District of the colony, and it is hoped these will be attended with success.

There are numerous trees belonging to various varieties of *Hevea* growing in parts of the forests, but unfortunately the valuable kind, *Hevea brasiliensis*, one of the principal sources of Para rubber, is of rare occurrence in the colony.

Experimental rubber plantations have been recently started by the Government in the North Western and Demerara Districts with the object of ascertaining which varieties of rubber-bearing trees are the more suitable for the local conditions of the coast-lands. Experimental plantings of *Hevea brasiliensis* and of other rubber-producing trees are being carried on on some of the sugar-plantations and on land granted for that purpose by the colony. It can be said with certainty that many parts of the colony appear to be almost ideally suited for the cultivation of various kinds of rubber-trees.

PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.

There are very large areas of land along the coasts of the colony which, when sufficiently drained, are very well-adapted for pastoral pursuits, especially for cattle-raising, and the time may be confidently looked forward to when the colony will be the main source of supply of cattle for the West Indian Islands. Great developments may take place in cattle-ranching on the

very extensive savannahs but probably this will not be in the near future.

Horses are raised in some numbers on the plantations and farms of the coast-lands and the industry of horse-raising is capable of very great development.

In order to assist in the extension of the pastoral industries the Government of the colony has imported several pure-bred bulls, rams and boars, and thoroughbred stallions.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

(By Frank Fowler, Commissioner of Lands and Mines.)

For many years previous to Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated expedition to this Continent in 1617, the country lying between the rivers Amazon and Orinoco, and known as "Guiana," was believed to contain gold in wondrous quantity.

Within the confines of Guiana there was supposed to exist a vast Empire which had been founded by a member of the Royal Family of Peru after the downfall of that Empire.

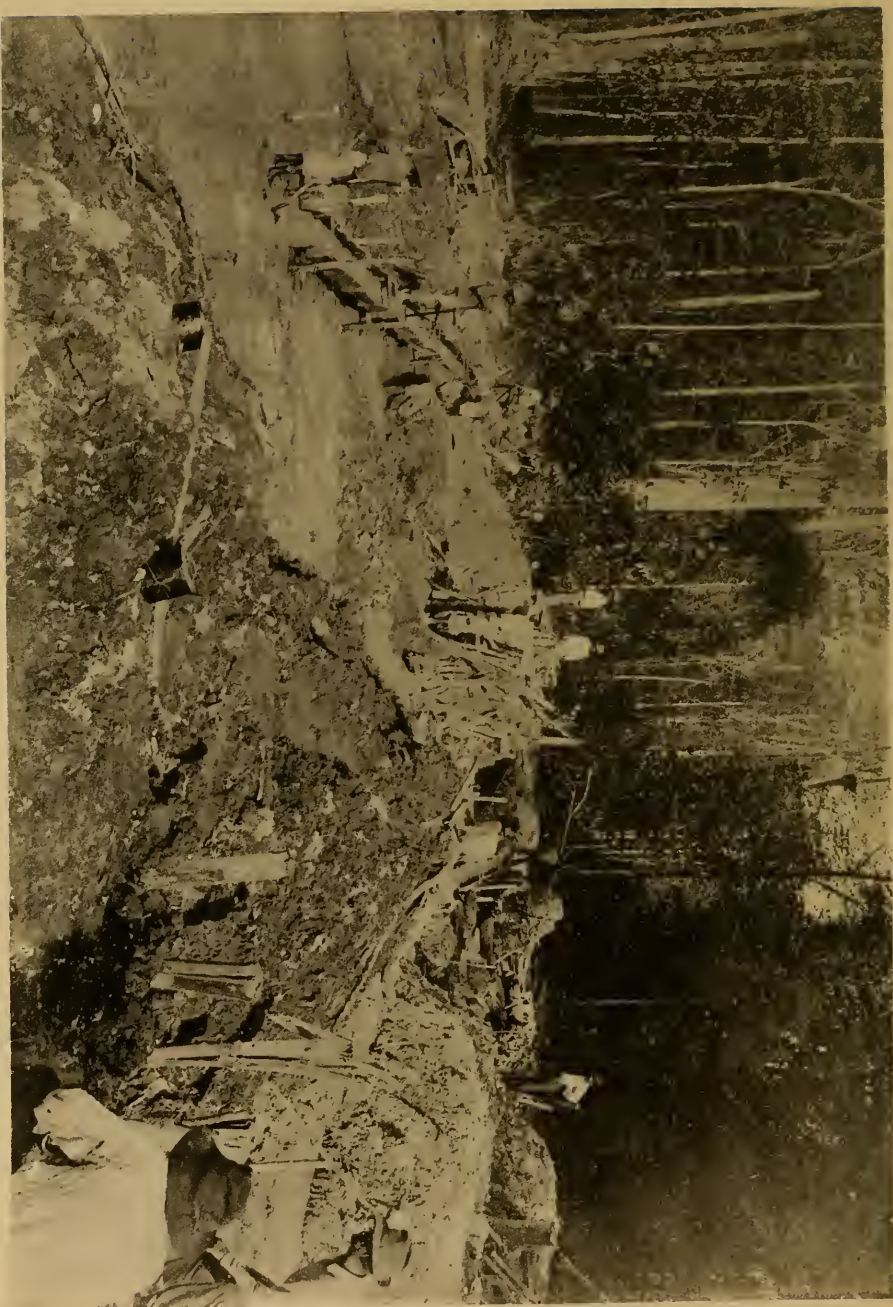
The capital of Guiana was the City of Manoa or "Eldorado," and it was believed by the old historians to have been situated at Lake Amucu in the Rupununi district of this colony. This city was supposed to contain vast wealth and to be literally paved with gold.

With such a reputation it is not surprising that many and various were the attempts made to reach it.

The first expedition in this part of Guiana in search of gold was made in 1720, up the Berbice river, and various other expeditions were made up the Essequibo, Mazaruni and Cuyuni rivers during the ensuing 20 years, but with no success.

Still, as gold had been discovered in Dutch and French Guiana on one side, and in Venezuela on the other, the belief remained that the precious metal existed in this colony also, and in 1863 a well-organized attempt was made by a company of English capitalists, styled "The British Guiana Gold Company," who sent an expedition up the Cuyuni river.

Gold-bearing quartz was discovered at Wariri, a spot on the right bank of the river about 25 miles from its mouth, but the project was abandoned owing to the district being in dispute between this colony and Venezuela.



PLACER WORKING,
SLUICE,
POTARO GOLDFIELDS.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

Attention was again directed to the auriferous possibilities of the colony in the eighties, and after some encouraging results from expeditions to the Essequibo and Cuyuni Districts, alluvial washing for gold became a recognized industry of the colony in 1886, when the Government brought into force the first Mining Regulations.

From this time onward the industry developed with great strides, and from a small production of 250 ozs. in 1884, the amount of gold produced rose steadily in each year until in the financial year 1893-94 it reached its highest limit of 138,528 ozs.

Gold has been discovered practically all over the colony, but the few expeditions up the Courantyne and Berbice rivers have found only traces of it.

The history of the gold industry of this colony is but little different to that of other countries. As usual, as soon as it had been proved that gold existed in the colony and in paying quantities, a mad rush to the fields took place, small companies were formed on all sides and expeditions sent up to search for the precious metal, in many cases in charge of incompetent, and often untrustworthy, men.

A large number of these expeditions were however successful, and large areas of land were prospected, and work was carried on for many years, but eventually most of the companies came to an end, with disastrous results to the shareholders who were chiefly the merchants, planters and shopkeepers in the colony.

The consequence is that there are very few small companies at work now and no one with money to invest cares to finance a gold venture.

TRIBUTERS.

With a few marked exceptions such as the Peters' Mine, Omai and the Konawaruk dredging, the major portion of the gold that has been produced during the last six or seven years has been the results of the work of the tributer or, as he is locally called, the "pork-knocker." The origin of this name is unknown but is given to a large class of men who originally started work in the fields as labourers with a claim-holder on some placer. After the collapse of the small companies and syndicates, these labourers having once been bitten with the gold fever remained in the districts and obtained leave from

the owners of claims to fossick around in the old workings. In this way large quantities of gold were obtained; small bodies of men, five or six or even ten in number bound themselves together and worked up all the old tailings that had been roughly and carelessly put through the sluices in the earlier days. The work was cleaned up at the end of each day and the results equally divided between the men. Each man would then take his share of the gold to the nearest shop and sell it, buying his necessary food, etc., in return.

These men often obtain fair remuneration, but in the majority of cases the results are not encouraging and the work is very arduous.

The tributers are often driven to every expedient to obtain gold, and many go to the extent of sinking small shafts on the hill sides until they meet pay dirt, this being carried up in sacks and taken to the nearest water where it is washed in a "tom." Many of the hills are riddled by shafts and tunnels made by these men in this manner.

The largest nugget yet obtained in the colony which weighed 333 ozs. and was of pure gold, was found by some pork-knockers in the Five Stars district in the upper Barima river.

As soon as the tributer started, provision-shops became necessary, and they sprang up on all sides in the various districts. The necessaries of life can now be easily obtained in the fields at fair prices and of fair quality.

The shops are an important factor in the carrying on of the industry and it can be easily recognized of what great advantage they would be to any company who desire to prospect in the colony, as they save all the trouble and expense of transport to the fields from Georgetown.

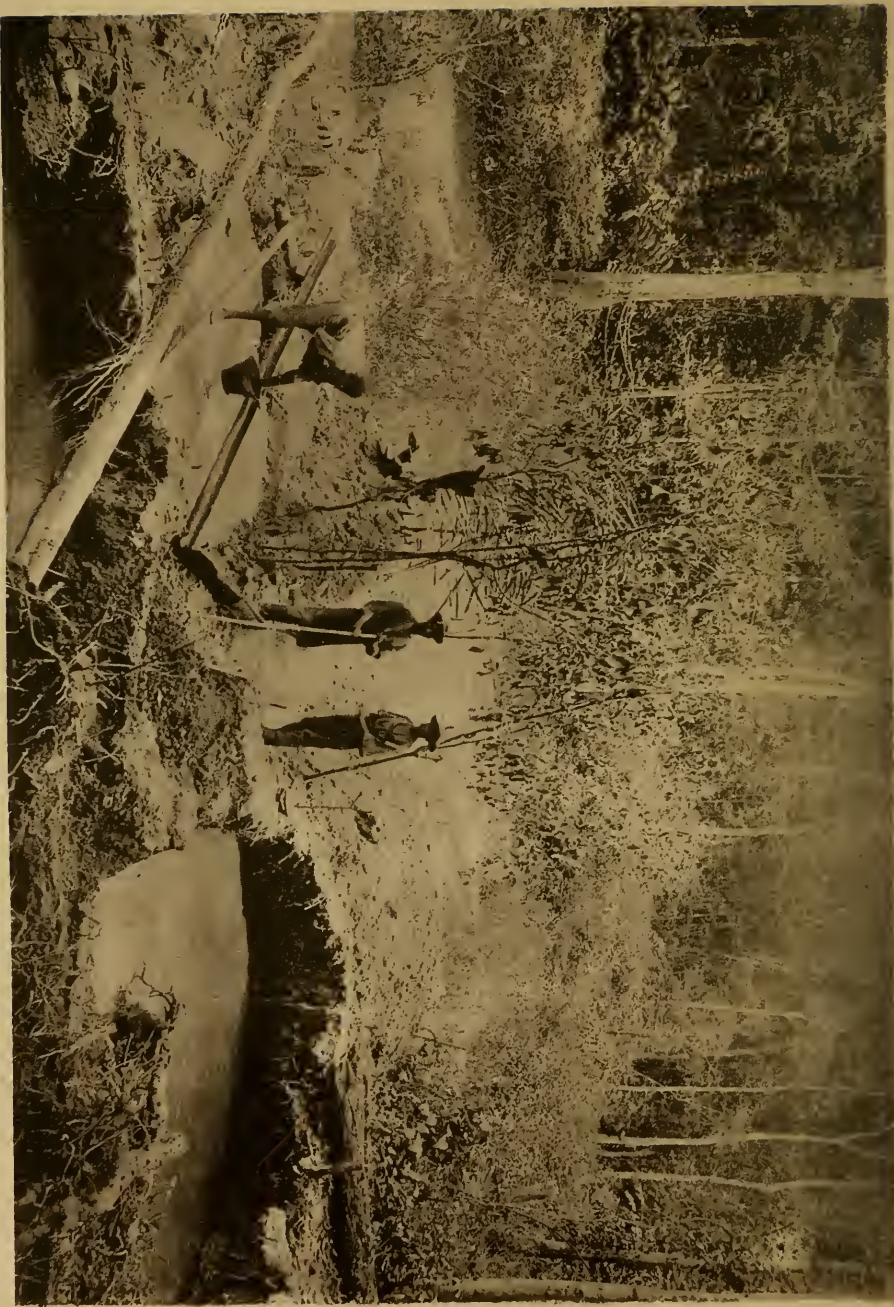
They are situated along all the large main roads and trails in the districts, and are easily reached by would-be purchasers.

ALLUVIAL WASHING.

Until 1890 all the work carried on was alluvial washing, and this is the method generally adopted at the present time throughout the various districts.

The gold obtained is, as a rule, coarse, and large nuggets are often found; the following being some of the principal ones:—

84 ozs. at Omai,



PLACER WORKING.

USING A "TOM."

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

- 90 ozs. in Puruni.
 333 „ at Five Stars, Barima.
 111½ „ at Tiger Creek, Potaro.
 80 „ at Mahdiana Placer, Potaro.

After prospection has proved that the ground will pay for washing, a pit is dug 14 to 20 feet square, and all the overburden, where such occurs, which varies in depth from 3 feet to 6 feet, is dug out until the pay dirt or gravel is reached. In this pit a "tom" or "sluice" is then erected.

The "tom" is an open box about 8 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 15 ins. deep. To one end is fixed an iron screen or perforated plate at an angle of 45 degrees, and the box is hung on pickets driven into the ground in the pit, near to the side where water has been brought by means of a small ditch dug from the nearest stream.

Into the "tom" is thrown the gravel dug out of the pit and this is worked backwards and forwards by one or two men, being forced continually against the iron screen, all the while having a constant stream of water passing through the mass. This process liberates the gold; the sand and dirt being washed away runs into a tail ditch, the large stones left in the "tom" being thrown out by a fork. Where nuggets occur they are discovered against the iron screen, and the fine gold passing through the perforations is caught in quicksilver placed in riffles in a small box below the end of the "tom."

The "tom" is cleaned up at the end of the day's work, the screen and riffles being removed, and the fine sand and gravel with all amalgam and quicksilver carefully brushed down the "tom" into a "battel" or "battea," a shallow conical iron or wooden dish about 18 inches in diameter. The liquid quicksilver is poured off into a wooden bucket and the sand removed and washed out of the battel by a circular oscillatory movement of the dish in water, leaving the amalgam at the bottom. This amalgam is then placed in a small cloth or chamois skin and carefully squeezed so as to remove as much of the quicksilver as possible. The amalgam left in the cloth is then flattened out into what might be termed pancakes, and placed in a flat iron dish or shovel over an ordinary fire and roasted until all the mercury has been volatilized. The gold then remains as a

dull yellow mass which can be broken up with the fingers into "gold dust."

"Sluicing" is carried on practically in the same way as the work of the "tom" but has the advantage of allowing a larger number of men to work at the pit, which is made about twice the size of a pit for the "tom." The sluices are wooden boxes about 12 feet long and a foot wide and deep, placed end to end so that the end of the one box fits into the end of another. Sometimes as many as six are used and riffles are placed in two or three of the end ones with quicksilver to catch the gold, the day's production being cleaned up in the same way as in the case of the "toms."

The loose gravel, clay and sand are not puddled as in the "tom" but are allowed to run through the whole lengths of the sluices, the rush of water carrying the mass along until it drops at the end, the miner depending on the water to do the cleaning work for him. On this account the sluice is not suitable for stiff clay ground which requires puddling as in a "tom," but it has the advantage of enabling a larger area of ground being worked out in one day with proportionately fewer men.

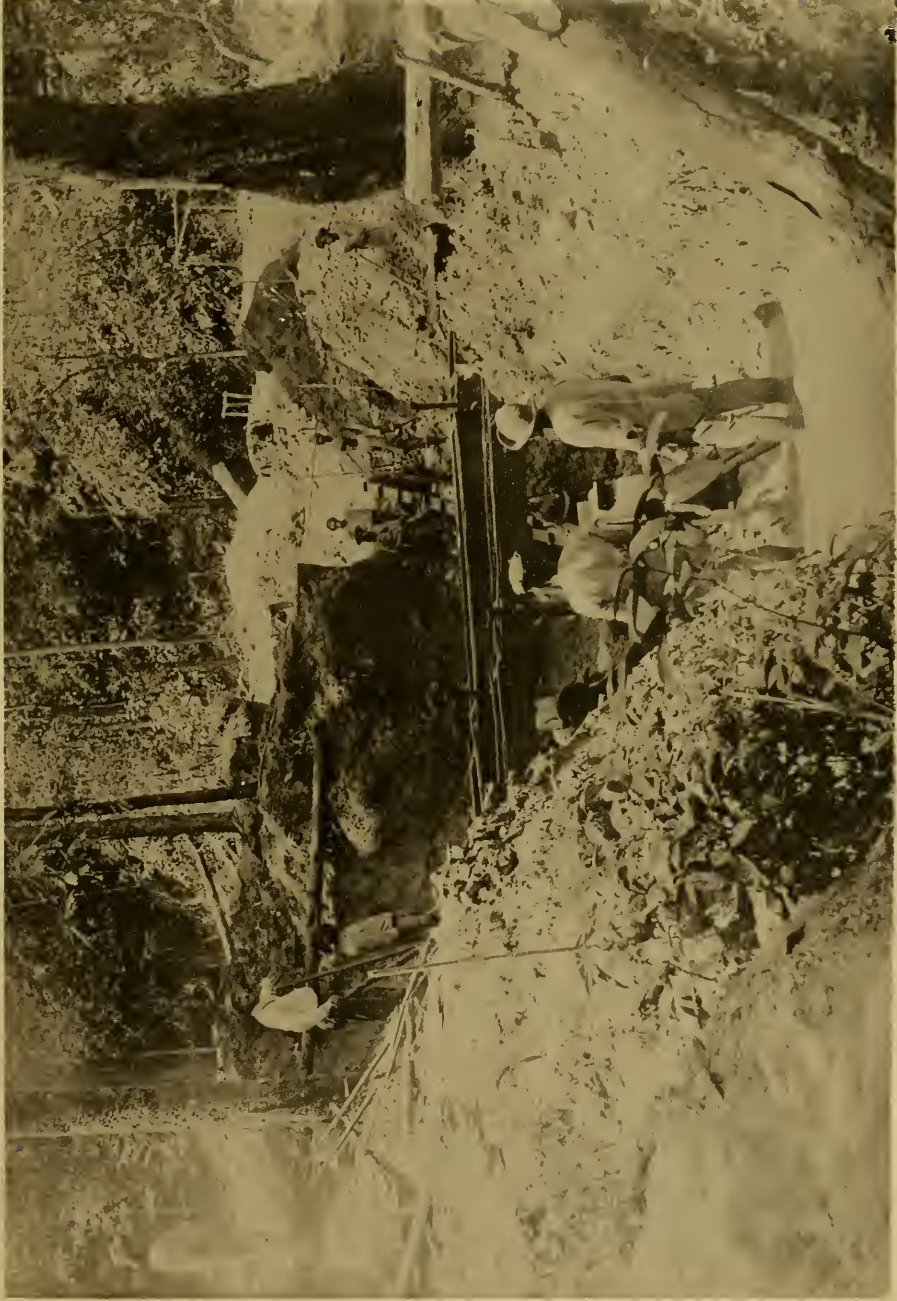
The tributer has another method of working called "crabbing." This consists in searching around in all the creeks and hillsides, and in old workings, for pieces of quartz in which there is visible gold. This quartz is pounded up and any nuggets of gold found are carefully put aside. The fine gravel and sand resulting from the pounding are then taken to the nearest creek and washed in the "battel"; in many cases good "finds" have been obtained in this manner, and it demonstrates the richness of the float quartz that is found in large quantities all over the fields.

QUARTZ MINING.

In 1890 numerous outcrops of gold-bearing quartz found in the districts, attracted the attention of miners from Europe, America, and South Africa, and some large companies were formed to work the reefs which had been located at Kanaimapu and Appaparu in the Demerara river, and in the vicinity of Arakaka, on the Barima river, North West District.

Succes did not crown their efforts and the majority of the companies formed for this purpose have ceased to exist.

At the Barima Mine however, an English company is now at work developing, and good results are anticipated from the



PLACER WORKING.

DOUBLE SLUICE AND CHINESE PUMP AT WORK. DEEP STRIPPING ON
LOWER MINNEHAHA, KONAWARUK.

crushing operations, as during the earlier period of its history 7,796 ozs. of gold were obtained from the ore crushed.

In 1903 an American company purchased nine claims in the Puruni river owned by some brothers named Peters, who had for two or three years been digging out the face of an outcrop of quartz at this spot, and crushing the ore so obtained in a very small and primitive way, but with very good results.

This company, named the "British Guiana (Puruni) Gold Concessions Company, Limited," at once started systematically to develop their property and very soon had a small 15-stamp mill at work, the first crushing being made in September, 1905, since which date work has been steadily carried on, with the result that up to 31st March, 1909, 28,549 ozs. of gold have been obtained.

Some large and valuable reefs have been opened up, and the prospects of the mine are very promising.

HYDRAULICING.

The most successful alluvial washing was carried on at "Omai" in the Essequibo river and the claims at this spot were eventually purchased by a syndicate of German capitalists styled "The Guiana Syndicate" who decided to work the ground by hydraulicing, and extensive machinery was erected for this purpose.

Washing was commenced in September, 1902 and was steadily carried on until September, 1905 when the work was closed down, as it was found that the cost was too great to allow of any profit.

During this period the company obtained 27,123 ozs. of gold.

A small dredge, and later on a very large one, were erected and worked on one of the creeks and flats of the property, but the result has been disappointing and the company has now closed down all work.

Unfortunately the district around Omai did not lend itself to a natural head of water being obtained for hydraulicing, and it was necessary to erect and maintain large pumps for the purpose of obtaining the necessary water pressure. The cost of their working and upkeep was enormous, the fuel alone being a considerable item of the expense.

The property is not by any means worked out, only about 60 acres having been sluiced, out of an area of 410 acres, and

there is no reason why large quantities of gold should not yet be obtained by the old methods of sluicing which first brought Omai into prominence.

As far as the records show, 82,712 ozs. of gold have been obtained from Omai since it was discovered, and of this amount, about 51,000 ozs. were obtained previous to the purchase by "The Guiana Syndicate." There is no doubt that the ground in the vicinity is very rich.

DREDGING.

The possibilities of dredging the rivers and creeks for gold had for some years previous to 1900 claimed attention, and eventually an English company styled "The British Guiana Gold Dredging Company," erected a dredge on the Barima river, but after a brief period of work which resulted in little gold, the venture was abandoned and the dredge was purchased by "The Guiana Syndicate" and put to work at Omai, where it was very successful for about two years.

Another English company, called "The Guiana Gold Company," hold a dredging concession on the Konawaruk river, a tributary of the Essequibo above Potaro, and commenced operations in December, 1906, with very gratifying results, 6,976 ozs. of gold having been obtained by their dredge up to 31st March, 1909.

The Company is erecting another dredge on this river and will probably still further increase their plant.

The dredging possibilities in the Potaro district are very marked and will probably attract attention some day.

DIAMOND MINING.

During the early years of the gold industry, diamonds were often found in the production when being cleaned up at end of the day's work, and the stones naturally attracted attention.

Eventually an expedition to the upper Mazaruni in 1890, whilst searching for gold, discovered small diamonds in the gravel in some numbers.

In the following years several expeditions were despatched to this district and located and worked land for this purpose, but although the stones were found in considerable numbers they were small, and of no great value, and the search was practically abandoned.

In 1900, a company named "The British Guiana Diamond Syndicate," obtained a concession for 2,000 acres on the

Putareng Creek, a tributary of the Mazaruni river, and later on another company styled, "The Mazaruni Company," obtained a similar concession for 5,858 acres in the same district. The latter is still carrying on work, but the first company is defunct.

Diamonds have been found on the left bank of the Curibrong River near where it empties itself into the Potaro river, and some work was carried on there for a time but eventually abandoned as the stones obtained were small and few.

Large numbers of stones have been found by the various workers, and of good quality, but of small size, the average being 10 or 15 to the carat.

The industry has languished of late years, the excessive cost of transport prohibiting any development.

A very large area of ground has been prospected and proved to contained diamonds and should the Government be able to open up the district by a road, which they hope to do in the near future, the industry will again receive the attention it well deserves.

The system of work carried on has been practically the same as that of sluicing for gold, only that of course no quicksilver or riffles are used.

The gravel or pay dirt is puddled and gradually forced through a series of iron screens, the holes in which begin with half inch in the first screen and are gradually reduced down to one eighteenth of an inch in the last one. The fine gravel which has passed through this last screen is collected and thrown on a large iron plate on a table, and being spread out is then carefully searched for the diamonds which are easily recognisable by their brilliant lustre and shape.

TRANSPORT.

In the early days of mining in the colony, the labourers had to pull the boats loaded with food and tools for days from the termini of the steamers up the different rivers to the different placers, but all this has been done away with of late years with the opening of roads and the extension of the steamer communication, which enable the men to get direct to the districts, in a few days from Georgetown.

All that is now necessary in carrying out an expedition, is to engage the labourers in town and then go on board the steamer which runs to the district selected, arrangements can

easily be made with the principal shopkeepers at all the mining centres for further transport, if such is necessary.

MINING LAWS.

The Mining Regulations of the colony are very generous and comprehensive. Prospecting licences are issued for \$5, or 20s. 10d. which are in force for 1 year from date of issue. These licences give the holder the right, either by himself or some properly authorised agent, to locate any number of claims 1,500 ft. long by 800 ft. wide.

CLAIMS.

Claims are located by cutting a boundary line at least four feet wide, and putting up posts or beacons at each corner, with a board on which must be painted in legible letters the name of the locator, number of prospecting licence, and date of location, and, after it has been obtained, the number of the claim licence, a tablet with a special number, obtained at time the claim licence is issued, and on payment of one shilling, must also be affixed to one of the posts on the claim. These claims exist for so long as the holder pays the yearly rent of \$5 (20s. 10d.), which is due in advance every 1st April, and they give a right to the use of the surface and to all deposits within the vertical planes in which the surface boundaries lie. These licences can be revoked by the Governor for non-working of land, and can be "jumped" by any one if the boundaries are not kept open and notice boards in position.

EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING RIGHTS.

Any person can obtain an "exclusive permission" or really a prospecting concession, for three years, of a large area, on payment of \$10 (£2 1s. 8d.) deposit with application and a yearly rent payable in advance of 7½c. (3¾d.) per acre. Boundaries can be natural features such as streams or mountains, or lines must be cut around as in locations for ordinary claims. This title reserves to the holder the sole right to prospect and locate what claims he desires during the time he holds it; bona fide exploration work must be carried on all the time or the permission is liable to cancellation. He can also at any time during the period for which the permission is granted, cut out and abandon any portion of the area which is not considered profitable, and secure a corresponding reduction in the annual rental*.

* The conditions on which these Permissions are ordinarily granted, are printed elsewhere.—*Vide* Index.—ED.

CONCESSIONS.

The Governor may grant to any person who can produce satisfactory evidence of his financial ability to work the land, mining concessions for large areas under special leases for any period up to 99 years. These concessions in addition to being subject to some clauses of the Mining Regulations, have special conditions as to continuous work and mode of same attached, a breach of which renders them liable to cancellation. A yearly rental of 20 cents (10d.) per acre is payable in advance on 1st April and, as in cases of exclusive permissions, a deposit of \$10 (£2 1s. 8d.) must be made with the application.*

SURVEYS.

Surveys by a Government Surveyor of all mining concessions are required before issue. The fee for this work is 10 cents (5d.) per acre, plus actual cost of work and taking the surveyor to and from the spot.

DREDGING CONCESSIONS.

Dredging concessions of rivers or creeks are granted under special leases for any term of years up to 99, with special conditions attached as to continuous work.

Rental is 10 cents (5d.) per acre payable in advance each 1st April and a deposit of \$10 (£2 1s. 8d.) must be made with application. Surveys must be made as in mining concessions unless area of concession can be accurately ascertained and end boundaries can be defined by some natural feature.

No concessions can be "jumped" like an ordinary claim for failure to keep the boundaries open.

All claims and concessions give holder the right to use timber on them and in the case of dredging concessions this right extends over a width of 150 feet on each bank of stream. A record of all gold or precious stones obtained must be accurately kept on claim shewing daily returns, and copy of this book must accompany all gold or precious stones when being taken off claim for conveyance to Georgetown.

DISPOSAL AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD, ETC.

Gold and precious stones can be sold in any district to a person specially licensed to purchase same. Gold on being conveyed to Georgetown must be taken to the Warden at the nearest gold station and a permit obtained for its conveyance to town,

* The conditions on which concessions are granted will be found elsewhere.—*Vide* Index.—ED.

and within 24 hours of its arrival there it must be taken to the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines and royalty paid thereon at the rate of 70 cents (2s. 11d.) per ounce. No royalty is payable on precious stones obtained from a claim, but they must be declared at the nearest Government station of the district, and a permit obtained for their conveyance to Georgetown. Precious stones found on prospection pay royalty of 10 per cent. of value either in payment or kind, and must be taken to the Commissioner of Lands and Mines in the same way as gold.

LABOUR.

The labourers employed in the Gold and Diamond industries are chiefly negroes, natives of the colony, and of French and Dutch Guiana, and the West Indian Islands, and no better men could be got for the work. They are of strong physique and capable of great endurance but they object to steady continuous work.

All labourers engaged on a concession or claim, with the exception of aboriginal Indians, must be registered at the Institute of Mines and Forests.

The Institute, which has its chief office in Georgetown and branches in all the mining centres, will engage and register labourers for a small fee. The daily wages generally paid range from 36 cents (1s. 6d.) to 72 cents (or 3s.) and rations according to a scale laid down by the Government, but now that shops are so well supplied and are so plentiful in the districts, it is possible to arrange with a shopkeeper for the feeding of the labourers at a cost, according to the locality, ranging from 20 cents to 30 cents per man per day.

Labourers are registered to serve for a period of, usually, three to four months, and receive advances ranging from \$4 to \$8 a man according to arrangement.

Where 50 men are employed a qualified dispenser must be employed to attend to them when ill. The regulations also require that certain medicines must be kept on each claim or concession. A Register of persons employed must be kept on the claim shewing rates of wages, amounts earned and deductions made, and at the end of the contract each labourer must be given a certified account shewing these items and balance due. Failure to pay wages for 14 days after they are due entails a penalty of \$50. (£10 8s. 4d.) in addition to the liability

to pay the wages due. On the other hand a labourer who fails to carry out his contract of service is punished by fine or imprisonment: and where a fine is paid, any sum owing to the employer by such labourer by way of advance or otherwise is refunded out of the fine paid. All servants must be returned to the place where engaged at cost of the employer. Death on any claim or on journey to and fro must be reported to the nearest Warden as soon after as possible.

All surroundings to camps and residences must be kept clean and in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Warden of the district who can at all reasonable times enter premises and claim to satisfy himself if this is done.

The Warden can reserve any creek for drinking purposes, and such creek is not open to location.

MINING DISPUTES.

All disputes arising under the regulations are settled by the Warden of the district in which they arise, and only the Supreme Court has the power to set aside a Warden's decision after appeal has been made against it.

The reader who desires to obtain more precise and detailed information as to the mineral resources of the colony is advised to purchase and peruse "The Geological Handbook of the colony" which contains a mass of valuable geological and mining data edited by Professor Harrison, M.A., C.M.G., the Government Geologist. The book can be purchased at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 3, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., Dulau and Company, 37, Soho Square, London, W., and in the colony for the small sum of five shillings.

Below is a statement showing the gold produced in the colony from 1884 to 31st March, 1909, and also a list of some of the old companies who worked in the fields in the early years of the rush, with the gold obtained by them during the time work was carried on.

With the exception of gold and diamonds no mining for any other minerals is carried on in the colony.

The following shows the gold obtained by alluvial washing from the principal claims in the various fields in the colony during the years 1893 to 31st March, 1908.

<i>Potaro—</i>				Ozs.
Inflexible Syndicate	...	1894-1900	...	12,387
Compromise Syndicate	...	1895-1901	...	5,028
Mahdiana Company	...	1894-1900	...	9,395

			Ozs.
	Rhodus Syndicate	... 1894-1900	... 17,190
	Garnett Syndicate	... 1894-1908	... 42,505
	Hope Placer	... 1894-1899	... 8,375
	Prosperity Placer	... 1894-1899	... 4,060
<i>Essequibo—Omai—</i>			
	Jacobs, Correia and Rosa	... 1890-1899	... 23,918
	Guiana Syndicate and Demerara Exploration Coy.	... 1902-1907	... 31,745
<i>North West District—Barima—</i>			
	Arakaka Placer and Mining Company	... 1894-1901	... 11,385
<i>Cuyuni—</i>			
	Pistano and Richards	... 1894-1900	... 14,212
<i>Mazaruni—</i>			
	Barnard Syndicate	... 1894-1908	... 26,139
The following shows the gold obtained by quartz-milling in the colony during the years 1894 to 31st March, 1909.			
<i>Demerara River—</i>			Ozs.
	Kanaimapoo Gold Mining Company, afterwards Gold Quartz Syndicate.	1894-1900	... 756
<i>North West District—Barima—</i>			
	Barima Gold Mining Company now British Guiana Gold Mines, Limited.	1896-1909	... 11,281
	Winter Gold Mining Company now British Guiana Gold Mines, Limited.	1897-1899	... 2,191
	Gates Syndicate	... 1897-1898	... 986
	Sir Walter Raleigh Gold Mining Company.	1896-1897	... 79
	Barr Robertson Syndicate afterwards Sealey Mine now H. M. Engelen.	1896-1905	... 2,120
<i>Puruni—</i>			
	British Guiana (Puruni) Gold Concessions Company, Ltd.	1905-1909	... 28,549

THE CROWN LANDS.

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS FOR CROWN LAND FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN MINING.

Of the total area of 90,277 square miles which the colony comprises, it is estimated that there is an available area of approximately 88,000 square miles of Crown Land not yet disposed of. This area comprises extensive tracts of forest-covered country containing many valuable kinds of timber, and large areas of savannah or prairie land well adapted for grazing cattle, while the lands on the banks of the lower reaches of

the several rivers are very fertile and well suited for agricultural purposes.

The disposal of the Crown lands, for purposes other than mining, is provided for under Ordinance No. 32 of 1903 and regulations framed thereunder, which vest in the Governor the sole power in dealing with them. The Ordinance and regulations are administered by the Lands and Mines Department, the head of which is styled the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner.

FORMS OF TITLE ISSUED.

The forms of title under which the Crown Lands are disposed of may be classed under four general heads,—*Grants, Leases, Licences* and *Permissions*.

GRANTS.

Land having trees thereon suitable for wood-cutting purposes, or for the collection of rubber or balata, is not sold, but is reserved to be dealt with under special licences granted for those purposes. It is however provided that all timber on any lands sold, and all rubber, balata and other substances obtained therefrom, shall be the property of the grantee.

The form of title given for Crown land purchased outright is termed a "Grant," which is signed by the Governor. No Crown land shall be sold for a less price than fifty cents (2/1) per acre. From time to time the Commissioner shall publish in the *Gazette* the price at which the Governor has decided Crown land shall ordinarily be sold. The area of tracts sold outright is ordinarily limited to from 25 to 100 acres, the ordinary applicant being restricted to 25 acres unless he can show that he is financially able to cope with a larger area. Tracts of larger area than 100 acres are in special circumstances sold to approved applicants.

Land sold outright, or "granted" as it is termed, can be dealt with in the same manner as private property and may be leased, mortgaged or sold by the "grantee" at will. The grantee must keep erected at each of the front boundary paals a notice board showing in legible letters the registered number of the grant, and the bearings and length of the side and front boundaries; and must keep the boundary lines of the tract open to the satisfaction of an inspecting officer of the Land and Mines Department. This condition is in force for 10 years from the date of the grant and non-compliance with it during that

period renders the grant liable to cancellation at the discretion of the Governor. At the expiration of the 10 years, the grant shall in all respects be regarded as freehold property.

In addition to the form of grant above-mentioned the Governor has the power to make grants subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

Cost of obtaining a Grant—for tracts of from 25 to 100 acres in extent the charge is ordinarily—a sum of fifty cents per acre, which includes all costs of survey and preparation of the title. For tracts of larger area than 100 acres such sum per acre as the Governor may fix according to the estimated value of the land having regard to its situation, etc.

HOMESTEAD GRANTS.

A grant not exceeding five acres forming portion of a block of land reserved to be granted as homestead grants, may be purchased by an individual who is the head of a family, and is 21 years of age, on his signing a declaration to that effect before a Justice of Peace.

The conditions attaching to a homestead grant require the holder to erect a dwelling on the land within one year from the date of issue, and to reside on the land continuously for 10 years, during which period he must beneficially occupy or cultivate one-fifth of the area during the first year and thereafter increase this area yearly by at least one-tenth of the whole area of the tract, until he has the whole of the tract cultivated or beneficially occupied.

Notice boards must be erected and boundary lines kept clear, as in the case of Grants.

A grantee who complies with the above conditions for 10 years is at the end of that period given an absolute title to the land, which may then be treated as private property.

Cost of obtaining Homestead Grant.—The sum of fifty cents for each acre applied for.

LEASES AND LICENCES OF OCCUPANCY.

Land for agricultural purposes (other than the cultivation of rubber for which special conditions are prescribed), or for grazing purposes, can also be obtained under lease or licence of occupancy for any term of years, or during His Majesty's pleasure, as the case may be. The area licensed for agricultural purposes is ordinarily limited to from 25 to 100 acres. To approved applicants a larger area may be leased or licensed.

Licences of occupancy for agricultural purposes are ordinarily granted subject to the following conditions:—

The holder shall not transfer his interest in the land or sublet any portion of the land without the permission of the Commissioner.

If aboriginal Indians are employed, a book must be kept, to be open to the inspection of any officer of the Department of Lands and Mines, or any Commissary, or any Officer of the Police Force, showing the particulars of every such Indian and the rate of wages and amounts paid, and wages must be paid in money except with the permission of the Protector of Indians, and must be paid (as such Indian may desire) either weekly or at the expiration of his contract, or part weekly, and the remainder at the expiration of his contract.

No spirituous liquor shall be given to any aboriginal Indian as an equivalent for or in part payment of any work done on or in connection with the land.

Notice boards must be kept erected and boundary lines kept open, as in the case of grants.

Rental must be paid in advance within the first quarter of each financial year.

At least one-fourth of the tract must be cultivated or beneficially occupied within two years from date of issue of licence, and must thereafter be maintained in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

All timber on the land licensed and all rubber, balata or other gums obtained from trees thereon, or any orchids or plants obtained therefrom, shall be the property of the licensee and may be sold or disposed of by him without payment of any royalty.

Leases.—The Governor is empowered to grant leases on such conditions as he may think fit; that is to say, when the conditions above mentioned are not applicable to the particular purpose for which it may be desired to grant a lease, he may impose such conditions irrespective of the above as he may consider fit.

Cost of obtaining Lease or Licence for agricultural purposes.—The fees payable on Leases and Licences of occupancy for agricultural purposes are:—

Fee on application	...	...	...	...\$	5	00
Survey fee—per acre for the first 500 acres	...	...	...	...	30	
for each acre above 500 and up to 1,000	...	...	...	...	20	
for each acre above 1,000	...	...	...	...	10	

(The Commissioner may permit any applicant to supply all labour, materials, and appliances needed for cutting lines and for aiding the surveyor in making the survey, and in such case shall, on completion of the survey, refund to the applicant from the fee deposited with his application, the cost of such labour, appliances, etc).

Rental—

For small tracts of 25 to 100 acres for agricultural purposes the rate is ordinarily 5 cents per acre. For larger areas from 5 cents an acre upwards, as may be fixed by the Governor according to the estimated value of the land.

LICENCES TO CUT WOOD.

The Regulations provide that land containing valuable timber shall not be sold or licensed for agricultural purposes but shall be reserved to be dealt with under special licences to cut wood. Such licences may be obtained for any desired term of years or during His Majesty's pleasure (as the case may be) for any area not exceeding in ordinary cases 2,000 acres. Larger areas are granted in special circumstances to approved applicants who can satisfy the Governor of their ability to work them.

The conditions attaching to wood cutting licences are :—

The licensee shall pay in advance the annual rent specified in the licence.

He must not transfer or sublet his interest in the land without the Commissioner's permission.

He must work the tract to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

He must comply with the same conditions in regard to the employment of aboriginal Indians and the payment of their wages as are attached to leases and licences of occupancy.

Notice boards must be kept erected at extremities of facade or some other conspicuous place and boundary lines kept clear as in the case of grants and licences of occupancy.

No greenheart tree must be cut which will square less

than 10 inches, and no bullet tree must be cut without the Commissioner's permission.

Royalty payable—On greenheart or other hardwoods of a specific gravity higher than .7 one cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per cubic foot; other timber with a specific gravity not more than .7 is subject to a royalty of one half of one cent ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.) per cubic foot. Shingles pay 10 cents (5d.) per 1,000. Paling staves, 12 cents (6d.) per 100 and vat staves and tacouba paling posts 10 cents per 100 feet. Charcoal pays one cent per bag of not more than 100 lbs. and firewood 8 cents (4d.) per cord. Other small royalties are payable on wattles, spars, posts, etc., and barks. (See index under "Royalty.") All royalties must be paid forthwith after the delivery to the authorised officer of the permit granted for the removal of the article from the tract.

Security—Before the licence is issued the licensee must, if required by the Commissioner, give security to his satisfaction in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars that the Crown forests shall not suffer any injury and that all royalty shall be duly paid. If such security be not given for two months after the Commissioner has notified that it is required, the application shall be forfeited and all fees deposited shall be forfeited.

Cost of obtaining Wood-cutting Licence—

Fee on application—\$5.

Fee for survey—where a survey is required—as to which see under "Surveys,"—at the rate prescribed in the case of Leases and Licences of Occupancy.

Rental—at the rate of \$5 for any area up to 500 acres, and \$10 for any area greater than 500 acres.

TIMBER DEPOT AND CART PATHS.

The holder of a wood-cutting licence may obtain permission to occupy as a depôt for storing his timber, etc., and to cultivate any portion thereof for the support of himself and his labourers an area not exceeding 5 acres on a river or creek, and to make and use a timber or cart path connecting same with his wood-cutting tract, on payment of a fee of \$1 and a rental of \$1 per annum.

A licensee may, on obtaining a Permission at the cost of \$1 from the Commissioner, bleed balata from bullet-trees which he has obtained special permission to fell for the purpose of being squared but from no others.

LICENCES TO COLLECT BALATA AND RUBBER.

Licences conferring the right to collect both balata (the gum of the bullet-tree) and rubber, are granted for a term not exceeding 15 years or during His Majesty's pleasure (as the case may be.) The area allowed under a licence is comparatively large, being 50 square miles in all districts north of the Siparuni River computed as follows,—a façade or width of 4 miles along the river, on which the tract is situated by a depth inland from the river of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the less accessible districts south of the Siparuni River an area of 250 square miles, more or less, defined as far as practicable by natural features such as creeks, etc., is allowed under one licence.

Security.—Before the licence is issued the applicant must give security to the Commissioner to his satisfaction in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars that the Crown forests shall not suffer any injury and that the royalty shall be duly paid. If such security is not given within two months from the date the Commissioner calls upon the applicant to give it, the application shall be cancelled and all fees paid shall be forfeited. A person holding more than one licence may in lieu of giving separate security in respect of each tract give security in a maximum sum of \$5,000 in respect of all such tracts.

These licences carry the same conditions as regards transfer and subletting of the holder's interest ; employment of aborigines and payment of their wages, and erection of notice boards, as are prescribed in the case of licences to cut wood, and in addition are subject to the following requirements :—

The licence shall not confer the right to plant rubber, balata or other trees, and the Governor may grant lease or license for any purpose whatsoever to any person, any portion of the land licensed, and the right of the licensee to any portion so granted, leased or licensed shall thereupon cease and determine.

No person shall be employed in any capacity whatever on or in connection with the tract licensed who has not been registered in the Department of Lands and Mines. Any person found labouring on a tract in contravention of this regulation is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

The licensee must work the tract to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, provided always that the Commissioner may grant permission in writing to cease work on the tract for such time as he may think fit.

No bullet tree shall be cut or bled which measures less than 36 inches around the circumference measured at 4 feet above ground.

No tree shall be cut or bled on more than three-quarters of its circumference at any one time nor shall any tree be bled until the wound caused by a previous incision has healed.

The incisions in the bark must not be more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and must not be the full depth of the bark.

Any person who bleeds any tree in contravention of any of the three preceding conditions is on conviction liable to a penalty of \$48. A licensee is empowered and expected to prosecute an offending employee. Inability on the part of a licensee to fix the responsibility for any injury caused to the tress on a tract licensed to him is in practice treated as evidence of lack of proper supervision. Where the injury is not in the opinion of the Governor of such a serious nature as to warrant the cancellation of the licence and the enforcing of the bond for the full amount, the licensee is required to pay to the Government, by way of penalty money, such a sum as the Governor may in his discretion fix having regard to the extent of the damage done. The fact that an offending employee is prosecuted and convicted at the instance of a licensee does not, of necessity, absolve the licensee from responsibility.

Royalty on balata and rubber—2 cents (1d.) per lb.

Cost of obtaining a Balata Licence.—

Fee on application \$8.

Rental of \$20 per annum.

In the case of two contiguous tracts held by different licensees the common boundary of which is not defined by natural features, the Commissioner may require such boundary line to be cut and defined at the joint expense of the licensees. Cost of cutting such line—5 cents per rood of length.

LICENCES TO COLLECT GUMS AND ORCHIDS.

Any person desiring for the purpose of trade to collect any gums other than balata or rubber, or any tonka beans or plants, or to collect orchids whether for trade or not, must

obtain a permission in writing from the Commissioner.

Fees payable:—

For a permission to collect gums, etc.	...	\$ 1
For a permission to collect orchids—		
For export	... ..	5
For trade, but not for export	... ..	2

Such permissions run for the period of the financial year only, *i.e.*, from 1st April to 31st March following or for any part of such period.

Royalty payable where such gums, etc., or orchids are exported:—

Gums, etc.	... ..	1 cent a lb.
Orchids	... ..	5 cents each.

LICENCES TO QUARRY.

Licences to quarry stone, sand, gravel, shell, caddy, kaolin, etc., are issued for any term of years or during His Majesty's pleasure (as the case may be) on conditions similar to those attached to wood-cutting licences as regards transfer of interest, employment of aborigines, erection of notice boards and keeping open of boundary lines.

Operations must be commenced within such time from the date of the licence as may be fixed by the Governor and must be thereafter continued to the satisfaction of the Commissioner on pain of cancellation of the licence.

Blasting operations must be carried on only between sunrise and sunset and a red flag must be hoisted at the spot of quarrying at least 5 minutes before each blast.

The applicant for a licence, except where the application is for a licence to quarry stone, must enter into a bond in the sum of \$240 (£50) or deposit that sum with the Receiver General, in security for the payment of royalty.

Royalty payable:—

Kaolin	5 cents a ton.
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The royalty must be paid forthwith on delivery to the authorised officer of the Department of Lands and Mines of the permit for removal issued by the licensee or his agent.

Cost of obtaining a Licence to Quarry.—Fees payable:—

Fee on application—other than for a licence		
to quarry stone	... ..	\$5 00
On application for a licence to quarry stone		0 24

Survey fee—at same rate prescribed for licences to cut wood.

Rental—such annual sum as the Governor may fix.

Sand, Shell, Gravel, etc., may be removed from Crown land on obtaining a permit from the Commissioner, available for six weeks after date of issue, for which there is no charge, stating the weight or quantity of such sand, etc., the place whence it is to be taken, the mode of its removal and its ultimate destination. Royalty at the rate of 1 cent per ton must be paid at the time such permit is granted.

LEASES FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RUBBER.

The Governor may grant leases of areas of land of any size for the purpose of cultivating rubber thereon, for a term of ninety-nine years, subject to the following conditions:—

No rent shall be payable for the first ten years. From the eleventh to fifteenth year inclusive, there shall be payable in advance an annual rent of 20 cents (10d.) per acre on the total acreage of the concession. From the sixteenth year onwards the rent shall be 50 cents (2s. 1d.) per acre per annum. In default of payment of such rent on the day on which it is due, the lessee shall in addition pay interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for each day of default.

For any rubber, balata or other like substances obtained on the land, whether from indigenous or cultivated trees, during the first ten years of the lease, there shall be paid to the Government royalty at the rate of 2 cents per lb.

The lessee shall each year plant up with rubber trees, with an average of not less than sixty trees to the acre, one twenty-fifth of the area, until he shall have so planted up ten twenty-fifths of the total area of the tract, and he must maintain such cultivation in good order.

In clearing the land for cultivation, no bullet tree or rubber producing tree shall be destroyed without the permission in writing of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

The lease carries the same conditions as to transfer, employment of aborigines, erection of notice boards, and keeping open of boundary lines, as are prescribed in the case of Grants and Licences.

The lease shall not confer on the lessee any right to take or obtain mineral oil from the land or from any deposit in

or under the land, and all officers of the Crown or Government or other persons thereto specially authorised by the Government shall at all times have the right to enter such lands for the purpose of obtaining mineral oil therefrom; Provided that the lessee shall have the right to compensation for any damage suffered by him in consequence of such entry and the obtaining of mineral oil from the said lands.

The land leased shall be subject to the right of way across any portion of it to the Crown Lands aback of the said land for the officers and servants of the Crown and others thereto authorised by the Crown or Government.

If the lessee pays the rent reserved and observes and performs all the covenants and conditions of the lease he shall peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the land without any interruption by the Crown or any person lawfully or equitably claiming from or under the Crown.

If any of the terms and conditions are not complied with or the rent is not paid within 15 days after it becomes due, the Commissioner shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the land without paying compensation for any buildings and machinery thereon.

If all the terms of the lease have been complied with, the lessee shall have the right at any time after the expiration of ten years from date of the lease to purchase the land leased at the price of four dollars (16s. 8d.) an acre and on payment of the said price an absolute grant of the land shall be made to him and such land shall thereafter be in the same position as private land.

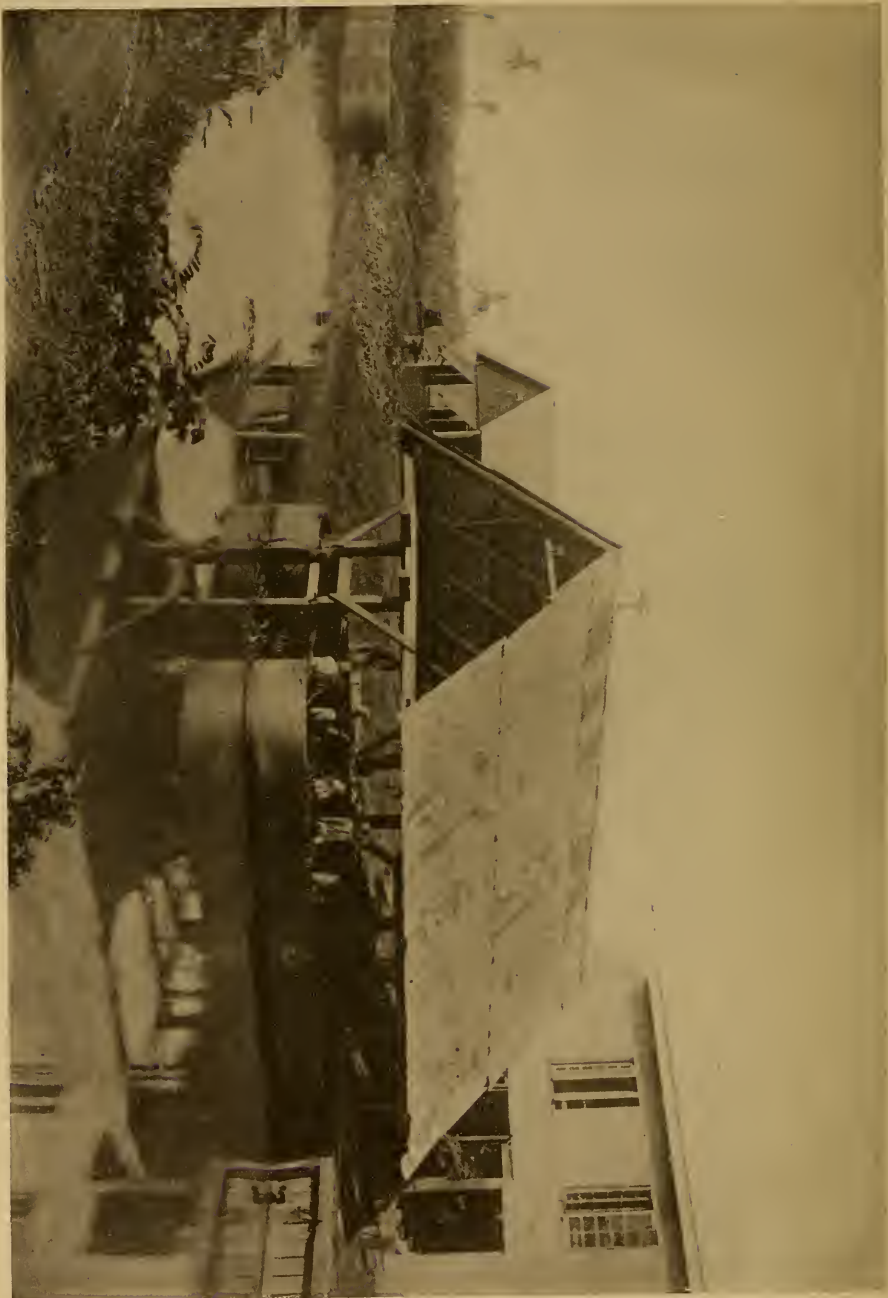
Cost of obtaining Lease for Rubber Cultivation.—

Fee on application,—\$5.

Survey fee—including diagram—at the rate of 30 cents (1s. 3d) per acre up to 500 acres; for each acre above 500 and up to 1,000 at the rate of 20 cents (10d.) per acre for each acre above 1,000 at the rate of 10 cents (5d.) per acre.

PERMISSIONS.

The Governor may, provided he is satisfied that the number of trees to be cut or to be bled is not sufficient to warrant an applicant being required to take out a licence, or where in other special circumstances the cost of taking out the



CANE CARRIER AND MILL DOCK, PLANTATION, SKELDON.

Photo by E. R. Anson.

usual licence would be prohibitive, or where the issue of a licence is impracticable, authorise the Commissioner, on payment of such fees as the Governor may deem reasonable, to issue a permission to any person to occupy any Crown Land for any purpose and to cut, gather, take and remove any article growing thereon, on payment of the royalty and subject to such other conditions as the Governor may think fit.

Where the boundaries of the tract are not creeks or other well defined boundaries, the applicant must mark the boundaries by cut lines.

The charge for such a Permission shall be such as in each case the Governor may fix, having regard to the purpose for which the Permission is sought.

PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO APPLICATIONS AND PAYMENT OF FEES.

Every application must be in writing signed by the applicant and addressed to the Commissioner. Application forms may be obtained free of cost at the Lands and Mines Department.

The application must state distinctly the name of the person for whose benefit the grant, lease, licence or permission is sought to be obtained, whether such person is the actual applicant or not and the purpose and term of years for which such Lease, Licence or Permission is required.

The application must also contain a full description of the land to which it relates, and the applicant must, if called upon to do so, furnish such further information as may be required by the Commissioner for the purpose of determining whether there are any valid reasons why a Grant, Lease, Licence or Permission should not be granted.

An applicant must deposit at the time he lodges his application—

When the application is for a *Grant*—one half the purchase money.

When the application is for a *Homestead Grant*—the whole cost.

When the application is for a *Lease, Licence or Permission*—the prescribed fee payable on application, and, when a survey is required, the fee for survey.

On receipt by the Commissioner the application is

advertised (if he thinks fit) for three consecutive Saturdays. Any person desiring to oppose the issue of the Grant, Lease, Licence or Permission applied for, must give notice to the Commissioner, stating the grounds of opposition, within seven days after the third advertisement. The application is then submitted to the Governor for his order thereon, the grounds of opposition being stated by the Commissioner when notice of such has been received.

On the completion of the survey of the land applied for, the applicant is called upon by the Commissioner to pay the balance of purchase money or rent due as the case may be and to give the necessary security in cases where security is required to be given.

If an applicant fails for two months to comply with such demands, or, within the same period, fails to have the land surveyed where permission has been obtained to have the survey made by a surveyor other than a Government Surveyor, his application shall be cancelled and all fees previously paid shall be forfeited.

PERMISSION TO START WORK PENDING SURVEY OF THE TRACT
AND THE ISSUE OF TITLE.

On the Governor approving of an application, the Commissioner, if he has reason to believe that the rights of any other person will not be affected, may, pending the execution of the survey and the issue of the Grant, Lease, Licence or Permission, grant leave to the applicant to take possession at once and to commence work on the land, and for the removal of any substance or thing therefrom, on his giving such security as the Commissioner may deem necessary to ensure the Government against loss in the event of no Grant, Licence, Lease or Permission being issued. Any permission so granted shall be at the risk of the applicant in the event of the application being opposed. The security which in practice is usually demanded by the Commissioner is the payment of all fees and the giving of the necessary security in cases where security is required to be given under the Regulations.

SURVEYS.

With the approval of the Commissioner an applicant may employ a duly qualified Surveyor other than a Government Surveyor to make the survey of the tract included in his application, except where a grant or licence is to be

set up for sale at public auction, in which case the tract must be surveyed by a Surveyor of the Department of Lands and Mines.

No survey of any land in respect of which an application is made shall be necessary—

- (a.) if the land has been previously surveyed and the diagram is on record in the office of the Department of Lands and Mines and the Commissioner is satisfied that the boundary lines are open and well defined. In such case the applicant must pay, instead of survey fee, a fee of from \$2 to \$5 for a copy of the diagram to be attached to his title deed;
- (b.) when the tract is bounded by creeks or other well-defined limits or when the boundaries are otherwise well marked;
- (c.) when the application is for a licence to collect balata, rubber or other gums or plants, unless in any of such cases the Commissioner considers a survey is necessary;
- (d.) when the application is for the renewal of a licence for a tract which has already been surveyed.

A tract to be sold by grant, or leased or licensed for agricultural purposes must, where practicable, be laid out in the form of a rectangular parallelogram with the facade on a river or creek, and the area whenever practicable must be a multiple of 5 acres. All such tracts when the area is 100 acres or under are laid out with a fixed mean length or depth of 300 roods and a facade or width of a number of roods equal to the number of acres comprised in the tract, *e.g.*, 25 acres = 300 roods mean depth x 25 roods facade; 75 acres = 300 roods mean depth x 75 roods facade, and so on.

Within every distance of not more than 200 roods facade, a space of 5 roods in width by the entire depth of the adjacent tracts shall, whenever practicable, be reserved for Government roads or channels, and a space of 66 feet from high water mark shall be reserved across the facade of each tract.

Land to be licensed for wood-cutting, or quarrying purposes, or for the removal of clay, etc., shall, where a survey is required, be laid out in such manner as will best enclose the trees, stone, clay, etc.

PLURALITY OF APPLICATIONS.

Where two or more applications are made in respect of

the same tract all being for a grant thereof, or all for a licence of occupancy for the same purposes, and more than one of such applications are received before notice of any one of them has been published, the grant or licence of occupancy shall be exposed to public competition at auction unless the Governor otherwise directs. Where the applications so received are some for a grant, and some for a licence of occupancy for a stated purpose, or are all for licences of occupancy but not all for the same purpose, the Governor may direct that a grant or, if it appears to him expedient, a licence of occupancy for such of the said purposes as he deems best, shall be exposed to public competition at auction. The land comprised in any grant, licence or permission may be exposed to public competition as a whole, or may be divided and separately exposed, as may appear most advantageous to the public interest.

Where the privilege of obtaining a grant, lease, licence or permission is to be exposed to competition at public auction as above described, the Commissioner shall publish a notice setting forth the time (being not less than 21 days after publication of such notice) and the place of such sale and the particulars of such grant, lease, etc. The land must be surveyed before the sale and each applicant must deposit the sum required to be deposited by an applicant at the time of making application. At the close of the sale the Commissioner shall return to every unsuccessful applicant the sum deposited by him. After the close of any such sale the highest bidder, if he was not an applicant, must forthwith pay to the Commissioner the full cost of obtaining the grant, lease, licence or permission purchased, including the first year's rent where rental is payable, together with the sum bid for the privilege of obtaining the same. If the highest bidder was an applicant, he must forthwith pay the balance of the purchase money, or the first year's rent, as the case may be, together with the sum bid by him for the privilege of obtaining such grant, lease, licence or permission.

RENEWAL OR EXTENSION OF LICENCES AND PERMISSIONS.

Renewal.—An application for the renewal of a licence or permission is dealt with in the same manner as an original application. Fees payable :

On an application for renewal of a licence of occupancy, or a wood cutting licence, or a quarrying licence other than a licence to quarry stone	\$5 ;
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On an application for renewal of a balata licence \$8 ;

Ditto. of a licence to quarry stone 24 cents.

Survey fee—(where a survey was made for the original licence and the boundary lines are not open and well defined and the Commissioner considers a survey necessary) at the rate paid for the original survey ; where a re-survey is not necessary, a fee of \$2 to \$5 for a copy of the original diagram. Rent—where rent is payable on the original licence or permission, at the rate payable on such original licence or permission.

Extension.—After the expiration of a licence or permission the Commissioner may, on application being made before the expiration thereof, and where he is satisfied that the conditions have been faithfully observed, and that the quantity of land not worked, or trees uncut, or unbled, (as the case may be) is not sufficient to warrant the applicant going to the expense of applying for a new licence or permission, extend the licence or permission with all its conditions for a further term not exceeding one year on payment of a fee of \$1 for such extension. Where the Commissioner refuses to grant such extension, the applicant may appeal to the Governor.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND PERMISSIONS.

An application for the transfer of a licence or permission must state the particulars required to be stated in the case of an original application.

Notice of the application must be published for three consecutive Saturdays. Any person may within seven days of the last advertisement oppose the transfer on the ground that he has a right, title or interest in the licence, or that he is a creditor for a liquidated sum of the applicant. If within seven days after notice of opposition has been given, legal proceedings to enforce such claim are not commenced and notice of such given to the Commissioner in writing, such opposition shall be no bar to the transfer. On production of a certificate from the Registrar, or clerk of the Magistrate's Court, as the case may be, that such claim has been satisfied or dismissed, the application shall be proceeded with. Where the grounds of opposition are other than a claim for a liquidated sum, the Commissioner shall report the reasons of opposition given for the Governor's order. Where no notice of opposition is given, and if no reason to the contrary appears to the Governor, the transfer shall be executed by the Commissioner.

At the sale at execution of the holder's rights under a licence or permission, the purchaser shall, on production to the Commissioner of a copy of the conditions of sale signed by the Registrar, together with a certificate that the purchase money has been paid, be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee for a transfer, to have an entry made on the Register of licences or permissions of such sale and purchase, and also to have endorsed on the face of the licence or permission that a transfer of the same has been made to such purchaser. Fee payable for a transfer of a Lease, Licence (except a licence to quarry stone), or Permission,—\$4. For the transfer of a licence for quarrying stone, a fee of 24 cents.

SUB-LETTING.

Leave may be granted by the Commissioner to the holder of any licence to sub-let his tract or any part thereof, on payment of a fee of twelve cents (6d.)

No lease so granted shall in any way relieve the original licensee from responsibility for non-fulfilment of any of the conditions under which the licence was issued, or prevent the forfeiture of such licence for non-compliance therewith.

GENERAL.

No grant of Crown Land, nor any Lease, Licence or Permission to occupy Crown Land, issued as abovementioned, confers on the holder thereof the right to any mineral in any land so granted or occupied or to take or obtain mineral oil from such land: But all officers of the Crown or Government and other persons thereto specially authorised may enter upon such land and may search and mine for and appropriate minerals found therein or may obtain mineral oil therefrom as the case may be.

The terms and conditions on which Crown Land may be acquired as above stated are in accordance with Crown Lands Regulations passed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 10th May, 1909. It is proposed to bring these Regulations into operation as from the 1st October, 1909.



TIMBER GRANT.

FORESTS.

(By *Michael McTurk, C.M.G., Commissioner for the
Pomeroon and Essequibo Rivers District.*)

The forest of British Guiana may be said to extend throughout the entire colony, broken at intervals by areas of savannah land, and is composed of a variety of timber trees, palms and other varieties of forest growth common to countries in tropical South America.

Of timber trees there is a great abundance and suitable for every purpose; possessed too of great strength and durability. Comparatively few of these timbers and their properties are generally known, even in the colony where they grow. Both for export and local consumption the demand has always been restricted to those kinds that have well known properties, and there seems to be a fear to adventure in the use of others of which there are several more suitable for certain purposes, both as regards size and durability, than the young and immature timber of the well-known kinds now generally used.

From repeated cuttings over the limited area that has been worked since the colony became settled, much of the timber now procured is immature and has not the durability possessed by the same timber procured from the same localities many years ago. Timber of the best quality is not to be obtained except at distances which, under present conditions of working, render it unprofitable to haul it to the place of shipment.

Under existing conditions the workable area of the forest is limited, in the first instance, to that part extending inland from the sea coast to the falls and rapids on the several rivers over or beyond which timber by the present method cannot be transported; and, secondly, to the distance inland within which it is profitable to haul it to the banks of the river or tributary creek for removal to a market.

All hauling is done by gangs of men or by oxen. These latter are expensive to keep as their food in nearly every instance has to be brought from Georgetown, and they are often weakened and sickened by repeated suckings of vampire bats and other causes.

Thus, though the colony possesses a rich store of valuable

timber in the forest of its near interior it is practically inaccessible and must remain so until modern means of removing it are available.

Of the many forest trees we possess those best known are Greenheart (*Nectandra Rodicei*), Mora (*Dimorphandra Mora, Benth*) and Wallaba (*Eperua falcata Aubl.*).

Greenheart and Mora are two of the eight first-class woods at Lloyds. *Greenheart is still exported in considerable quantities to Europe from the Essequibo river, and till of late years was, next to sugar, the only article exported in any quantity from the colony.

There are yet large quantities of Greenheart of the finest quality untouched by the axe; a valuable asset in the colony's belongings, available for future enterprise and development.

Mora is more plentiful than Greenheart and more accessible, as it never grows far from the banks of the rivers and creeks, and in low situations. It grows to a large size and is useful for many purposes. Mora must not be confounded with Morabucquia, which is a somewhat similar wood but not so lasting. The Morabucquia grows on high land, its bark is red and leathery looking and its seeds smaller than those of the Mora.

There are extensive forests of Wallaba of which wood there are several varieties, all useful for some purpose or other, and it is of more general use and better known than any other wood in the colony. It is used for house framing, paling and vat staves, shingles, charcoal and firewood.

A fault which affects the durability of our timber and which all acquainted with the subject will admit, exists in the time of felling and its immediate after use. Though scoffed at by many of the inexperienced, there is no doubt that timber felled after the new moon and until after the full of the moon, splits freely and has not the durability of timber cut at another time.† The logs may be squared at any time, but should not be cut within the period mentioned. This is especially applicable to deciduous trees.

Another cause that tends to disappointment in the durabi-

* Greenheart was used in the construction of Nansen's ship, the "Fram." The good ship "Discovery" of Ant-Arctic fame is also stated to be built of Demerara greenheart.—ED.

† The matter would appear to be not free from doubt. As the result of experiments conducted in the neighbouring island of Trinidad some years ago the theory was rejected as one having no foundation in fact.—ED.

lity of our woods is that they are rarely ever seasoned before being used. The tree is felled one day, squared on the morrow, and a few days after is sliced into boards on the sawpit, and yet a few days more often forms part of some building or boat. It speaks volumes for the woods of the Colony that under such adverse conditions their lasting powers are so great.

Besides timber, which must always take the first place among the many resources of the forest, there are gums and balata. The collection of the latter substance has now become an established industry, large quantities being collected for export. This substance is procured from the Bullet-tree (*Mimusops globosa*, Gaertn) of which there are large forests in the interior, and being comparatively easy of transportation its collection is carried on at distances further inland than is remunerative for any other industry. Gum Animi from the Locust tree (*Hymenæa Courbaril*, Linn.) for which at one time there was great demand, may still be had if sought for. This gum resembles amber in consistency and appearance and is often found in blocks of considerable size. Latterly a small quantity of rubber (derived from the tree known as *Sapium Jenmani*, Hemsl) has been exported, but its exploitation and attempts at its cultivation are yet in only a preliminary stage. There are many lactiferous trees in the forest yielding rubber in varying quantities, the best known being a species of Hevea, locally known as Hatti or Sibi-Sibi. This tree is plentiful and of spontaneous growth in many localities. Hiawa, an odori-ferous gum, not unlike camphor in consistency and appearance, can be had in considerable quantities from the tree of the same name (*Protium heptaphyllum*.) The tree is common all over the colony. Medicinal properties have been ascribed to this gum, but the writer has no experience of its efficacy. It is used by the Indians for scenting their oil, and in the Roman Churches as a substitute for incense.

The experiment does not appear to have yet been tried, but there are many of the forest trees, from one cause or other, unfit to be used in any form of timber, which undoubtedly appear to be suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp. The stems of the large Caladimus (*Caladium arborescens*) locally known as Moco-Moco, which grows in large quantities along the banks of the rivers and creeks and in swampy situations all

over the colony, seem to be suitable for this purpose. Of fibrous plants there are many, but with one or two exceptions they are practically unknown, and the time and expense of decortication by hand has up to the present rendered any attempt to obtain fibre from them expensive and unprofitable.

The aniline dyes of commerce have rendered vegetable dyes comparatively valueless in many instances, but as competitors of logwood, the woods known as Ducalli-Balli and Sacka—the latter a variety of Purple Heart (*Copaifera-Martii*, Hayne var. *pubiflora*) both plentiful in certain localities, would bear a close comparison. In addition they are both handsome and durable woods and well suited for cabinet work and inlaying.

Of barks containing tannin there are many, notably that of the Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*, Linn.) plentiful along the coast and within tidal limits up the rivers and creeks. This bark is used in the local tanneries. Other barks less known or more difficult to procure are not used or exported.

Of oils from the forest trees that from the crab-wood tree (*Carapa guyanensis*, Aubl.) is best known though only manufactured in a casual way by the Indians. The seeds of the Bullet-tree and most of the palms yield oil in varying quantity. On the Upper Essequibo River and its tributary, the Rupununi, the tree yielding the Balsam of Copaiba (*Copaifera guyanensis*) is common.

The following is a short description of sixty-three samples of wood collected by the writer for the Local and Paris International Exhibitions of 1878. The collection is by no means an exhaustive one; it includes only such woods as were most easy of access, the difficulties of transportation being at the time of their collection even greater than at present* :—

No. 1. Souari (*Caryocartomentosum* Dec.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River, Souari thrives best and seems to attain to its largest size on the hills composed of a stiff yellowish clay, mixed with a gravelly kind of stone resembling oxide of iron. The trees are plentiful on the Essequibo, and seldom very far from a creek or the main river. Their average height is about 90 feet, and the timber can easily be got to square 24 inches; it is very tough and cross-grained. The trunks of the trees are seldom used, but the roots make excellent floors and futtocks for ship-building, and can be had sufficiently large

* The botanical names of the woods have been revised or supplied by the Forestry Officer according to their vernacular names as given by Mr. McTurk.
—ED.

to timber a vessel of large size. The Souari-nut (Butter-nut) well known in the colony, is the fruit of this tree. The nuts, three or four in number, grow enclosed in a pulpy substance, or fruit, which before it drops from the tree greatly resembles in size, shape and colour, the Mammee Apple (*Mammea americana*, Lin.)

No. 2. Determa, (*Nectandra wana*) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Determa grows best on clayey gravelly soil, and is more plentiful in the Moraballi Creek than in any other part of the colony below the Rapids that I am aware of. The average height is about 100 feet, and it can be had to square up to 30 inches. This wood is of a colour resembling Cedar, and is used for planking boats, in the construction of railway carriages, and for many other purposes where a light and strong wood is required. Determa is also used for the masts and spars of vessels, the largest spars for these purposes procurable in the colony are of this wood, from 70 to 90 feet long, and 14 inches in diameter at the smallest end. I have seen a log of this timber 42 inches square.

No. 3 Kabukalli (*Goupia glabra*, Aubl.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This tree is plentiful all over the colony, and thrives best in loose sandy soil. Kabukalli is one of our tallest forest trees, and grows very straight; its average height is about 100 feet, and it can be had to square up to 30 inches free of sap. Kabukalli is used in boat building, and for timber is little inferior to Mora. This wood has a very unpleasant smell, and is disliked by worms. The Indians living in the wet savannahs, or where the rivers are free of bush to form a shade, prefer canoes made of this wood to any other, as they will not split from exposure to the sun. A gelatinous substance forms on the stump after cutting down a Kabukalli tree it has a disagreeable smell, and never hardens. The specific gravity of this wood, as given in a letter by John F. Bourne, Esq., the then Colonial Civil Engineer of the colony, to J. Brumell, Esq., Secretary to the Committee for the Exhibition of 1862, was 1.154, water being 1000.

No. 4. Tataboo (*Cassia*, sp.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. The tree from which the samples were cut was 104 feet high. Tataboo grows in sandy soils, and is not a very common wood. The average height of these trees is about 80 feet. The wood is dark-coloured, heavy and hard, and well adapted for mill-bed timbers; it is also used in boat building, house-framing, &c. Tataboo can be had to square up to 22 inches free of sap.

No. 5. Mamoori-balli, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This tree is plentiful in Essequibo, and grows best in sandy soil. The average height is about 70 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches. The wood is tough and hard, and is suitable for house framing and other work where it will not be exposed to the weather.

No. 6. Pakoorie, from Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. This tree is plentiful on the Itoori-bisci Creek and generally throughout the County of Essequibo; it thrives best in loose sandy soil: The average height is about 80 feet, but it is a tree the trunk of which is very large compared with its height; it can be had to square up to 36 inches free of sap. When arrived at maturity this is a very

durable wood, and is used for house-framing and many other purposes. The tree produces an edible fruit of the size and colour of a large orange and a yellow sappy gum that is considered useless.

No. 7. Waibaima, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo. This tree is a species of Cirouaballi or Siruaballi (*Nectandra, sp.*) The wood has a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste, and is about the best wood in the colony for planking vessels. The trees are numerous in the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers. Their average height is about 90 feet, and as there is little or no sap, the timber can be had to square a large size, 20 to 28 inches. For planking and all other purposes of ship-building for which greenheart is used, I think this wood is superior, and deserves to be classed among the first-class woods at Lloyd's for ship-building.

No. 8. Kooroo-balli or Trysil (*Pentaclethra filamentosa*), from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River, where this tree grows plentifully. The average height of the trees in the forest on the upper parts of the river is about 60 feet. On the coast lands and in the swamps aback of the estates, where large quantities of it are cut for firewood, it does not grow so large; it can be had to square 10 inches free of sap, and is a dark close-grained wood suitable for making furniture. The bark of the Kooroo-balli is used by the Indians in cases of dysentery.

No. 9. Itikiboura-balli (*Byrsonima brachystachya D. C.*) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Itikiboura-balli grows in clay soil and on the Islands in the rapids of the Essequibo. It is comparatively a rare tree below the rapids, and does not attain to an average height of more than 70 feet. The sap wood is white and its junction with the heart or tacouba, which is of a deep brown, almost black, colour is sharply defined. It can be had to square up to 15 inches free of sap, and is used for making articles of furniture and walking-sticks. Itikiboura-balli is one of the heaviest and closest grained woods in the colony.

No. 10. Seebadani, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This tree grows in clay and sandy soil, and has an average height of 90 feet. The wood is used for framing purposes, and can be had in large quantities; it will square up to 20 inches and has very little sap.

No. 11. Wallaba* from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This Wallaba grows in loose, sandy soil over extensive tracks of country, and is a wood known to everyone in the colony. There are four varieties of this tree, locally known as Bimiti-Wallaba, Itoori Wallaba, Karabimiti Wallaba and Sare-bebe meaning Humming-Bird, Baboon, Red Humming-Bird and Water Wallaba. The first two grow

* NOTE.—The botanical names of the Wallaba varieties corresponding to their vernacular names have not yet been satisfactorily determined.

The two principally used are;—

Soft Wallaba $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Eperua falcata, Aubl.} \\ \textit{Eperua rubiginosa, Mig.} \end{array} \right.$

Ituri or Itoori Wallaba (*Eperua Jenmani.*)

Two other varieties seldom used are:—

Wallaba with white flowers—(*Eperua Schomburgkii, Bth.*) (*Bimiti?*)

Sare-bebe or Water Wallaba (*Macrolobium hymenoides.*)

on loose sandy soil, and the Karabimiti Wallaba on clay near the river-banks. Sare-bebe grows in the water at the edge of the river. The two last are never used; from the Bimiti and Itoori Wallaba frames for houses are made, vat staves, paling staves and shingles, both for colonial use and for export to the neighbouring colonies. These trees are all plentiful, and have an average height of 80 feet, and can be had to square 20 inches free of sap. The scraped root of the Itoori Wallaba is used by the Indians as a cure for toothache.

No. 12. Bartaballi. (*Lucuma* sp. *Lucuma Bonplandii* H.B.K.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Bartaballi grows on clay and sandy soils, and is found plentifully up the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers. The tree averages a height of about 90 feet, and can be had to square up to 20 inches free of sap. The wood is close-grained, light and of a pale brown colour and is useful for making tables and other articles of furniture, and for partition boards, doors, &c., for houses. This tree produces a milky juice somewhat similar to that of the Burueh or Bullet tree (No. 15) but of a sticky nature; its fruit is one of the best produced by any of our forest trees, and is eagerly sought for by the Indians during its season, (about the month of April) when, with characteristic carelessness, the trees are cut down in large numbers for their fruit. The specific gravity of this wood, according to Mr. Bourne, is .893.

No. 13. Itoori Wallaba, see No. 11.

No. 14. Tawaronero, or Bastard Bullet-tree (*Humirium floribundum*, Mart.) This tree is plentiful throughout the colony, and grows on sandy soil, and near to, but not in, the swamps. The average height is about 90 feet, and it can be had to square 20 inches free of sap. The timber is useful for framing houses, wheel-spokes, and many other purposes, and where small sized timber is required is superior to greenheart. The tree produces an edible fruit about the size of a grape. At the expiration of a week or ten days after cutting away the bark from the stem of these trees, a minute fungus emitting an agreeable perfume grows upon them—this is scraped off and used by the Indians for scenting their hair oil.

No. 15. Bullet-tree or Burueh (*Mimusops globosa*, or *balata*, Gaert.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This tree grows plentifully especially in Berbice, where it may be found 5 feet in diameter; its average height is about 100 feet and it can be had to square 42 inches free of sap. During the time that windmills were used in the colony Bullet-tree was considered to be the best wood for the arms of a windmill. The gum known as Balata is produced by this tree. The wood is dark red, close-grained and solid, and, when free of sap, most durable. During the time that the fruit is ripe many of the trees are cut down. The fruit resembles the well-known Sapodilla in taste, and is about the size of a large English cherry; from the seeds oil can be extracted. The bark of the Bullet-tree is used medicinally by the Indians in the form of a clyster for a disease called kainakuhn, or Carabisci sick, and occasionally as an emetic.

No. 16. Fukadie, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Fukadie grows on sandy soil. Its average height is about 80 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches free of sap. It is used for house-

framing, and is a durable wood for indoor work. This tree is very plentiful on the Itooribisci Creek, and generally in Essequebo.

No. 17. Karahura, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River. Karahura grows generally throughout the colony in dry places. It is one of the lightest of colonial woods, and is only fit for partition boards and other indoor work of a similar nature. It is used by the Indians for making canoes; its average height is 80 feet, and it can be had to square 30 inches.

No. 18. Hooboodie or wild Cashew (*Anacardium giganteum Hancock*), from the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River. This tree grows in low situations near water, and averages about 80 feet in height; the wood is light and not very durable, and is only used for boards. The fruit of the Hooboodie is similar in shape to that of the ordinary Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale, Lin.*), and as well as the bark is of an astringent nature, and is used medicinally in cases of diarrhoea.

No. 19. Lallifer, from the Moroballi Creek, Essequebo River. This tree like Waibaima (No. 7), is a species of Ciroua-balli or Siruaballi (*Nectandra sp.*) and is comparatively abundant on the Essequebo, but like all of the Siruaballi species is difficult to procure of large size free of holes; the wood has a strong aromatic scent, and is used in boat-building. Its average height is about 70 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches.

No. 20. Manniballi, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River. Manniballi grows in dry situations and its wood is distinct from and much more durable than that of Manni (*Moronobea coccinea, Aubl.*) a tree that grows always in swamps. Manniballi is a most durable wood when free of sap and like Tawaronero (No. 14), is superior to Greenheart where small sizes of timber are required. It grows tall and straight, is close-grained and of a brownish yellow colour. Its average height is about 100 feet, with a very small top. Manniballi produces a sticky yellow gum, which is not used for any purpose that I am aware of. This tree can be had to square 20 inches free of sap.

No. 21. Kauta-balli (*Licania mollis, Benth*) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River. There are two or three varieties of this tree, distinguished by the size of their leaves. Katau-balli grows to its largest size on clay soil mixed with gravelly ironstone. It is plentiful on hilly land and attains to an average height of 80 feet, and can be had to square 14 inches. The wood is useful for house-framing, is hard and has a close straight grain. The fruit of the Katau-balli is not edible; its bark made into charcoal, and ground to powder, is used by the Indian women to mix with the clay of which their pots, goblets, and other earthenware vessels are made.

No. 22. Wadaduri, or Monkey Pot (*Lecythis grandiflora, Aubl.*) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River. There are two varieties of this tree, plentiful throughout the colony, distinguished by the size of their leaves and the places where they grow. This sample is from the small leaved kind which grows to a large size on sand and clayey soil, and attains to an average height of about 100 feet. It can be had to square free of sap 28 inches. The broad-leaved variety grows in swampy places and is a much smaller tree; its wood is not so

durable as that of the small leaved variety. It is used for furniture, house-building, &c., and formerly for hogshead staves. The tree bears a nut which is sometimes eaten, and a fine oil can be extracted from the kernels.

No. 23. Wamara, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. This tree is not plentiful in any part of the colony below the rapids. It grows on sandy soil and does not average more than about 60 feet in height, and can be had to square 12 inches free of sap. The heart or Tacouba is exceedingly hard, heavy, and very close-grained, resembling ebony. The sap wood, of which there is very little, is of a yellowish white colour; on exposure to the weather it rots away from the heart rapidly. The Indians make their clubs from this wood; it is little used in the colony owing to its extreme hardness, but it is a fine wood for inlaying and other cabinet work.

No. 24. Irriariadan (*Cassia multifuga*, Rich), from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River, where it grows plentifully on high sandy soil. Irriariadan is a species of Trysil (No. 8), and is little known. It is a fine wood of a dark brown colour, and suitable for cabinet work, partition boards, staves, and many other purposes. The average height is about 80 feet, and it can be had to square 10 inches free of sap.

No. 25. Dukuria, from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Dukuria is plentiful throughout the colony and grows in dry soils; it is used for house-framing, and many other purposes, and is a very serviceable wood. There are two kinds of Dukuria, fine and large leaved. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it will square 16 inches free of sap.

No. 26. Dakama-balli (*Vouacapoua americana*) from the Upper Essequibo River, where the tree grows plentifully near the water; its average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 20 inches free of sap. The wood is little used. From the seeds of the Dakama-balli a starch is extracted which is considered very efficacious in cases of dysentery or diarrhœa. The Indians when their cassava fails, use the starch mixed with decayed wood to make a kind of bread. The bark is useful for tanning.

No. 27. Greenheart, or Bibiru (*Nectandra Rodiæi*, Schomb.) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. There are three varieties of Greenheart, yellow, black and mainop, all most serviceable and durable woods, if cut when arrived at maturity. Greenheart is one of our tallest forest trees, and logs can be had from 18 to to 24 inches square, and 70 feet long. It grows in clay soil near the rivers and creeks, and not over extensive tracts of country like Bullet-tree and Wallaba. Owing to the great demand for this timber and the want of legal restriction to prevent the cutting of the young trees by Wood-cutters and Charcoal-burners, it is becoming extremely difficult to procure good Greenheart, and its preservation is worthy of the attention of the Legislature.* Greenheart is one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's; and admirable kelsons, knee and other timbers can

* Since this was written legal restriction has been provided under the Crown Lands Regulations, which enact that no greenheart shall be cut which will square less than 10 inches.—ED.

be had of it. Sawn into scantling it is used for planking vessels. For wharves, house-framing, mill timbers and many other purposes, Green-heart is unsurpassed by any other wood in the colony. From the bark and seeds "Bibirine" is extracted. The Indians use the seeds medicinally in cases of diarrhoea, and for food, ground and mixed with other meal, in times of scarcity.

No. 28. Eta-balli (*Vochysia tetraphylla*, D.C.), from the upper Essequibo River. Eta-balli is plentiful in low situations near the rivers and creeks. The wood is little used. The tree attains to an average height of about 90 feet, and will square 18 inches free of sap.

No. 29. Wild Guava, from the upper Essequibo River. Wild Guava grows best in rocky soil. There are four varieties of this tree. The bark is a powerful astringent, and contains tannin. These trees are not plentiful, and the wood is little known or used, but where a light, tough and close-grained wood is desirable, Wild Guava should answer admirably. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it will square 10 inches.

No. 30. Arrisouroo (*Pterocarpus guyanensis*, Aubl.), from the upper Essequibo River, where it grows plentifully in low situations near the river. This wood is of a dark yellow colour, and has a very bitter taste; it lasts long exposed to the weather, and is not eaten by worms; for these reasons, I think it is well adapted for planking vessels, and making estates' kokers. The average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 14 inches free of sap. A decoction of the bark is used for dressing ulcers, and the sap as a remedy for ring worm.

No. 31. Kamarakata, from the upper Essequibo River. Kamarakata is a dark brown close-grained heavy wood, of a bitter taste, and resembles Hackia (No. 44), (*Tabebuia pentaphylla*.) It is very lasting, and is used for boat timbers, for which purpose it answers well. It grows in Mahaicony, and on the Essequibo in low places near the river, (often hanging over the water) and on the Islands, in and above the rapids, Kamarakata is comparatively a short tree, not averaging more than 50 feet in height, but has a large trunk. It can be had to square 22 inches free of sap—of which there is very little.

No. 32. Dukala-balli (*Sideroxylon* sp.) from Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Dukala-balli grows in clay and sandy soil. The wood is of a deep red colour, heavy and close-grained, and is used for making articles of furniture, bedstead posts, &c. It takes a fine polish and is a durable wood. Dukala-balli grows to a large size; its average height is about 120 feet, and it will square free of sap 20 inches.

No. 33. Suradani (*Hieronyma laxiflora*, Müll) from the Moraballi Creek, Essequibo River. Suradani grows in low situations on the Essequibo River, and is plentiful. The wood is of a deep red colour, grows to a large size and is used for making canoes, planking boats and many other purposes.

No. 34. Caraba, or Crabwood, white variety (*Carapa guianensis*, Aubl.) There are two kinds, the white and red, both of which attain to a large size, and are very useful woods. From the trunks canoes are made; and, sawn into boards, it is used for making furniture,

partitions, flooring, &c. Masts and spars are sometimes made from Crabwood. The seeds yield the well known 'Crab Oil' and the bark is used for tanning. Along with greenheart, this is one of the few trees in the colony that has all its parts useful. The average height of a full grown tree is about 120 feet, and it can be had to square 30 inches. The tree from which this sample came was 170 feet in height and 42 inches in diameter.

No. 35. Foglekop (*Sideroxylon sp.*) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Foglekop grows in sandy soil, and is a light coloured close-grained wood of little weight and is plentiful on the Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers; sawn into boards it is useful for indoor wood, partitions, doors, &c. Its average height is about 70 feet, and it will square 12 inches. Foglekop bears a small edible fruit, the seeds of which contain oil.

No. 36. Houbooballi, from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River, where the trees grow plentifully. The wood is of a light brown colour, variegated with black and brown veins; it takes a fine polish and is useful for making articles of furniture, and cabinet work of any description. Under water it lasts a long time, and on the bottom of a punt or boat will outlast almost any other wood. The tree attains to an average height of about 100 feet, and will square 20 inches free of sap. The bark contains a sticky gum.

No. 37. Simiri or Locust (*Hymenæa Courbaril Lin.*) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Simiri is abundant and grows best in white sandy soil. The wood is hard, heavy, and close-grained, of a brown colour streaked with veins, and takes a fine polish. It is used for making furniture, mill-beds and tree nails for planking of ships. There are two varieties of this tree. Simiri and K'wanarri, —distinguished by the size of their bean-pods; the pulp surrounding the pods of the beans of both trees is edible. The Indians make wood-skin canoes from the bark. The tree yields the Gum Animi of commerce. The gum is found in large quantities where a tree has rotted away, many barrels-full being often taken from one spot; the gum forms in the inner part of a hollow tree, and it may also be procured in small quantities by tapping.

No. 38. Hiawa-balli (*Connarus guyanensis Dec.*) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. This is a rare tree and its wood is in great request for cabinet-work. It is easily worked and of great beauty. Hiawa-balli grows on sand, and rocky soil, and often attains to a large size. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it will square free of sap 12 inches. It has a sticky gum similar to Houbooballi (No. 36).

No. 39. Siribidanni, from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Siribidanni grows in loose sandy soil and is plentiful in some localities. It does not grow to a large size and the wood is very sappy. The heart is of a purple colour, close-grained and hard, and is useful for inlaying and making furniture. The sap of this wood decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. The average height is about 50 feet, and it will square free of sap 4 to 6 inches.

No. 40. Simarupa (*Simaruba officinalis, D.C.*) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Simarupa is plentiful throughout the

colony and grows to a large size on sandy soil and on islands in the river. The wood is of a light colour, light and close-grained, and is one of the most useful woods for partition boards and other inside house-work. Wood ants will not eat or injure Simarupa. The average height of the tree is about 90 feet, and it will square 24 inches. The bark of the root is used medicinally in cases of diarrhœa.

No. 41. Kurahara, from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River, Kurahara grows in sandy soil and on the edges of swamps; it is a very straight tree, with dark green leaves. The wood is red, of the colour of Cedar, and floats in water; it is used for making canoes, planking boats, and spars. The average height is about 90 feet, and it will square 20 inches free of sap. Kurahara has a resinous gum not used for any purpose that I am aware of.

No. 42. K'wanarri (Locust). See No. 37.

No. 43. Duka, from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. There are two or three kinds of Duka, all growing on dry sandy soil. The sample is from the largest kind. The wood is light, and sawn into boards is useful for indoor house work tables, &c. Its average height is about 50 feet, and it will square 10 inches.

No. 44. Hackia (*Tabebuia pentaphylla*, White.) This tree grows plentifully in some localities on dry sandy soil, and during the time it is in flower, in the month of November, is one of the most beautiful of our forest trees. At this time on, the side of a hill, the bright yellow flowers of the hackia appear from a distance like a mass of gold against the dark green foliage of the surrounding forest. The wood is exceedingly hard, close-grained and heavy, and of a brown colour. It is valuable for making cogs and shafts, but is almost too hard for any other purpose. Average height about 65 feet. It will square 12 or 14 inches free of sap.

No. 45. Kumara, or Tonkin bean, (*Dipteryx odorata* Willd.) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Kumara grows plentifully in some localities, especially above and on the islands in the Rapids of the Essequibo River. Kumara is a close-grained heavy brown coloured wood, exceedingly tough and durable, and is useful for cogs, shafts, and any other purpose where a strong wood capable of resisting great pressure is desired. This tree yields the Tonkin-beans, well known in the colony; they are used by the Indians to perfume their hair oil, and when put among clothing are supposed to keep away moths and other insects. An oil can be extracted from Tonkin-beans. Average height about 90 feet, and will square 22 inches.

No. 46. Kuraroo, or Bat-seed, from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Kuraroo is a tree common throughout the colony, and may be seen growing in Georgetown, where it is known as Wild Olive. Its wood is hard but not very durable, and is little used; it takes a fine polish and would be useful for furniture. This tree does not grow very tall, but the diameter of the trunk is great in proportion to its height. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it can be had to square 36 to 48 inches in short lengths.

No. 47. Aramata (*Diploporis brachypetala* Tul), from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Aaramata is comparatively a common tree throughout the colony, and grows on sandy soil. It is a dark

coloured hard wood, and is used in boat-building, house-framing, and sometimes for cabinet work. Its average height is about 80 feet and it can be had to square 12 inches free of sap. A decoction of the bark is used by the Indians to wash their dogs, and sometimes their own heads to destroy vermin.

No. 48. Caraba, or Crabwood, red variety (*Carapa guyanensis* Aubl.) (See No. 34.)

No. 49. Warikuri, Waracoori, or White Cedar (*Tabebuia longipes*, Baker) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. It grows plentifully in swampy places. With the exception of its bark, it bears no resemblance in any of its parts to Kurana or Red Cedar. White Cedar when full grown is a dark brown, hard, heavy, and close-grained wood with a white sap, very durable especially under ground but splits on exposure to the sun. It is probably the best wood procurable in the colony for foundations. White Cedar grows luxuriantly in the swamps up the Lamaha canal leading into Georgetown. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it will square 10 inches.

No. 50. Brown Cirouballi, or Siruaballi (*Nectandra* sp.) from the lands of Mr. William Thompson, Pln. "Adventure," Essequibo. This tree grows to a large size, and is used like other Siruaballis for boat building, for which purpose they seem specially adapted. It attains to an average height of 90 feet, and can often be had to square 36 inches. See Nos. 7 and 19.

No. 51. Oolu (*Trattinichia rhoifolia* W.) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River, where it grows plentifully in loose sandy soil. The wood has a strong aromatic smell resembling Hiawa No. 52 (*Protium heptaphyllum* Aubl.) is of the colour of pale Cedar, and should be useful for drawers and shelves of wardrobes. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it can be had to square from 16 to 18 inches. Oolu produces a gum resembling Hiawa, but in much smaller quantities.

No. 52. Hiawa (*Protium heptaphyllum* March), from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Hiawa grows plentifully in Essequibo in loose sandy soil; its wood is little used as it decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. Like Oolu (No. 51), it has a strong aromatic scent, is light, and should be useful for drawers and wardrobe shelves. This tree produces the gum known as Hiawa, or Resin of Conima, which is burnt as incense. The average height is about 50 feet, and it will square 10 inches.

No. 53. Kurana, or Red Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*, Lin.) from the Issorooro Creek, Upper Pomeroon River. It grows to a large size and is plentiful in some localities, notably so in the Waini; it is also found in the Cuyuni and Corentyne, and in the upper part of the Pomeroon; it grows generally in low situations in clay soil. Red Cedar is a most serviceable and valuable wood, and its uses are too well known to require description. The tree averages 100 feet in height, and can be had 38 or 40 inches in diameter. It has very little sap.

No. 54. Waciba, Washiba, or Bow-wood (*Tecoma* sp.), from the Issorooro Creek, Upper Pomeroon River. Waciba grows to a large size, but it is a rare tree, and little known. Its wood is of an olive colour,

is exceedingly tough, hard, and close-grained, and is the best known wood for bows. Its average height is about 120 feet, and it can be had to square 30 inches, free of sap.

No. 55. Mora, White variety (*Dimorphandra Mora Benth.*) from the Issorooro Creek, Upper Pomeroon River. There are three varieties of Mora, known as Red Mora, White Mora and Morabucquia. The first two grow in swamps and near the Rivers, and Creeks, and are both very durable woods. Morabucquia, on the contrary, grows in high situations in clayey rocky soil, and is not a durable wood. Mora seeds are used by the Indians to make a kind of meal which is mixed with their cassava. The bark is used for tanning, and medicinally in cases of dysentery. Mora is used in ship-building, and is an exceedingly tough wood, difficult to split, and one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's. Mora grows to a greater size, and is more plentiful in the Barima River than in any other part of the colony. It often attains to the height of nearly 200 feet, but in such cases has generally a hollow trunk; it can be had to square 24 inches, free of sap and holes.

No. 56. Tibicusi, or Bastard Letter Wood, from the Piraka Creek, Pomeroon River. Tibicusi, is a rare wood, and only used for bows, walking sticks and inlaying cabinet work. The heart is beautifully marked, hard, heavy, and close-grained. The sap decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. Average height about 60 feet, and it will square 5 inches, free of sap.

No. 57. Buro-Kora, Burracurra, Paira, or Letter wood (*Brosimum Aubletii*, Poep, *Piratinera guyanensis*, Aubl.) Letter Wood is a rare tree, and the wood is used for the same purposes as Tibicusi. It is beautifully marked, close-grained, takes a high degree of polish, and is very heavy. Letter Wood trees are sometimes of large size, but the heart, which is the only useful part, is very small.—a tree of 20 inches in diameter having only 7 inches of heart—average height about 60 feet.

No. 58. Keritee or Kretti (*Nectandra* sp.) from the Aroua-pia-kooroo Creek, Pomeroon River. Keritee is a species of Sirua-balli, and is plentiful in some localities. The wood has a strong aromatic scent, is light, and in colour and appearance resembles satin-wood; it is useful for partitions, and the upper planking of boats. Its average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 20 inches.

No. 59. Koorooboorelli, or Purple-heart, (*Copaifera Martii*, Hayne, var. *pubiflora*), from the Aroua-pia-kooroo Creek, Pomeroon River. There are two kinds of Purple-heart, called Koorooboorelli and Marawinaroo. The bark of the Marawinaroo (which is not so durable, and with a more sappy wood than Koorooboorelli) is used, as also that of the Simiri or Locust, by the Indians, for making canoes or "Woodskins." They are sometimes of large size, accommodating 15 or 16 persons. Purple-heart is one of the tallest of our forest trees, and its round top may be easily distinguished, rising above the surroundings forest, on the hilly lands of the interior. The wood is of a purple colour, hard, close-grained durable and very tough. It is a fine wood for mill-beds, house-framing, &c., and is capable of resisting great strains. Its average height is about 120 feet, and there are

many trees nearly, if not quite 200 feet high. It can be had free of sap to square 30 inches.

No. 60. Yellow Cirouaballi, or Sirua-balli (*Nectandra sp.*) from the Aroua-pia-kooroo Creek, Pomeroun River. A light wood of a bright yellow colour, and strong aromatic scent, used principally for planking boats; and free of sap, is a most durable wood. Yellow Sirua-balli often grows to a very large size in loose sandy soil, but is difficult to procure over 12 inches square free of sap. The average height is about 60 feet. The bark is useful for tanning.

No. 61. Awati (*Inga nobilis, Willd.*) from the Aroua-pia-kooroo Creek, Pomeroun River. Awati is a light wood, of close grain, the colour of White Pine, and is useful for indoor work. This wood is little known, and not much used. A decoction of the bark and seeds is used as a wash by the Indians in cases of small-pox and said to be very effective in healing the pustules. The average height is about 60 feet and its diameter 16 inches.

No. 62. Kakaralli (*Lecythis sp.*), from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequete River. There are two kinds of Kakaralli, common throughout the County of Essequibo—and known as the white and black Kakaralli. These woods are close-grained and tough, and of a light brown colour; they are used for house-framing, building wharves, &c. It is said that barnacles will not eat or injure Kakaralli. These trees grow tall and straight, but are too heavy to make spars. The inner bark of the white Kakaralli is used by the Indians as a substitute for, and in preference to paper, for making their cigarettes and is called 'ouina.' The average height of the tree is about 80 feet, and it will square 16 inches free of sap.

No. 63. Buhoorada (*Parinarium campestre, Aubl.*) from the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequibo River. Buhoorada is a large tree, common throughout the colony; it has a large top with reddish-brown leaves. The wood is heavy and close-grained, but it is not well known and is little used. Its average height is about 75 feet, and it will square 20 inches of free sap.

MANUFACTURES.

(By G. Wyatt, President, Chamber of Commerce.)

First and foremost of the manufactures of the colony comes sugar, which, with its by-products rum, molascuit and molasses, contributes almost 75 per cent. of the total value of the exports.

During the year ending on 31st December, 1907, there were forty-three (43) sugar factories at work. The season, however, was a bad one and the yield in consequence much lower than usual. Between 72,000 and 73,000 acres were in canes. Nearly 69,000 were cut, giving about 110,000 tons of sugar or

an approximate yield of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons sugar per acre of canes, which may be considered deplorable. The yields varied from 1.03 on one estate to 2.31 on another.

It does not necessarily follow that the closing down of a sugar factory means a reduction in the aggregate area under cane cultivation in the colony, but it is to be feared that the impending substitution of rice for cane on two or three estates in the near future will produce this effect, for the extension of cane cultivation known to be taking place on certain other estates will be a long way short of making up the decrease on this occasion.

Next in importance to sugar comes rice, a new industry of recent years. British Guiana, after being a large importing country of this cereal, developed in 1907 as an exporting one.

Besides a large rice mill in Georgetown, there are two of goodly size at Essequebo and one at Mahaicony, whilst two or three others are in course of erection elsewhere in the colony. Scattered over the whole country, practically in the rice fields themselves, are over sixty small mills which manufacture each when at work some 100 to 150 bags of rice per week.

Gold-mining proper is progressing and much capital is being spent on several properties in the various districts, and, as an instance of what is being done, 2,300 ounces of gold were recently brought down from the Peters' mine as a result of five week crushing. The exports for 1908 were only 70,675 ounces as compared with over 90,000 for each of the previous four years, but it is hoped shortly to see increases to over 100,000 ounces per annum.

Of importance in manufacture are the steam saw-mills, of which there are some eight in Georgetown and four or five in New Amsterdam, while on the Demerara, Berbice, Corentyne and Barama rivers there are known to be several in existence busily engaged. Anticipations of large extensions in this direction, to develop the resources of our timber forests, are likely to be realized in due course.

About the country districts are factories, on a small scale, for manufacturing coconut oil, fibre, meal and copra, but improvements in cultivating the very best selected quality of nuts are urgently needed to make this industry successful in British Guiana, from an exporting point of view.

In Georgetown there are Chocolate Factories, a Biscuit

Factory, a Cigar and Tobacco Company, four Foundries, a Dry Dock, and the Ice Factory, now obsolete, is being replaced by a new modern concern.

In both Georgetown and New Amsterdam there are the usual Tanneries and Leather and Boot Factories, Aerated Water and Saucepan Manufactories, as well as Printing and Newspaper Establishments.

The newest departure is a Soap and Minor Industries Factory erected just east of Georgetown at the Kitty. A Match Factory has also been in existence for some years on the west bank of the Demerara River.

A factory for manufacturing citrate of lime has been started in Essequibo and small exports have already been made. Efforts to increase the cultivation of limes all over the country, in parts where the soil is specially suitable for the purpose, are being energetically carried out.

Some 600 acres have been made ready for Sisal Hemp and in due course a factory will be erected to manufacture the raw article.

There are many and various economic and other plants, products and manufactures which, given the necessary technical and practical knowledge, might be successfully grown and produced locally in sufficient quantities to take the place of many of the existing imports. Any loss of import duty arising therefrom could be met by the imposition of an equivalent Excise duty where necessary. The following suggest themselves :—Corn and Meal, Tobacco, Arrowroot, Bacon, Hams, Lard and Pork, Pickled Beef; Butter and Cheese; Fish dried, pickled, tinned and smoked, Bricks, Brooms, Confectionery, Bags, Cordage, Canvas and Paper; and Canning Factories for fruits and vegetables of all kinds might also be established.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Since the Union of the Colonies.

1831, July 21, Major General Sir B. D'Urban, Governor.

1833, May 7, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Chalmers, Lieutenant-Governor.

1833, May 17, Colonel Sir C. F. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor.

- 1833, May 26, Major General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1835, May 28, Sir Lionel Smith, Governor.
- 1835, June 17, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1836, Dec. 27, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Governor.
- 1838, Mar. 6, Major W. N. Orange, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1838, May 30, Colonel Thomas Bunbury, acting Governor.
- 1840, Jan. 17, Henry Light, Esquire, Governor.
- 1840, Dec. Sir Henry McLeod, Governor.
- 1848, May 20, W. Walker, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1849, Feb. 14, H. Barkly, Esquire, Governor.
- 1853, May 11, W. Walker, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1854, Mar. 23, Philip E. Wodehouse, Esquire, Governor.
- 1857, July 25, W. Walker, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1858, May 10, Philip E. Wodehouse, Esquire, Governor.
- 1861, May 9, W. Walker, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1862, Jan. 7, Francis Hincks, Esquire, Governor.
- 1866, May 29, Major Robert M. Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1867, Aug. 12, Francis Hincks, Esquire, Governor.
- 1869, Jan. 24, John Scott, Esquire, Governor.
- 1873, June 27, Edward Everard Rushworth, Esquire, Administering the Government.
- 1874, April 4, James Robert Longden, Esquire, Governor.
- 1877, Mar. 8, William A. G. Young, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1877, Aug. 3, Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1877, Nov. 3, Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.
- 1881, Dec. 13, William A. G. Young, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1882, May 4, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1884, Apl. 26, W. F. H. Smith, Esquire, Administering the Government.
- 1884, Sept. 2, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1887, May 28, Charles Bruce, Esquire, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1887, Aug. 26, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1887, Dec. 24, Charles Bruce, Esquire, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.

- 1888, Jan. 13, Right Honourable Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1888, Sept. 29, Francis John Villiers, Esquire, C.M.G. Administering the Government.
- 1888, Oct. 19, Charles Bruce, Esquire, C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor.
- 1889, Mar. 8, Right Honourable Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1891, Mar. 26, *Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1891, Oct. 14, Right Honourable Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1893, Mar. 23, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1893, April 24, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1894, Dec. 13, Cavendish Boyle, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1895, Jan. 1, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1895, Oct. 10, Cavendish Boyle, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1896, Mar. 25, Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1896, Oct. 1, Cavendish Boyle, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1896, Nov. 18, Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1897, May 27, Cavendish Boyle, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1897, July 28, Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1898, Feb. 3, †Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1898, Mar. 23, ‡Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1900, Aug. 31, Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1900, Dec. 27, Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G., Governor.

* Created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, May 29th, 1889.

† Created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, 23rd June, 1897.

‡ Created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 3rd June, 1899.

- 1901, Aug. 1, A. M. Ashmore, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1901, Dec. 25, Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- 1904, Sept. 22, C. T. Cox, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1904, Sept. 28, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Governor.
- 1906, April 13, C. T. Cox, Esquire, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1906, Oct. 25, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Governor.

LEGISLATURE.

Executive Council.

President—The Governor, His Excellency Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D.

Members—Government Secretary, (Hon. Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.) Attorney General, (Hon. Sir T. C. Rayner, Kt., K.C.) ; Hon. B. Howell Jones, Hon. D. M. Hutson, K.C., Hon. R. Duff, Hon. A. P. P. Mackey, Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M., Hon. C. Grannum.

Clerk—J. Hampden King.

Court of Policy.

President—The Governor, His Excellency Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D.

Ex Officio Members—Government Secretary, (Hon. Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.) ; Attorney General, (Hon. Sir T. C. Rayner, Kt., K.C.) ; Auditor General (Hon. W. J. Robson), Immigration Agent General (Hon. R. Duff.)

Official Members—Hon. C. Grannum, ; Hon. J. H. W. Park, B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E. ; Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M.

Elected Members :

No. 1, County of Demerara—Eastern Division, Hon. F. Dias ; Western Division, Hon. A. B. Brown.

No. 2, County of Essequibo—North Western Division, Hon. R. G. Duncan ; South Eastern Division, Hon. P. N. Browne.

No. 3, County of Berbice—Hon. J. P. Santos.

No. 4, Georgetown—Hon. George Garnett, Hon. B. Howell Jones.

No. 5, New Amsterdam—Hon. C. P. Gaskin.

Clerk—The Assistant Government Secretary, J. Hampden King.

Financial Representatives.

No. 1, County of Demerara—J. Wood Davis.

No. 2, County of Essequibo—North Western Division, A. A. Thorne, M.A. ; South Eastern Division—J. S. McArthur.

No. 3, County of Berbice—S. E. Wills.

No. 4, City of Georgetown—Hon. A. P. P. Mackey.

No. 5, New Amsterdam—S. S. Wreford.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Civil Establishment.

Governor—Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., £3,500 (and £1,000 for contingencies ;) Private Secretary—Geo. Ball Greene.

Government Secretariat.

Government Secretary—Charles T. Cox, C.M.G., £1,350 to £1,500 ; Assistant Government Secretary—J. Hampden King, £600 ; Principal Clerk—G. D. Bayley, £400 to £500 ; First Class Clerks—J. Drysdale and G. B. Greene, £300 to £400 Second Class Clerks—O. Weber and L. D. Cleare, £250 to £300 ; Third Class Clerk—B. H. Bayley, £200 to £250 ; Fifth Class Clerk—W. A. Carruthers, £100 to £150 ; Sixth Class Clerks—J. McConnell and C. E. L. Cox, £50 to £100 ; Clerical Assistant—C. Hampden King, £50.

Audit Office.

Auditor General.—W. J. Robson, £800 ; Chief Clerk, Saltus S. Jones, £400 to £500 ; First Class Clerks.—J. F. M. Choppin (with £75 lodging), and W. Shankland, £300 to £400 ; Second Class Clerks—T. A. C. Maskell and C. M. Shannon, £250 to £300 ; Third Class Clerk—M. D. Hill, £200 to £250 ; Fourth Class Clerk—E. Kingsland, £150 to £200 ; Fifth Class Clerks—J. G. Cruickshank and J. A. B. Correia, £100 to £150 ; Sixth Class Clerk—Fred Baptista, £50 to £100.

Treasury and Savings Bank.

Receiver General—R. C. Grannum, £800; Assistant Receiver General—P. Hemery, £500; First Class Clerks—F. H. P. May, J. G. Gray, and N. T. G. King, £300 to £400; Second Class Clerks—C. A. Comach, F. W. Bury and H. A. N. Burrowes, £250 to £300; Third Class Clerks—P. Thornhill, A. Reis, B. Fowler, G. F. Mason, and G. C. M. Sealy, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Clerks—G. Hawtayne, H. D. Brassington, and J. C. Chalmers £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerks—E. M. Dyett, R. M. Fraser, E. Fitzgerald, A. B. Campbell, W. R. Bayne, and H. A. Toussaint, £100 to £150.

Treasury, Inland Revenue Branch.

Commissaries—First Grade—W. H. A. Burrowes, Lloyd Dornford, (personal allowance £50), A. C. Swain, B. A. Day, S. Walker, L. V. Vaughan, and B. Gainfort, £375 each; Second Grade—N. Cox, (personal allowance of £50), I. F. King, H. R. D. Vyfhuis, G. L. B. Gall, Edward Essex, E. E. King, and J. Wallbridge, £250 each; Third Grade—D. J. J. O. Low, L. R. Hill, and C. H. E. Legge, £187 10s. each; Clerical Assistant—M. B. Laing; Departmental Inspector and Secretary, Excise Board—H. A. Cameron, £100.

Stamps, etc.

Commissioner of Stamps—The Receiver General.

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties and Registrar of Shipping—(Vacant), £800.

Sub-Comptroller, Berbice—J. V. Mittelholzer.

Chief Clerk—A. B. Allt, £400 to £500; Surveyor—L. A. R. Davis, £400 to £500; First Class Clerk—C. J. Bosch Reitz, £300 to £400; Second Class Clerks—C. Brumell, R. Reed, J. P. Allt, J. A. Glasford, C. Dowding, Colin de Ros and J. V. Mittelholzer, £250 to £300; Third Class Clerks—J. H. P. Ibbott, A. Ridley, W. C. Calder, J. S. de B. Harrison, R. M. Bury, H. P. Isaacson, and G. M. Steele, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Clerks—J. B. G. Mitchell, A. M. G. van Ryck de Groot, G. R. Hutchinson, E. D. Glasford, J. R. McInroy, N. W. King, and G. T. Armstrong, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerks—J. S. Edghill, E. F. Johnson, D. McB. Moore, G. A. R. Benson, C. G. Thompson, E. H. Ferrell, F. C. D'Andrade, W. A. D'Andrade, F. M. Carbin, J. L. Lewis, G. A. Tengely, C. G. A.

Chalmers, and J. B. Henderson, £100 to £150; Sixth Class Clerks—J. D. Massett, N. L. Fraser, G. D'Ornellas, V. Winter, C. H. Brumell, E. W. Butts, and A. J. Cheong, £75 to £100. Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping—L. H. J. Tinney (Deputy Harbour Master), fees.

Inspector of Distilleries.—H. Angus Cameron, £500 and £100 travelling.

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer—J. H. W. Park, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E., £800, travelling expenses £75, allowance, Sea Defence Scheme, £100; Assistant Colonial Civil Engineer—R. J. Scott Bushe, A.M.I.C.E., £500 to £550, travelling expenses, £75; Assistant Engineer and Draughtsman—L. P. Hodge, A.M.I.C.E., £350 to £400; First Class Officers—R. B. Butts, £300 to £400, travelling expenses £75, lodging allowance £50; W. C. Shankland, £300 to £400, travelling expenses £75; Third Class Officer—F. A. Long, £250 to £300, travelling allowance £75 and a house; Accountant—H. McLean, £300 to £400, allowance, Sea Defence Scheme, £50; Chief Clerk—G. H. Pairaudeau, £300 to £400; Second Class Clerk—J. [C. McWatt, £200 to £250; Third Class Clerks—K. King and N. C. H. King, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Clerk—J. T. Greathead, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerks—A. M. Bury and N. A. Warren, £100 to £150; Sixth Class Clerks—J. R. Winter and G. T. Boyce, £50 to £100; Clerical Assistants—H. E. Mitchell and S. E. Gale, £50 each; Foreman, Sea Defence Work—P. Van der Vlies, £300, allowance, Sea Defence Scheme, £50.

Department of Lands and Mines.

Commissioner of Lands and Mines—Frank Fowler, £800; Chief Clerk—R. O. H. Spence, £400 to £500. First Class Officers—C. W. Anderson, J. H. Nicholson, J. A. P. Bowhill, T. H. Trotman, L. S. Hohenkerk, £300 to £400. Second Class Officers—E. L. Wickham, F. U. Tronchin, W. H. McTurk, and H. P. Christiani, £250 to £300. Third Class Officers—E. H. King, E. S. E. Parker, S. W. Cole, M. P. Hastings, L. M. Nightingale, and J. Mullin, £200 to £250. Fourth Class Officers—W. Bridges, J. Brumell, J. S. Gordon, T. B. Reed, and E. A. Haynes, £150 to £200. Fifth Class Officers—E. L. Melville, E. V. Van Sertima, H. P. C. Melville, J. N. Humphrys, R. W. V. Lambert, B. J. L. Day, and

H. Humphrys, £100 to £150. Second Class Clerk—A. A. Binns, £250 to £300. Third Class Clerks—H. E. Anderson, and W. S. France, £200 to £250. Fourth Class Clerk—T. H. Greathead, £150 to £200. Fifth Class Clerks—C. de V. Hill, and W. Colin Campbell, £100 to £150. Sixth Class Clerks—H. W. Birch and A. C. L. Sykes, £50 to £100. Sub-Warden—A. A. Bunbury, £50. Draughtsman—C. Francis, £200. Surveyors' Assistants—C. W. E. Humphrys and V. Roth, £62 10s. each.

Harbours.

Harbour Master, Georgetown—J. B. Thelwall, £500, allowance £50 and fees; Deputy Harbour Master—L. H. J. Tinney, £250, allowance £50 and fees; Deputy Harbour Master at New Amsterdam—J. V. Mittelholzer; Health Officer, Georgetown—Dr. W. F. Law, fees; Health Officer, New Amsterdam—Dr. W. G. Boase, fees.

Immigration Department.

Immigration Agent General—R. Duff, £800 to £1,000; Senior Immigration Agent—W. C. Crawford, £500; Immigration Agents—F. D. Sealy, J. C. King, P. C. Harel and R. P. Stewart, £400; Chief Clerk—A. H. Hill, £300 to £400; Third Class Clerks—T. Fairbairn and B. S. Reis, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Clerk—H. A. Wallbridge, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerk—J. B. Sykes, £100 to £150; Emigration Agent at Calcutta—R. P. Gibbes, £1,000.

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board—Dr. J. E. Godfrey; Secretary, Inspector, and Superintendent of Alms House—W. H. Cook, £500 (£200 personal); Members—Rev. E. Donald Jones, C. O. Rainer, the Very Rev. Dean Caswell and the Rev. W. B. Ritchie.

Orphan Asylum.

Superintendent—W. H. Cook, no salary; Medical Officer—Dr. E. S. Massiah; Matron—Helen C. Haly.

Post Office.

Postmaster General—A. W. Swain, £700; Chief Clerk—A. Evelyn, £400 to £500; First Class Clerk—C. G. H. Davis, £300 to £400; Inspector of Post Offices—D. A. Le Blanc, £300 to £400; Second Class Clerks—A. D'Ornellas and F. Agard, £250 to £300; Third Class Clerks—C. M. Kirkpatrick and C. J. Chatterton, £200 to £250; Fourth

Class Clerks—G. M. Greathead, and C. Bugle, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerks—H. E. M. Campbell, R. N. Gilchrist, B. O. Smith, W. G. Pearce and R. A. Kendall, £100 to £150; Money Order Clerk—Emma Bennett, £100 to £125; Assistant Money Order Clerk—Nora Webber, £50 to £62 10s.; Registration Officer—Jean Blair, £50 to £90; 61 District Postmasters, 9 Clerical Assistants, 8 Traveling Postmasters, 9 Sorters, 16 Letter Carriers, 7 Relief Clerks, 2 Stamp Vendors, 1 Store Issuer, 39 Rural Letter Carriers, 12 Apprentices and 20 Mail Carriers, at salaries from £12 10s. to £250; Electrician—H. G. Spain, £350 to £400, and £100 as Government Electric Inspector; Assistant Electrician—J. Alsing, £200 to £250 and £50 Personal Allowance; 2 Mechanics, 14 Linemen, 12 Telephone Attendants, 21 Telegraph Operators and 45 Messengers, at salaries from £12 10s. to £100.

Government Agency, North West District.

Government Agent and Stipendiary Magistrate—H. T. King, £500; Fourth Class Clerk—E. S. W. Sealy, £150 to £200 and an allowance of £25.

Education—Queen's College.

Principal—T. A. Pope, B.A., £600; Second Master—G. F. Franks, M.A., F.G.S., £500 and £100 for house; Assistant Masters—J. Hunte, £400; E. R. D. Moulder, M.A., £350; P. C. T. McFarlane, £150; E. O. Pilgrim, £150; Chemistry Master—E. W. F. English, M.A., £300; Assistant Chemistry Master—R. L. Hunte; Lecturer in Botany—A. Leechman.

Primary Schools.

Inspector of Schools—H. W. Sconce, M.A., £625; Assistant Inspectors—J. F. Rose, £350; J. D. Lawrence, £250; Normal Master—H. F. Blackmore, £350; Fourth Class Clerk—I. H. H. Humphrey, £150 to £200; Educational District Officer—H. A. Mathews, £150 to £200; Sixth Class Clerk—T. A. Aaron, £50 to £100. Clerical Assistant—C. D'Ornellas, £50.

Onderneeming School.

Official Visitor—J. B. Harrison, M.A., C.M.G., no salary; Superintendent—S. H. Bayley, £350 to £450 and house; Chief Officer—Lawrence Abraham, £150 and quarters; Schoolmaster—Peter de Weever, £162 10s. and quarters.

Medical Department.

Surgeon General—J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M., £900 and

Personal Allowance, £300 (Travelling expenses and consulting practice); Medical Inspector, and Health Officer of the Port—W. F. Law, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., £900 (Travelling expenses and private practice); Chief Clerk.—S. Hooton, £300 to £400; Fourth Class Clerk—J. R. Muss, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Clerk—J. R. Farnum, £100 to £150; Clerical Assistant—G. F. McPherson, £50; Miss L. E. Davis, £50.

Government Medical Officers.

Bacteriologist—K. S. Wise, £600 to £700 and furnished quarters; Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown—E. D. Rowland, £300 to £900, (free house and £100 in lieu of private practice); Enmore District—C. F. Castor, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Anna Regina District—P. H. Delamere, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Peter's Hall District—J. E. A. Ferguson, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Mahaica District—F. Fernandes, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Cotton Tree District—I. K. Reid, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £125; Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Suddie, and Government Medical Officer, Suddie District—A. T. Ozzard, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Plaisance District—R. Carter, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum—M. H. C. Irving, £300 to £900, free house, and travelling allowance, £50; Belle Vue District—W. J. von Winckler, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £125; Philadelphia-Leguan District—P. M. Earle, £300 to £900 and travelling allowance, £175; Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum—Q. B. de Freitas, £600 to £700, and free house; Port Mourant District—C. P. Kennard, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £112 10s.; Leonora District—F. A. Neal, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Skeldon District—Isaac H. Ross, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £125; Buxton District—J. O'D. Egan, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Surgeon to the Jail, Police, and Poor in New Amsterdam—W. G. Boase, Assistant at Public Hospital, Berbice, £300 to £900; Mahaicony District—P. E. W. MacAdam, £300 to £900, and travelling allowance, £100; Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, New Amsterdam—J. H. Conyers, £300 to £900, and house allowance, £82 10s.; Canje-Highbury District—W. S. Barnes, £800, and travelling

allowance, £100 ; Assistant Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown—A. J. Craigen, £400 to £500, and free house ; Mara District—J. S. Douglas, £400, and travelling allowance, £75 ; Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, and Medical Officer, Morawhana District—F. T. Wills, £400, free house, and travelling allowance, £150 ; Wakenaam District—E. H. Gewand, £400, and travelling allowance, £75 ; Resident Surgeon, Bartica Hospital, and District Surgeon at His Majesty's Penal Settlement—J. Teixeira, £300 to £900, free house and private practice ; Assistant Medical Officers—J. S. Nedd, C. H. Downer, A. Matthey, and A. A. McKinnon, £300 and personal allowance of £100 each ; A. C. La Frenais, T. B. W. MacQuaide, W. W. Campbell, L. Clavier, M. G. Pereira, C. E. Mitchell and C. M. Burton, £300 each ; Public Hospital, Georgetown—Steward—H. Bamford, £250 to £300, and house allowance, £50 ; Dispenser—N. Marshall, £200 ; Superintendent of Nurses—Miss I. Cowie, £250, and furnished quarters ; Public Hospital, Berbice—Steward—J. W. Sampson, £150 to £200, and house allowance, £37 10s. ; Superintendent of Nurses—Miss B. C. Empson, £100, and furnished quarters ; Public Hospital, Suddie—Steward—H. Vandeyar, £75 to £100, and free house ; Public Hospital, Bartica—Steward—F. C. L. Glasgow, £100, and free house ; Public Hospital, Morawhanna—Steward—H. Proctor, £75 to £100, and free house ; Lunatic Asylum, Berbice—Steward—F. A. Angoy, £200 to £250, and free house ; Leper Asylum, Mahaica—Steward—W. H. Archer, £100 to £150, and free house.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police—Colonel G. C. De Rinzy, £750, free house, and £112 10s. horse allowance—Deputy Inspector General—L. L. Kerr, £350 (Superintendent of Fire Brigade, £200, £75 house, and £100, horse allowance). County Inspectors—A. H. Baker, Capt. H. M. Brunker, and C. Hampden King, £333 6s. 8d. each ; Adjutant and Musketry Instructor—Capt. H. S. Walker, £333 6s. 8d., and horse allowance, £75 ; Pay and Quartermaster—Major C. May, £400 ; District Inspectors—J. R. Hill, W. J. Calder, J. R. Booth, C. W. Duncan and C. P. Widdup, £250 each ; Sub-Inspectors F. G. Hotchkis, J. S. Gamble, C. W. Andrewes, C. C. Murtland, H. Birch, acting, and J. R. Ross (acting). £168 15s. each ; Inspectors of all ranks have quarters, and all, except Sub-

Inspectors, receive horse allowance, from £75 to £188, according to district. Third Class Clerk—J. R. Johnson, £200 to £250 ; Fifth Class Clerks—H. P. McInroy and J. A. M. Osborn, £100 to £150 ; Sixth Class Clerk—F. Abraham, £50 to £100 ; 1 Depôt Sergeant-Major, 8 Sergeants-Major, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Pay and Quarter-Master Sergeant, 1 Armourer Sergeant, 35 Sergeants, 38 Corporals, 89 First Class Constables, 91 Second Class Constables, 385 Third Class Constables, 2 Engineers, 2 firemen, 52 Stations ; Fire float "Vesta,"—1 Engineer and Master, 2 Assistant Engineers and Firemen, 2 Deck hands.

Militia.

Commandant—Colonel G. C. De Rinzy ; Adjutant—Captain H. S. Walker ; Bandmaster—A. R. Carroll, £200 and £75 personal allowance ; other allowances, £15 and quarters.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons—Colonel G. C. De Rinzy ; Clerk, and to attend to Prison Supplies—C. L. Hendy, £250 to £300 ; Sixth Class Clerk—E. D. Barnwell, £50 to £100 ; Clerical Assistant—Miss E. E. Hendy, £30 to £37 10s. ; Superintendent, Georgetown Gaol—H. A. Frere, £300 ; Chief Warder—J. R. Brown, £150 ; Clerk—W. H. Bishop, £100 to £150 ; Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol—J. B. King, £100 to £150 ; Keeper of Essequibo Gaol—J. F. Burton, £100 to £150.

Convict Settlement, Mazaruni.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement—Captain B. V. Shaw, £500 ; Assistant Superintendent and Chief Warder—R. C. Pook, £200 to £250 ; Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Longley, £250 ; Issuer—W. E. Davis, £150 to £175. The Prisons Department includes in addition one Principal Warder at £112 10s. ; six First Class Warders at £87 10s. ; twenty-four Second Class Warders at £62 10s. ; twenty-four Third Class Warders at £50, and one Matron at £62 10s. ; one Matron at £41 13s. 4d. ; two Matrons at £37 10s. ; one Schoolmaster Warder at £75, all on the Fixed Establishment ; and twenty-one Assistant Warders at £45 ; one Assistant Schoolmaster Warder at £50 to £75 ; one Sewing Mistress at £12 10s., who are Exclusive of Establishment ; one Master Baker Warder, £87 10s.

General Register Office.

Registrar General—The Surgeon General, Dr. J. E. Godfrey (salary as Surgeon General); Fourth Class Clerk—J. E. Parker, £150 to £200, Sixth Class Clerk—J. Barker, £75 to £100; Clerical Assistants—F. O. Richards, £50; Miss S. C. Veacock, £50.

Local Government Board.

Chairman—the Hon. Dr. J. E. Godfrey, Surgeon General; Deputy Chairman—F. Fowler, Esq., Commissioner of Lands and Mines; Secretary and Inspector of Districts—T. W. S. Barklie, £500; Assistant Inspector of Districts—W. E. Bellamy, £300 to £400; Third Class Clerk—W. McCowan, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Clerk—G. W. Gordon, £150 to £200; Senior Clerical Assistant—Miss M. I. L. Davis, £62 10s.; Junior Clerical Assistant—Miss A. Farnum, £37 10s.

Department of Science and Agriculture.

Government Laboratory—Director of Science and Agriculture and Government Analyst—J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S., F.G.S.A., £750 and £250 personal allowance, and £50 travelling allowance; Assistant Director of Science and Agriculture—F. A. Stockdale, B.A., F.L.S., £500 to £600, and free house; Science Lecturer—E. W. F. English, M.A., £300 and fees; Agricultural Superintendent.—R. Ward, £300 to £400 by £20; First Assistant Analyst—Jno. Williams, F.C.S., £250 to £300 by £15; Second Assistant Analyst—K. D. Reid, £100 to £150 by £10; First Agricultural Instructor—A. L. Mansfield, £200 to £250 by £15; Second Agricultural Instructor—N. R. King, £150 to £200 by £10; Third Agricultural Instructor—A. A. Abraham, £100 to £150 by £10; Fourth Agricultural Instructor—W. H. Matthews, £100 to £150 by £10; First Clerical and Laboratory Assistant—E. S. Christiani, £100 to £125 by £10; Second Clerical and Laboratory Assistant—R. L. Hunte, £75 to £100 by £10; Third Clerical and Laboratory Assistant—Mabel Van Nooten, £37 10s. to £62 10s. by £3 15s.; Fourth Clerical and Laboratory Assistant—H. B. France, £36 17s. 6d. to £50 by £3 2s. 6d.; Fifth Clerical and Laboratory Assistant—L. S. Davis, £29 3s. 4d. to £37 10s. by £2 10s.

Botanic Gardens.

Head Gardener—J. Waby, £200 to £250 by £15, and free house and an allowance of £25 for superintendence of

Government House Gardens; Assistant Gardener—F. H. Greeves, £125 to £200; Secretary, Board of Agriculture—O. Weber, £50.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Sir H. A. Bovell, Kt., LL.B., K.C., £1,800; Senior Puisne Judge, J. E. Hewick, £1,250; Junior Puisne Judge, M. J. Berkeley, £1,000; Attorney General, Sir T. C. Rayner, K.C., £1,350 to £1,500; Clerk to Attorney General, W. J. Gilchrist, £200 to £250; Solicitor General, J. J. Nunan, £500; Crown Solicitor, J. A. King, £300; Registrar, M. P. Olton, £750; Accountant, E. Loveluck, £400; Sworn Clerks and Notaries Public, J. A. Richardson, £450; A. E. Manning, £400, and J. Walls, £400; Assistant Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, B. S. Newsam, £300; Assistant Sworn Clerks—Third Class Officer, H. Norton, £200 to £250; Fourth Class Officer, C. A. Campbell, £150 to £200; Fifth Class Officer, D. R. Forshaw, £100 to £150; Sixth Class Officers, G. H. Westmaas, R. T. Egg and I. L. Thornhill, £50 to £100 each; W. H. O. Vanier, J. W. Fraser and C. L. Gale, £50 to £100 each; First Marshal, J. C. R. Bennernagel, £190; Marshals, C. Davis, £150; W. Knight, £125; F. B. Edwards, £125; A. C. Hayley, £85.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

J. Brumell, £800; S. G. T. Bourke, £600 to £700; A. F. C. Weber, £600 to £700; E. R. Anson, £600 to £700; L. E. Hawtayne, £600 to £700; E. A. Bugle and H. T. King, £500 each; W. M. Williams and W. E. Roth, £400 each. Magistrates receive travelling allowances of £75 to £112 according to extent of district. Clerks—E. A. Fraser, £300; J. McF. Corry, A. C. Hayley, C. C. Kelly, A. A. Bunbury and E. J. Macquarrie, B.A., LL.B., £200 each; and E. A. Hendricks, £100 to £150; S. E. Owen, £75 to £100. Stipendiary Magistrates, Georgetown—J. K. D. Hill and E. A. Earnshaw, £700 to £800 each. Clerks—E. G. Massiah, £300; H. L. Franck, £200 to £250; W. deGroot, £125; E. A. H. Campbell, £100 to £125; W. Gullin and A. J. D'Amil, £50 each.

Commissioner, Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District—M. McTurk, C.M.G., £800 and £200 personal in lieu of travelling allowance.

Official Receiver.

Official Receiver—W. A. Parker, £500 and a personal

allowance of £100. Fifth Class Clerk—J. H. S. McCowan, £100 to £150 ; Sixth Class Clerk—J. A. Skerret, £50 to £100 ; Clerical Assistant—M. K. Khan, £50.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop—The Right Rev. E. A. Parry, D.D. ; Registrar—H. H. Laurence, B.A., fees ; Rector of St. George's Parish, and Dean—The Very Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, M.A., £700 ; Incumbent of Christ Church—Rev. Canon F. P. L. Josa, £416 13s. 4d. ; Incumbent of St. Philip's—Ven. Archdeacon A. Gwyther, M.A., £416 13s. 4d. ; Rectors, £500 each, viz : St. Michael's—Ven. Archdeacon F. W. T. Elliott ; St. Patrick's—Rev. Canon E. Sloman, M.A. ; Curates, £300 each, viz : St. Paul—Rev. A. M. B. Jemmott, B.A., Rev. Canon H. Gainer, Rev. F. S. S. Pringle ; Holy Trinity—Rev. A. D. Price, Curate ; S. James—Rev. O. H. Wilson, Curate ; All Saints'—Rev. J. H. Williams, Curate ; S. Saviour's—Rev. F. L. Quick, Curate ; Archdeacons of Demerara and Berbice, £100 each ; Additional grant for the support of the Church, £1,800 ; Missionary purposes to Pomeroon Indians, £340 ; Essequibo Indians, £340 ; Potaro Indians, £170 ; North West Territory, £340 ; East Indian Coolies, £510.

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish—Rev. W. B. Ritchie, M.A., £700 ; Joint Minister of St. Andrew's Parish—Rev. Jas. Millar, £416 ; 8 Ministers, £500 each, viz : St. Mary's—Rev. R. L. Macnie, B.D. ; St. Luke's—Rev. J. B. Wallace, M.A. ; St. Catherine's—Rev. J. W. MacGill, M.A. ; St. Saviour's—Rev. James Rae, M.A.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop—The Right Rev. C. T. Galton, £2,375 10s. for support of the Church ; Missionary purposes, North Western District, £340.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch—Rev. E. D. Jones, £990, for support of this Mission.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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German Empire—H. Seedorf. Belgium—F. Vander Heyde, Chargé d’Affaires, (resides in Caracas). France—Gustav Henri Richter, Consular Agent in Georgetown ; M. A. Graillet, Vice-Consul, (resides in Trinidad). Portugal—M. C. d’Almeida ; Jorge Camacho, Vice-Consul. Italy—Carl Wieting ; C. F. Wieting, Vice-Consul. Norway—Jorgen Brumelhorst, Consul General, (resides in Havanna) ; Charles Andrew McLean. Brazil—J. C. de Mendonza. The Netherlands—G. H. Richter, Consul ; Jules Pairaudeau, Vice-Consul. Sweden—Jules Pairaudeau. Denmark—C. G. A. Wyatt. United States of America—A. J. Clare ; Donald Mitchell, Vice-Consul. Russia—C. A. McLean. Venezuela—S. C. Arvelo. Spain—Cecil Richter, Honorary Vice-Consul.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

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Prior to the year 1899 the clergy of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland were paid salaries by the Government and were much in the same position as members of the civil service ; no salaries were paid the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church or dissenting churches, but a lump sum was granted annually for the support of these churches. At this time provision also existed for the erection and maintenance of suitable residences for the clergy of the church of England and the church of Scotland under an Ordinance entitled the Parsonage Houses Ordinance, which authorized vestries and curates and chapel wardens to borrow on loan, to be secured by mortgage repayable in instalments to be deducted by the Receiver General from the monthly salaries of the incumbents, sums not exceeding in any one case two years salary of the living, to be applied to the purchase or erection of a house. Provision was also made for the payment from the public revenue to each incumbent of a sum not exceeding \$120 a year for the keeping in repair of his house.

But in the year 1898 the Parsonage Houses Ordinance was repealed, and in the following year was passed the Clergy List Ordinance, 1899, providing for the ultimate disestablishment of the churches in the colony. This Ordinance, while

it preserved the rights of existing clergy, provides that no new clergy shall receive salaries from the colony, but that as vacancies arise the colony shall pay a sum equal to 75% of the salary of the retiring clergyman to the governing body of the church to which he belongs as a grant in aid of its funds. It is calculated this scheme of disestablishment will take 20 years to complete, and during that period State aid will be gradually withdrawn, to the extent of 25% in all, from the churches under endowment from the public revenue. In like manner the lump sums granted annually to the Roman Catholic and Dissenting Churches are being subjected annually to a reduction equivalent to one-twentieth of 25 % of the sums granted before the passing of the Ordinance of 1899.

The following are the sums provided on the Annual Estimates for the financial year 1909-1910 for the support of the churches:—

<i>Church of England—</i>		
Salaries	...	\$ 22,720
Grant in aid (representing 75 % of the salaries of ministers who have died or retired since 1899)	...	20,520
		<hr/>
		\$ 43,240
<i>Church of Scotland—</i>		
Salaries	...	14,960
Grant in aid (representing 75 % of the salaries of ministers who have died or retired since 1899)	...	7,200
		<hr/>
		\$ 22,160
<i>For the support of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—</i>		
Grant in aid (subject to a reduction annually of \$62 50 being 1-20th of 25 % of the sum of \$5,000 granted prior to 1899)	...	4,312
For the support of other dissenting denominations in such proportions and to such Ministers as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time determine	...	862
<i>Roman Catholic Church—</i>		
Grant in aid (subject to reduction annually of \$150 being 1-20th of 25 % of the sum of \$12,000 granted prior to 1899)	...	10,350
		<hr/>
Total provided under Clergy List Ordinance	...	\$ 80,924
Allowances to the Bishop of Guiana for Missionary purposes:—		
Among immigrants from the East	...	1,224
Additional, conditional on an equal sum being provided from private sources	...	1,224
		<hr/>
Carried forward	...	\$ 83,372

Brought forward	...	...	...	\$ 83,372
Among Pomeroon Indians	...	...	...	1,632
For Resident Missionary, Upper Essequibo River...				1,632
For Resident Missionary, North West District	...	...	...	1,632
In aid of Potaro Mission, conditional on an equal sum being raised from private sources	...	...	...	816
Grant in aid of Supenaam Mission	...	...	...	612
Allowance to Bishop of Roman Catholic Church—				
For Missionary purposes, North West District	...	...	...	1,632
Allowance to Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	...	1,700
Allowance for repairs to Parsonage houses	...	...	...	840
Total sum provided for ecclesiastical purposes	...	...	...	\$ 93,868

The following are the salaries being paid under the Clergy List Ordinance (of 1907)—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Very Revd. E. G. H. Caswell, M.A.	...	...	...	\$ 3,360 per annum.
Venerable Arthur Gwyther, M.A.	...	...	...	2,430 "
Venerable F. W. T. Elliott	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. Canon E. Sloman, M.A.	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. Canon F. P. L. Josa	...	...	...	2,000 "
Revd. Canon H. Gainer	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. A. M. Jemmott, B.A.	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. F. S. Pringle...	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. O. H. Wilson	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. A. D. Price	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. J. H. Williams	...	...	...	1,440 "
Revd. F. L. Quick	...	...	...	1,440 "

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Revd. W. B. Ritchie, M.A.	...	...	...	3,360 "
Revd. J. B. Wallace, M.A.	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. R. I. Mac'ne, M.A., B.D.	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. J. W. MacGill, M.A.	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. J. Rae, M.A.	...	...	...	2,400 "
Revd. J. Millar	...	...	...	2,000 "

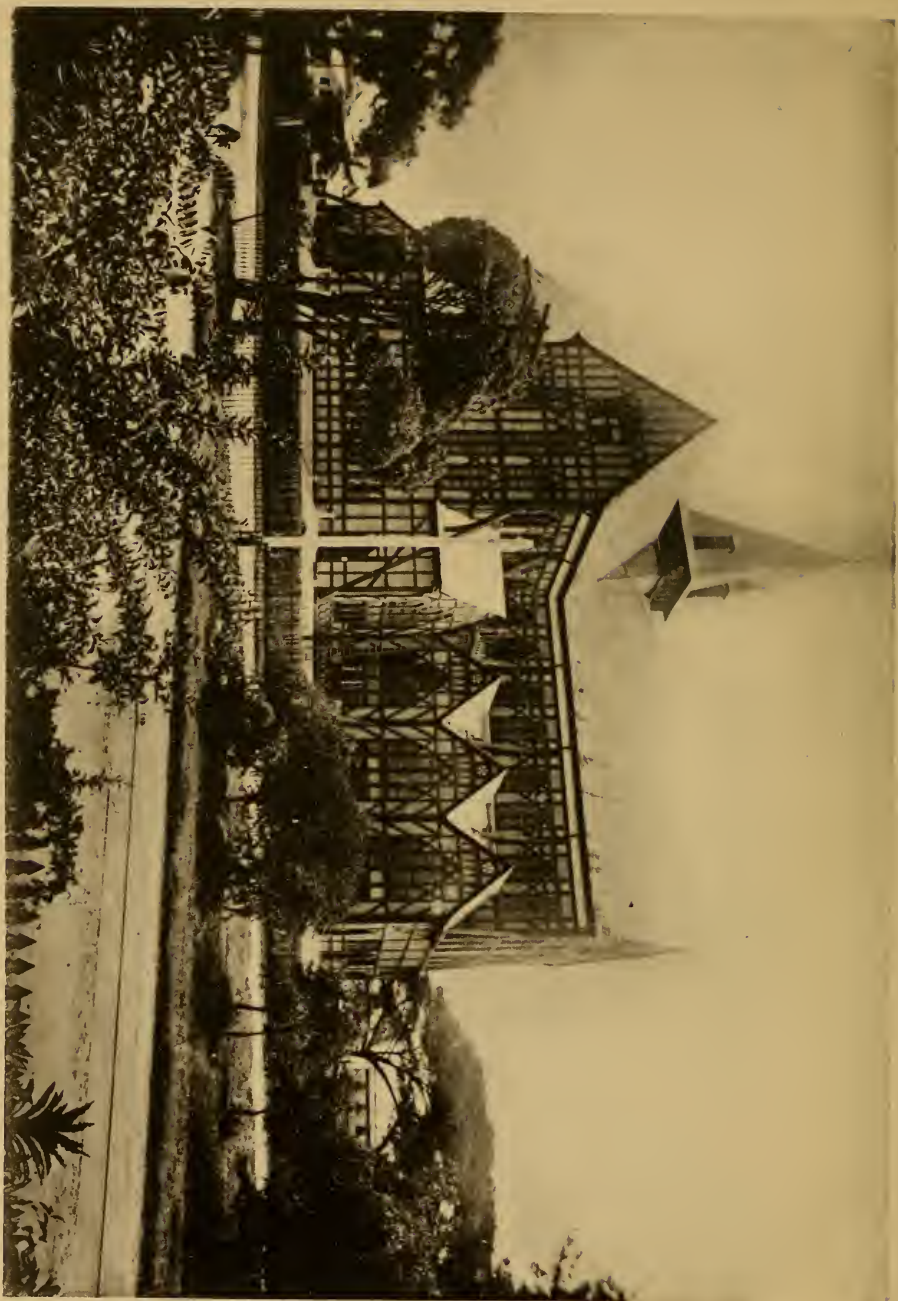
DIocese OF BRITISH GUIANA.

In 1842 the Diocese of British Guiana was separated from the Diocese of Barbados and a separate See established.

Lord Bishop—the Right Reverend E. A. Parry, D.D., (£1,000 and £200 upkeep of house—paid from church funds),
Chancellor of the Diocese—the Hon. Sir T. C. Rayner, K.C.,
Examining Chaplain—Very Reverend E. G. H. Caswell, M.A.,
Registrar—H. H. Laurence, B.A. (paid by fees). *Clerical Assessor*—Venerable Archdeacon Gwyther, M.A.

ARCHDEACONRY OF DEMERARA AND ESSEQUEBO.

Archdeacon—Venerable A. Gwyther, M.A., Rural Dean;
 Demerara—Rev. Canon H. Gainer, *Rural Dean*; Essequibo—
 Rev. O. H. Wilson, *Rural Dean*; *Berbice and Archdeacon of Berbice*—Ven. F. W. T. Elliott.



ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by E. G. Caswell.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Cathedral—Accommodation for 1,500 ; *Dean*—Very Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, M.A., *Curates*—Revs. L. J. Rowe and C. T. Pritchard. Canons F. P. L. Josa, Ven. A. Gwyther, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon F. W. T. Elliott, E. Sloman, M.A., H. Gainer and J. T. R. Rea.

Chapelry of St. James the Less, Kitty—accommodation for 300. Served by Cathedral clergy.

Chapelry of St. Sidwell, the Lodge—accommodation for 280. Served by Cathedral clergy.

Christ Church, Georgetown—Accommodation for 1,100 ; Incumbent—Rev. Canon Josa. Curate—Rev. M. E. Turpin.

St. Philip's, Werk-en-Rust—Accommodation for 780. Vicar—Ven. Archdeacon Gwyther, M.A. Assistant Curates—Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (on duty in Paramaribo). Rev. J. Persaud (for East Indian work) and Rev. H. Gregory.

St. Saviour's Church, Chinese—Accommodation for 180 ; Priest in charge—Archdeacon Gwyther.

St. Ambrose, Albert-town—Accommodation for 200. Served by Christ Church.

St. Barnabas, Bourda—Accommodation for 450. Vicar—Rev. Canon J. T. R. Rea, M.A.

St. Paul's, Plaisance—Rector, Rev. D. Duffns, B.A., Parish Church—Accom. for 1,000.

Church of St Mary the Virgin, Beterverwagting—Accom. for 500. Vicar—Rev. A. M. B. Jemmott, B.A. ; Parochial Mission to East Indians, worked by Third Order of Saint Francis.

Parish Church, Buxton—Vicar—Rev. F. S. S. Pringle.

Parish of Enmore—Vicar—Rev. Canon H. Gainer, the Vicarage, Enmore. Rural Dean of Demerara. Assistant Curate—(for East Indian Mission) Rev. B. Masih-Das. St. Mark's Church, Enmore. St. Andrew's Church, Cove and John.

St. Stephen's Parish, Cane Grove—Vicar—Rev. A. E. Jones. Accom. for 252. St. Nicholas, Supply (East Indian.)

St. Matthew's Parish—Rector—Rev. A. D. Price. Parish Church. Accom. for 254. St. Anne's, Agricola. St. Agnes, Craig. Chinese Mission, Plantation Diamond. Supply Mission.

Upper Demerara River—Chapel of the Ascension, Hyde Park, Priest in charge—Rev. T. Wilkes. The Epiphany, Kanai-

mapu. St. David's, Dalgin. St. Hugh's, Muritaro. St. Saviour's, Mallali.

St. Swithin's Parish—Rector—Rev. F. L. Quick. Parish Church. Accom. for 650. St. Thomas' Chapel, Mindenburg, now forms part of St. Swithin's Parish.

Demerara River Missions—(1) Chinese Mission, Hoptown. Aboriginal Indian Mission, Santa. (2) St. Augustine's. Dora, under Rev. F. L. Quick.

Anglican Church, Missionary District, West Coast—Incumbent—Rev. A. M. Hale, B.A., St. Jude's, Blankenburg; accommodation for 700. St. Simon's, De Kinderen; Church of the Good Hope, W.C. Incumbent—vacant; St. Stephen's, Parika; Anna Catharina, St. John's; Met-en-Meerzorg, St. Simon's Chinese Church.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, ESSEQUEBO.

St. Peter's Parish—Rector: Rev. S. G. Grant; Parish Church—accommodation for 350; St. Barnabas' Chapel School; St. Stephen's; Richmond Hill; St. James'; Hog Island. Warapoko Mission, Waini River. His Majesty's Penal Settlement—Chaplain—Rev. T. Longley.

St. John's Parish—Rector—Rev. J. Harrop Williams; Parish Church; accommodation for 400; St. Peter's; Golden Fleece; St. Paul's, Aurora; Ituribisce Creek Indian Mission.

The Holy Trinity Parish—Rector—Rev. O. H. Wilson, R.D.; Parish Church—Holy Trinity, Anna Regina, accommodation for 740; St. Lawrence, Hampton Court; St. Barnabas, Dartmouth; St. Agnes's Mission Room, Danielstown; St. Saviour's, Aberdeen and St. Bartholomew, Queenstown—vacant; Pooneroon—Missionary. vacant; St. Matthias, Cabacaburi; St. Denys, Tapacooma; St. Mary, Hackney; St. Lucian, Wakapoa; St. James, Waramuri.

EAST INDIAN, CHINESE AND ABORIGINAL INDIAN MISSIONS.

Georgetown District—Superintendent—Rev. J. Persaud; Beterverwagting—Superintendent—Rev. A. M. B. Jemmott, B.A.; *St. Augustine's District*—Superintendent—Rev. F. S. Pringle; *Enmore District*—Superintendent—Rev. Canon H. Gainer; Missionary—Rev. B. Masih Das; St. Stephen's—Superintendent—Rev. A. E. Jones; *East Bank District*—Superintendent—Rev. A. D. Price; *West Bank District*—Superintendent—Rev. F. L. Quick; *West Coast*—Superintendent—Rev. A. M. Hale, B. C.; *St. John's, Suddie*—

Superintendent—Rev. J. H. Williams ; *Holy Trinity*—
 Superintendent—Rev. O. H. Wilson ; *St. Patrick's*, Berbice
 District—Superintendent—Canon Sloman ; *All Saint's*, New
 Amsterdam District—Superintendent—Rev. W. G. Andrews ;
St. Michael's, Fort Wellington—Superintendent—Archdeacon
 Elliott ; *Port Mourant* ; *St. Margaret's*, Skeldon—Rev. J. H.
 Elstob, M.A. ; *Camounie Creek*, Demerara River—Superin-
 tendent—Rev. F. L. Quick ; Indian Missions, *Pomeroon*—
 Superintendent—vacant ; *St. Matthias Church*, Cabacaburi,
 accommodation for 250 ; *St. James'*, vacant ; *St. Lucian*,
 Wakapoa, accommodation for 250 ; *St. Hilda's*, Warapoko ;
Tapacooma Lake ; *Bartica District*—Missionary—Rev. J. Wil-
 liams ; *St. John's* ; *St. Edward's* ; *Groete Creek* ; *Potaro*—
 Superintendent—Rev. F. S. Pringle ; *North West District*—
 Superintendent—Rev. F. Harding ; *Berbice River*—Superin-
 tendent—Rev. T. M. White ; *Corentyne River*—Superintendent
 —Rev. E. Josa ; *Epera and Orealla* ; *Demerara River*—Superin-
 tendent—Rev. T. Wilkes ; *Santa*—Rev. F. L. Quick.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, BERBICE.

All Saints' Parish—Rector—Rev. W. G. Andrews ;
 Parish Church—accommodation for 800 ; Curate Rev. E. F. C.
 Josa ; *Stanley Town Chapel of Ease*—served by the Clergy
 from Parish Church ; *St. Clement's Chinese Church* ;
St. Thomas' East Indian Church ; *St. Ambrose*, Sandvoort
 and *All Saints'*, Deutichem.

Berbice River Mission—Missionary—Rev. T. M. White ;
St. Peter's, Sand Hills : Chapel, Coomacka.

St. Patrick's Parish—Rector—Rev. Canon Sloman, M.A.
 Parish Church—accommodation for 520 ; *St. John's*
 Chapel, New Forest ; *St. Columba's Chapel*, Sheet Anchor
St. Joseph's, Port Mourant ; *Corentyne*—Vicar—Rev. T. E.
 Quick ; *St. Mark's*, Alness ; *St. Barnabas*, Gibraltar.

St. Margaret's Corentyne—Vicar—Rev. J. H. Elstob, M.A.

St. Margaret's Skeldon ; *Chinese Church*, Skeldon ; *New*
Market Chapel ; *St. Mary's*, Leeds, No. 50 ; *Missions at Orealla*
 and *Epera*, *Corentyne River*.—Rev. E. Josa.

St. Michael's Parish—Rector—Ven. Archdeacon Elliott,
 R.D. ; *Parish Church*—accommodation 256, *St. Gabriel's*
St. Raphael's, Hopetown ; *Chapelries of St. Alban's* (Bella-
 drum) and *St. Jude's* (Lichfield) ; Curate—Rev. G. E. Connell,
 L.Th.

MISSIONS TO EAST INDIANS AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

The Anglican Church carry on missions for East Indians and Chinese immigrants, the objects being :—

1. To maintain an efficient institution or college for training catechists.

2. Maintain, or assist in maintaining, duly ordained missionaries in certain districts, the limits of which shall, from time to time, be determined by the Committee of Management.

3. To maintain, or assist in maintaining, duly qualified and licensed catechists in certain districts, to be determined as in the case of missionaries.

4. To supply, or assist in supplying, suitable books for the missions.

President of Committee of Management—The Lord Bishop of Guiana.

Missionaries—Plantation Enmore—Rev. B. Masih Das ; Georgetown—Rev. J. Persaud.

GUIANA DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor ; *President*—The Lord Bishop ; *Vice-Presidents*—Very Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Gwyther, M.A., J. E. Tinne, Stewart Gardner, Esqs., Hon. B. Howell Jones, W. A. Wolseley, Esquire ; *Secretary*—Rev. A. M. Hale, B.A., Met-en-Meerzorg ; *Treasurer*—F. W. Hopkinson, Esquire, 159, Waterloo Street ; *Auditor*—the Diocesan Auditors ; *Standing Committee, Members ex officio*.—The Lord Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Gwyther, Ven. Archdeacon Elliott, Very Rev. Dean Caswell, Rev. Canon Josa, Rev. Canon H. Gainer, Rev. Canon J. T. R. Rea, Rev. O. H. Wilson, Rev. A. M. Hale, F. W. Hopkinson ; *Elective Members*—Rev. W. G. Andrews, Hon. B. Howell Jones, H. A. N. Burrowes, N. Chapman, M. U. Hing, T. A. C. Maskell, C. Wieting, Dr. Wharton. *East Indian Committee*—Very Rev. Dean Caswell, Ven. Archdeacon Gwyther, Revs. Canon H. Gainer, W. G. Andrews, A. E. Jones and the Hon. B. Howell Jones. *Life Members*—Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., and Stewart Gardner, Esquire.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Parish—Joint Ministers—Rev. W. B. Ritchie, M.A., and Rev. James Millar ; *St. Andrew's Church*—Rev. W. B. Ritchie ; Rev. W. B. Ritchie, Moderator ; *St. Thomas' Church*—Rev. J. Millar ; *St. Stephen's Church*



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GEORGETOWN.

Photo by J. Williams.

—Rev. D. F. Drayton; St. Bernard's, Albouystown; St. Ninian's, Wortmanville.

St. Mary's Parish, East Coast Demerara—Minister—R. L. Macnie, B.D. Parish Church at Mahaica, Churches at Mahaicony and Belmont.

St. Mark's Parish—West Bank, Demerara; Minister—Rev. J. L. Mansfield—Christianburg and Wismar; Bagotville; St. Paul's, Canal No. 1.

St. Luke's Parish—Minister—Rev. James B. Wallace, M.A. Churches—Uitvlugt, Den Amstel, Vergenoegen, Farm, Blake, Blankenburg.

St. James' Parish—Minister—Rev. J. M. Binnie, M.A.

Churches at—Melville, Concordia, Maria Johanna, Caledonia, Troolie Island, Chalk Hill, Saxacalli.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESSEQUEBO.

St. David's—Mission Station.

St. David's, Aurora; St. Paul's, Good Hope; Mission Station, Coolie Settlement, Huis-t'Dieren; Minister—Rev. J. E. A. Jeffrey.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, BERBICE.

All Saints' Parish—Minister—Rev. J. W. MacGill, M.A. Parish Church—All Saints', New Amsterdam; Edinburgh; and Baracara Mission, upper Canje Creek.

St. Clement's Parish—Minister—Rev. George Petrie, M.A.; Parish Church—St. Clement's, "Friends," 400 sittings; Mara; Highbury; Hollandia.

St. Catherine's Parish—Minister—Rev. J. Aiken, M.A.

St. Catherine's Ithaca Village; Schumakers' Lust.

St. Saviour's Parish—Minister—Rev. James Rae, M.A.

St. Saviour's, Achlyne; Churches at Gibraltar, Fyrish, Rose Hall, Manchester, Kildonan, Eversham, Massiah, and Skeldon.

E. Indian Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada—*Demerara*—Rev. J. B. Cropper; *Berbice*—Rev. A. D. McKenzie, M.A., B.D.; *Essequibo*—Rev. R. Gibson Fisher.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Georgetown, Brickdam—Cathedral Church of the Immaculate Conception—Right Reverend C. T. Galton, S.J., Bishop of Petenissus, Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana; Very Rev. V. Hornyold, S.J., V.G., Religious Superior; Revs. T. Lickert, J.

Wilson, P. Lauder, G. Pollen, S.J., C. Cooksey, S.J.; Convents—Ursuline, Superior—Rev. Mother Bonaventure; Mercy; Superior—Rev. Mother Margaret Mary; Church of the Sacred Heart—Revs. J. Justino, S.J. and T. Heaney, S.J., J. Victorine; *East Bank, Demerara River*—Meadow Bank, Church of St. Mary, served by Rev. J. Victorine; *West Bank, Demerara River*, Malgre Tout, Church of the Annunciation—Rev. J. Gordon, S.J.; *West Coast, Demerara, Hague*—Church of Our Lady Do Monte and Leguan served by Rev. J. Gordon, S.J.; *East Coast, Demerara, Kitty*—Church of Our Lady of the Rosary by Rev. C. Cooksey, S.J.; *Plaisance*—Church of St. John the Baptist, Rev. A. Casati, S.J.; *Beterverwagting*—Church served by Rev. A. Moran, S.J.; *Buxton Church*—Rev. A. Moran, S.J.; *Victoira*—Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. J. Purcell; Leper Asylum, served by Rev. J. Baroni, S.J.; *Mahaica Church*—Revs. H. Beauclerk, S.J. and J. Baroni, S.J.; Berbice, *New Amsterdam*, Church of the Ascension and Glasgow—Rev. J. Darby, S.J.; Stations, Mahaicony, and Trafalgar; *Port Mourant*, Carnarvon and Skeldon, served by Rev. H. Beauclerk S.J.; Ursuline Convent, New Amsterdam, Superior—Rev. Mother Mary Evangelist; *Essequebo*, Henrietta, Church of St. Joseph—Rev. F. O'Donnell, S.J., Abram Zuil, Suddie; *Wakenaam*, served by Rev. F. O'Donnell, S.J.; *Bartica Church*, served by Rev. A. Moran, S.J.; *Pomeroon River*—Marlborough Church, Rev. S. Gillet, S.J.; S. Francis, served by Rev. S. Gillet, S.J.; *Moruca, Santa Rosa*, Rev. S. Gillet, S.J.; Stations—Assacotta and Barama Mouth; *Morawhanna*—Church of St. Peter Claver, Rev. C. Cary-Elwes, S.J.; Stations on *Aruka* and *Waini Rivers*.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Georgetown (First Circuit)—Trinity, Rev. E. Donald Jones (Chairman and General Superintendent); Rev. J. F. Denny—Rome, Mocha and Diamond; Rev. E. O. Robertson—Goed Fortuin, Nismes, Sisters, Supply and Soesdyke; *Georgetown (Second Circuit)*—Rev. J. B. Wood, Kingston, Georgetown, and Kitty, East Coast; Rev. R. Eustace Wade, Bedford, Georgetown, and Plaisance, East Coast; *Mahaica*—Rev. E. H. Creed, Mahaica, Supply, Virginia, Stanleyville, Mahaicony and Catherineville; Friendship—*East Coast*, Rev. R. W. Hasler—Friendship, Golden Grove, Victoria and Ann's Grove;

Essequibo—Revs. J. B. Hill and F. McKenzie Turner—Queenstown, Abram Zuil, Zorg, Aurora, Bush Lot, Daniel's Town, Liberty (Pomeroon) and Wakenaam; *Berbice*—Rev. W. H. Richards, New Amsterdam, Cumberland, Rosignol and Glasgow; East Indian Mission (Georgetown)—two Hindustani Catechists, Bourda.

LONDON MISSIONARY OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Revs. F. C. Glasgow and A. W. Wilson, *Georgetown*; Rev. J. H. Hendricks—Plaisance, Beterverwagting and Buxton; *Ann's Grove, Supply and Victoria*—(vacant), Dr. J. E. London in charge; Rev. F. C. Glasgow, Lowood Chapel and Elizabeth Chapel; *New Amsterdam*, Providence, Sandvoort, Glasgow and Calcuni—(vacant), Rev. T. B. Glasgow in charge; Rev. H. Algernon—*Hopetown, No. 8* and Roome, Ithaca, and Hanover—(vacant), Rev. H. Algernon in charge; other Chapels at—Light Town, Canje, and Fyrish, Rev. Jas. T. Isaacs; Bagotville and Vauxhall, Canal 1, Rev. A. Wilson; Blankenburg, and Wolga, Rev. T. B. Glasgow; Bethesda, Benevolence, Canal 2, Potosi, and La Harmonie, West Bank, Demerara, Rev. J. E. London, M.D.

MORAVIANS.

The Moravian Mission has three churches in the colony, the newest of which, in Queenstown Ward, was dedicated in December, 1902. It receives a grant from the Mission Board which must be augmented by local efforts to meet the exigencies of the work. The Directing Board of the Moravian Missionary Church is at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. The address of the Secretary for its foreign mission is Rev. C. J. Klesel, 32 Fetter Lane, E. C., London.

Queenstown Church—Missionary—Rev. J. Dingwall, Superintendent and Warden of the Mission; *Graham's Hall Church*, Cuming's Lodge—Missionary—Rev. C. F. Francis; *Tabernacle Church*—Missionary—Rev. H. W. Grant; *Queen's-town (Comenius) Secondary School*—Rev. J. Dingwall, Director; East Indian Evangelist for Queenstown, Graham's Hall and Tabernacle—(vacant).

LUTHERAN CHURCH, BERBICE.

Minister of all the Stations—Rev. J. R. Mittelholzer, New Amsterdam, Berbice; Vestrymen, President—Rev. J. R. Mittelholzer; Missions—Maria Henrietta, Kibilibiri and Auraima, and St. Lust.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Right Rev. C. T. Shaffer, M.D., D.D., Presiding Bishop,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. ; St. Peter's Church, Georgetown—
Rev. P. A. Luckie.

DEMERARA MISSIONARY AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal—Rev. P. A. Luckie.

BUELAH A.M.E. MISSION.

Alexander Village, East Bank.

BETHEL CHURCH, ANNA CATHARINA, WEST COAST.

Pastor—Rev. J. E. R. Franklin.

 THE COURTS.

 SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

(Constituted by Ordinance No. 7 of 1893.)

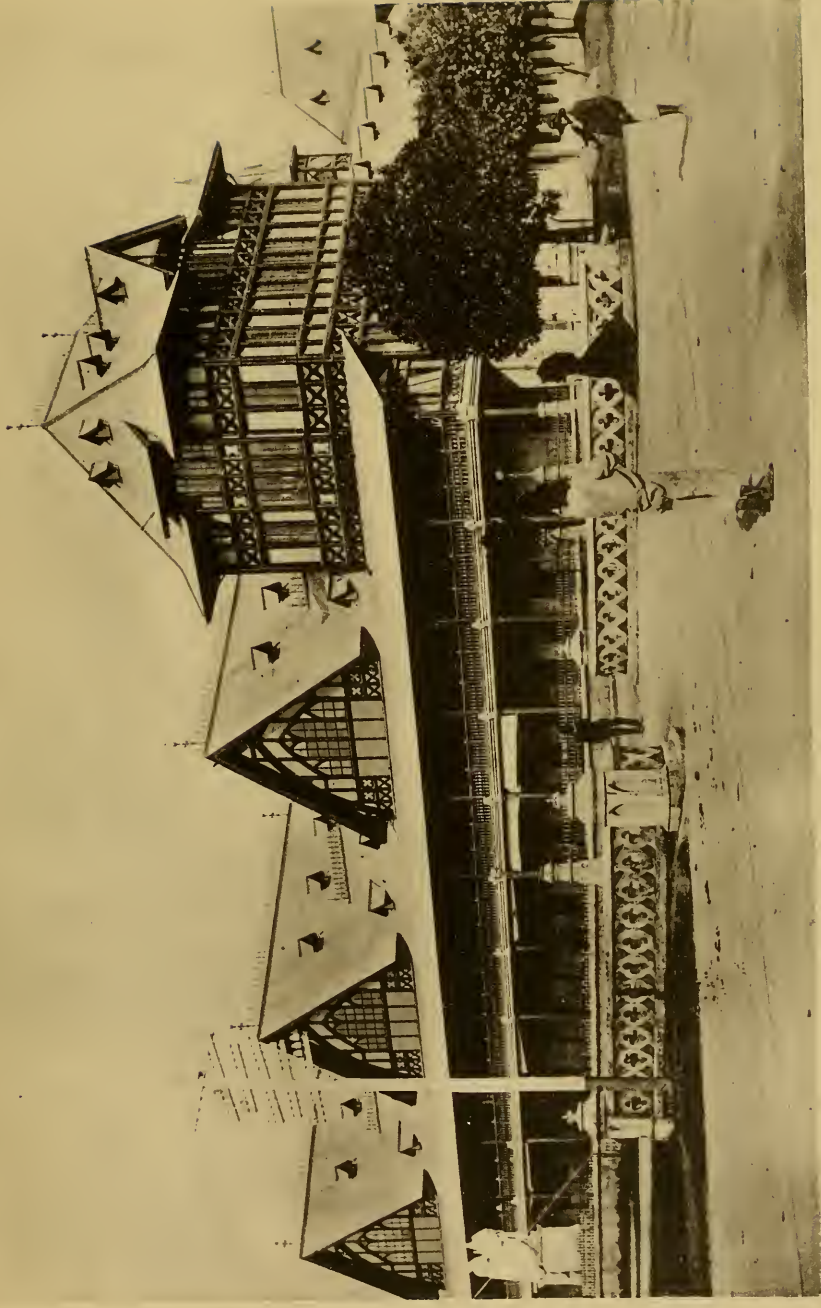
The Supreme Court of British Guiana is a Superior Court of Record, and consists of three Judges (a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, called the Senior and Junior Puisne Judges) and sits in various jurisdictions.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Chief Justice—His Honour Sir Henry Alleyne Bovell, Kt. ;
Senior Puisne Judge—His Honour John Edwin Hewick ;
Junior Puisne Judge—His Honour Maurice Julian Berkeley ;
Attorney General—Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner, Kt., K.C. ;
Solicitor General—Joseph John Nunan, B.A., LL.B. ; Registrar—M. P. Olton ; Accountant—Edward Loveluck. The Sworn Clerks and Assistant Sworn Clerks of the Registrar's Office of British Guiana also discharge the duties of Registrar. Besides the Registrar, who is the chief executive officer, there are five Marshals who are also executive officers of the Court.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

Criminal Jurisdiction—Exercised by a Judge of the Court and a Jury. Days of Session—Demerara—the 2nd Tuesday in January, the 1st Tuesday in April, the 1st Tuesday in June and the 1st Tuesday in October. Essequibo—the 3rd Tuesday in February, the 3rd Tuesday in May and the 4th Tuesday in October. Berbice—the 1st Tuesday in February, the 3rd Tuesday in June and the 3rd Tuesday in October. Provided that the Governor may by Proclamation suspend or postpone any sitting, and also direct any special sitting.



THE LAW COURTS.

Photo by J. Williams.

General Civil Jurisdiction—Exercised by the three Judges or any two of them, for the trial of all matters not coming within the Limited Jurisdiction of the Court. **Sittings**—This Court sits throughout the year for the disposal of business pending before it. Subject to any Order in Council from time to time, an appeal lies in civil cases involving £500 or upwards to His Majesty in Council.

Limited Civil Jurisdiction—Exercised by a single Judge for trial of the following matters :—(1) Where claim for debt or damages does not exceed \$2,500 ; (2) for recovery of immovable property or in which the transport of immovable property is claimed, for the recovery of any specific chattel or penalty which does not exceed \$2,500 ; (3) for enforcing any mortgage claim subject to proviso (2) ; (4) in opposition suits where amount of claim or value of property does not exceed \$2,500 ; (5) for orders in the nature of Interdict, Mandament or Mandamus or in which a Receiver may be appointed where the subject matter of the action does not exceed in value \$2,500, and also where such orders are sought in actions within the Limited Jurisdiction ; (6) for partition or sale in lieu of partition where value of property does not exceed \$5,000 ; (7) for an account of administration of estate or boedel where value of same does not exceed \$5,000 ; (8) dissolution or winding up of partnership, where value does not exceed \$5,000 ; (9) against agents for accounts where claim does not exceed \$2,500 ; (10) by way of counter claim in actions in the Limited Jurisdiction of the Court ; (11) in respect of such debts or claims that may be recovered by a specially indorsed Writ, *i.e.*, in all actions to recover a debt or a liquidated demand in money arising (*a*) upon a contract expressed or implied, *e.g.*, upon a Bill of Exchange, Pro Note or Cheque or other triple contract debt, (*b*) on a Bond or Mortgage, (*c*) on a Statute for a fixed amount or in the nature of a debt other than a penalty, (*d*) on a guarantee for a liquidated demand, (*e*) in actions for recovery of land by a landlord against a tenant : provided that if leave be given to defend, jurisdiction is only exercised if amount claimed does not exceed \$2,500 ; (12) parties consenting in writing, jurisdiction may be exercised whatever may be amount of claim or value of subject matter of action or matter. Two or more Judges may sit separately and hear cases in the same or in any other jurisdiction of the Court.

Sittings—This Court sits throughout the year except during the months of July and August. An appeal lies to the Full Court composed of three Judges.

Appellate Jurisdiction—Exercised by a single Judge for reviewing decisions of Magistrates either in Petty Debt or their Summary Jurisdiction. Sittings throughout the year. An appeal lies to the Full Court composed of three Judges.

Admiralty Jurisdiction—This Court is a Colonial Court of Admiralty within the meaning of the Acts of 1890 of the Imperial Parliament.

Vacation of the Court continues from the 1st July to the last day of September. The Holidays of the Court besides Sundays and Public Holidays are Christmas Day and the three succeeding days, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, the King's Birthday, Ascension Day, and Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week.

PETTY DEBT COURT. (Established 1835.)

Ordinance 11 of 1893.

Georgetown—Presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrates—J. K. D. Hill and A. Earnshaw. Courts held daily.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS,
SHOWING PLACES, TIMES AND DAYS OF SITTINGS OF COURTS.

District.	Place of Sitting.	Hour of Sitting.	Days of Sitting.
Georgetown...	Georgetown ...	10 a.m.	All Week days. Monday.
	Providence ...	10.30 a.m.	
East Coast, Demerara	Belfield ...	10 a.m.	Wednesday.
	Vigilance ...	10 a.m.	Thursday.
	Sparendaam ...	10 a.m.	Mondays and Friday.
	Mahaica ...	9.30 a.m.	Alternate Tuesday.
West Coast, Demerara	Fellowship ...	10 10 a.m.	Monday.
	Vreed-en-Hoop ...	10 10 a.m.	Thursday.
	La Grange ...	9.55 a.m.	Tuesday.
	Stewartville ...	10.10 a.m.	Friday.
Demerara River	Hyde Park ...	10 a.m.	Tuesday, 1st week every month
	Mallali ...	10 a.m.	Thursday, 2nd do. do.
	Potaro ...	10 a.m.	Friday, 3rd do. do.
	Omai ...	10 a.m.	Monday, 4th do. do.
	Christianburg ...	10 a.m.	Wednesday, 4th do. do.
North Esse- quebo	Suddie ...	10.30 and 11 a.m.	Monday.
	Anna Regina ...		Tuesday and Wednesday.
	Capoey ...	10.30 a.m.	Thursday.
	Aurora ...	10.30 a.m.	Alternate Friday.
South Esse- quebo	Leguan ...	10 a.m.	Thursday, except Bartica week, when Court is held on Saturday
	Vergenoegen ...	10.30 a.m.	Friday, except when Magistrate is detained at Bartica until Friday morning, when Court is opened on arrival of Bartica Steamer at Tuschen.
	Wakenaam ...	On arrival of steamer.	Monday.
	Bartica ...	On arrival of steamer.	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Pomeroon ...	Pickersgill ...	10 a.m.	Wednesday in third week of each month.
	Marlborough ...	10 a.m.	Thursday in third week in each month, and such other days as the Magistrate may fix.
	Acquero ...		Monday following third Thursday of each month.
Berbice ...	Mahaicony ...	9 a.m.	Alternate Mondays.
	Fort Wellington ...	9 a.m.	Alternate Tuesdays.
	New Amsterdam ...	10 a.m.	Monday, Wednesday and Fri- day.
	Reliance ...	10 a.m.	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Sisters ...	10 a.m.	Alternate Thursdays.
	Blairmont ...	7.15 a.m.	Alternate Mondays.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.—(CONTINUED).

District.	Place of Sitting.	Hour of Sitting.	Days of Sitting.
Berbice (contd.)	Schepmoed ...	On arrival of steamer.	Once a month, on Thursday.
	Whim ...	9 a.m.	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Albion ...	9 a.m.	Alternate Mondays.
	Springlands ...	9 a.m.	Alternate Wednesdays.
	Maria Henrietta	6 a.m.	Once a Quarter, on Friday.
North West- ern	Morawhanna ...	6 a.m.	Every Thursday, except when the Court sits at Arakaka.
	Arakaka ...	9 a.m.	Every six weeks on Thursdays.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Abbensetts, John Augustus	Bugle, E. A.
Anderson, Charles Wilgress	
Anson, Edward Rosebery	Calder, W. J.
Anderson, George Ernest	Carter, Dr. F. C.
Allicock, E. A.	Carter, Dr. R.
	Choppin, J. F. M.
Baker, Arthur H.	Christiani, H. P.
Bascom, F. C. S.	Cole, S. W.
Bayley, George Drysdale	Cook, J.
Bayley, Sydney Howard	Cook, W. H.
Bellamy, William Edward	Corry, J. McF.
Bethune, C. F.	Cox, N.
Bourke, S. G. T.	Craig, Alan E.
Booth, J. R.	Craigen, William
Brassington, R. G.	Curtis, R. C.
Brassington, R. E.	
Bratt, A. E.	
Brice, H. M.	Davis, J. Wood
Brice, J.	DeRinzy, Colonel G. C.
Bridges, W.	Deverill, H.
Brumell, John	Day, B. A.
Brumell, J., jnr.	Douglas, W.
Brunker, Captain H. M.	Douglas, W. A.

- Duncan, C. W.
 Duncan, R. G.
 Dougall, D. S.
 Essex, Edward
 Farnum, Ernest
 Fernandes, Dr. F.
 Fleming, J. M.
 Fowler, Frank
 French, M. A.
 Gall, G. L. B.
 Gordon, J. R. C.
 Gibson, J. C.
 Giles, George
 Gillespie, J.
 Gill, W. J.
 Gladwin, E. P.
 Godrich, H.
 Hastings, M. P.
 Hawtayne, L. E.
 Hemery, P.
 Herbert, R.
 Hill, A. H.
 Hill, L. M.
 Hill, J. K. D.
 Hill, J. R.
 Hill, J. S.
 Hohenkerk, L. S.
 Humphrys, H. L.
 Humphrys, J. H.
 Hutson, F. W.
 Jackman, H. E. M.
 Jones, B. Howell
 Kerr, L. L.
 Kerr, R. H. L.
 King, C. H.
 King, E. E.
 King, E. H.
 King, H. T.
 King, I. F.
 King, J. A.
 King, J. Hampden
 King, L.
 King, N. W.
 Laing, J. A.
 La Frenais, Dr. A. C. L.
 Long, F. A.
 Lorimer, R. S.
 MacAdam, Dr. P. E. W.
 Macquarrie, E. J.
 Marshall, T. M.
 May, Major Cecil
 Mearns, W.
 McEwan, A. L. W.
 Melville, H. P. A.
 McTurk, M., c.m.g.
 McTurk, W. H.
 Mitford, Percy
 Morris, C.
 Neal, Dr. F. A.
 Nicholson, J. H.
 Ottley, John
 Ord, A. W.
 Parker, E. S. E.
 Parker, W. A.
 Parnell, J. R.
 Parratt, W. H.
 Parrett, C. A.
 Pasea, R. R.
 Pierre, F. F.
 Reid, Dr. I. K.
 Richardson, J. A.
 Rickford, Howell
 Roberts, C. B.
 Robertson, G. M.
 Rolleston, H. L.

Ross, A.
Roth, W. E.
Rowland, Dr. E. D.

Sharples, O. E. L.
Shaw, Capt. B. V.
Shields, W. M. B.
Spence D. J. A.
Spence, R. O. H.
Stoute, J. L.
Swain, A. C.

Taylor, H. J.
Teixeira, Dr. J.
Thompson, R. A. C.

Von Winckler, Dr. W. J.

Walker, S.
Wallbridge, J.
Warn, W. E.
Watson J. H.
Watson, W. C.
Wardle, Thomas
Weber, A. F. C.
White, Frederick
Whyte, W.
Wickham, E. L.
Widdup, C. P.
Williams, H. S.
Williams, W. M.
Wilson, J.
Wills, Dr. F. T.
Woolford, J. B.
Wreford, R. J.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS
TO AFFIDAVITS.

Anson, E. R.

Brumell, J.
Bugle, E. A.
Bunbury, A. A.

Cleare, L. D.

Dias, Hon. Francis

Earnshaw, A.

Fraser, E. A.

Hayley, A. C.

Hemery, P.

Hill, J. K. D.

Hubbard, T.

Humphrys, J.

King, H. T.

King, J. A.

Long, F. H.

Macquarrie, E.
Manning, A. E.
McTurk, M., C.M.G.

Nicholson, J. H.

Olton, M. P.

Parker, W. A.

Reid, I. K.

Richardson, J. A.

Rolleston, H. L.

Roth, W. E.

Spence, R. O. H.

Weber, A. F. C.

Wills, Dr. F. T.

Woolford, J. B.

Worsley, D. A.

FEES.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES.

FEES, ROYALTY, ETC.

(Under the Mining Ordinance 1 of 1903, and the Mining Regulations, 1905.)

For a Prospecting Licence	\$ 5 00
On filing notice of the location of any claim and application for a licence	0 48
For filing application for a concession	10 00
For a certified copy of particulars relating to a prospecting licence	12
For a licence to mine for gold, for each financial year or part thereof	5 00
For a licence to search for precious stones, for each acre or part of an acre, for each financial year or part thereof... ..	0 20
For a licence to mine for gold and precious stones	5 00
and in addition for each acre or part of an acre, for each financial year, or part of a financial year...	20
For every duplicate licence issued	50
For every duplicate concession issued	1 00
For filing notice of a transfer of any single claim or of any number of claims	1 00
For every metal tablet to be affixed to a claim	0 24
For every mining privilege under Regulation 51 (3)...	0 24
For each certificate, including registration of labour...	0 24
<i>Surveys—</i>	
For surveying a claim, exclusive of cost of survey, per acre	0 10-
(This charge to include one copy of the diagram.)	
<i>Royalty—</i>	
On gold, for each oz. weight	70
On silver ditto.	04
<i>Trading Licences—</i>	
(Issued under the Tax Ordinance by the Receiver General.)	
Gold: For a licence to trade in	25 00
Precious Stones: For a licence to trade in rough or uncut	50 00

FEES IN PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OR WARDEN.

Fees—

Filing complaint	...	...	...\$ 0 48
Summons of a witness	...	...	... 0 24
Copy of evidence or any document, per page of eighteen lines	...	...	... 0 12
<i>Witnesses' Remuneration—(not to exceed the sums specified), per diem :—</i>			
Agricultural labourer, seaman, domestic servant, or day labourer, or the wife or child above 12 years of age of any such person	...	...	... 0 72
Every other person, except a child under 12 years of age	...	...	... 2 00
Child under 12 years of age...	...	...	... 0 24
and such actual travelling expenses as may be allowed by the officer hearing the case.			

Costs—

The Commissioner or Warden may award to either of the parties to any dispute such costs, not exceeding in amount the costs payable in cases within the limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as in his discretion he thinks fit.

 FEES AND ROYALTY.

(Under the Crown Lands Ordinance 32 of 1903 and the Crown Lands Regulations of 10th May, 1909.)

Office Fees—

1. On any application for a lease of Crown Land, Licence of Occupancy, Wood-cutting licence, or Quarrying licence (other than a licence to quarry stone), or renewal of the same ...\$ 5 00
2. On any application for a licence to quarry stone, or renewal of the same ... 0 24
3. On any application for a licence to collect rubber or balata, or renewal of the same ... 8 00
4. For the transfer of a lease, licence, or permission ... 4 00
5. For any extension of a licence or permission by the Commissioner ... 1 00
6. For permission to sub-let any tract, or part thereof 0 12
7. For a permission to occupy any Crown Land as a

	depôt or timber or cart path, in connection with a licence or for a transfer of same	... ..	...\$	1 00
8.	For a permission to collect gums other than balata, rubber, or any substance of a like nature, or any plants other than orchids, or any substances which can be obtained without cutting a tree or shrub, and for the collection of which no licence is issued...			1 00
9.	For a permission to collect orchids for export	...		5 00
10.	Do.	for trade but not for export	...	2 00
11.	Do.	to collect balata from felled trees		1 00

Survey Fees.—

12.	(a.) For making any survey of an area up to 500 acres, including diagram in duplicate, per acre	...		0 30
	(b.) For the survey of each acre above 500 and up to 1,000	... ..		0 20
	(c.) For the survey of each acre above 1,000	...		0 10
13.	For making any survey of a strip of Crown Land for canal or other purposes, including diagram in duplicate, per rood of length surveyed	...		0 05
14.	For any preliminary survey or cutting any boundary line between tracts, no diagram being required, per rood of length surveyed or cut	...		0 05

These charges include labour, cutting lines, etc.

Royalty on Timber, etc.—

15.	Timber or round wood, the specific gravity of which is not more than .7	per cubic foot		0 00½
		(string measure.)		
16.	Timber or round wood, the specific gravity of which is more than .7	do. do.		0 01
17.	Shingles	per 1,000		0 10
18.	Paling staves not more than 5½ feet long (longer, in proportion)	do. 100		0 12
19.	Vat Staves	do. do. ft.		0 10
20.	Tacouba paling posts	do. do. ft.		0 10
21.	Hardwood beams not more than 6 inches in diameter, (thicker, in proportion)	per 100 ft.		0 05
22.	Hardwood spars not more than 4 inches in diameter, (thicker, in proportion)	(string measure.)		
		do. do. ft.		0 03

23. Wattles one and a half inches by 20 feet, (larger, in proportion) ...	per 100 ft.	\$ 0 05
24. Shovel sticks ...	do. do.	0 10
25. Hackia and other sticks, not more than half an inch by 8 feet, (larger in proportion) ...	do. 100	0 10
26. Charcoal, per bag of not more than 100 lbs. or part thereof ...		0 01
27. Firewood ...	do. Cord	0 08
28. Greenheart or Mangrove Bark, per bag of not more than 100 lbs. or part thereof ...		0 02

Royalty on Balata, etc.—

29. Balata, rubber, or any substance of a like nature ...	per lb.	0 02
30. Other gums, including balsam of copaiba and tonka beans ...	per lb.	0 01
31. Orchids, exported, ...	each	0 05

Royalty on Sand, etc.—

32. Sand gravel, shell, caddy, or clay, or any substance of a like nature, per ton ...		0 01
33. Kaolin clay or like substance, per ton ...		0 05

OFFICE FEES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES.

(Under Ordinance 31 of 1903.)

1. Copy of any document other than a diagram, per page ...	2 04
2. Copy of a diagram ... and upwards at the discretion of the Commissioner.	2 00
3. Inspecting or searching records kept in the Department of Lands and Mines, for the first hour or part thereof ...	0 50
For each succeeding hour or part thereof ...	0 25

TARIFF OF FEES PAYABLE TO LAND SURVEYORS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

(Section 28 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1891.)

1. Surveying a Lot or any portion of a Lot, not exceed-

ing 5 roods by 30 roods, in the City of Georgetown or any Town or Village :—

	\$	c.
(1) Showing boundaries only and furnishing a diagram, planting an iron or concrete paal, excluding cost of paal	15	00
(II) Showing boundaries and details of buildings, &c., from \$20 to	100	00
2. For each paal planted in defining boundaries, excluding the cost of the paals	5	00
3. Subdividing a plantation or any tract of land, where the boundaries are already defined, planting two paals on the divisional line between the two lots, and furnishing a diagram as follows :—		
For 5 Lots, \$ 40—For each Lot under 5 per Lot	8	00
„ 10 „ 60—For each additional Lot, between 5 and 10, per Lot...	4	00
„ 30 „ 100—For each additional Lot, between 10 and 30 per lot ...	2	00
„ 50 „ 135—For each additional Lot, between 30 and 50 per Lot...	1	75
„ 80 „ 180—For each additional Lot, between 50 and 80 per Lot...	1	50
„ 100 „ 205—For each additional Lot, between 80 and 100 per Lot...	1	25
For every additional Lot over 100, at ...	1	00
4. Surveying empoldered lands when the dams are clean, not for the purpose of defining boundaries, and furnishing a diagram showing dams—		
(I) If not exceeding 5 acres	15	00
For every additional acre above 5, but not exceeding 99, per acre	10	
(II) For 100 acres, and every additional acre above 100, but not exceeding 250, at the rate per acre of	25	
(III) For every additional acre above 250, at the rate per acre of... ..	10	
(IV.) Showing details of drainage and cultivation in addition to the above charges, at the rates per acre of	15	
(V.) Showing buildings or erections, &c., ac-		

- ording to details and in addition to the above charges from \$5 to \$100 00
- (VI.) Surveying for Railway or Canal purposes, viz., laying out curves or taking levels, per mile. 50 00
5. Defining boundaries and furnishing diagram (in addition to the charges under No. 2)—
- (I.) Where there is no bush or obstacles, for the first 100 roods, per rood 10
 For every rood beyond 100 per rood ... 02½
- (II.) Where the path has to be cleaned, for the first 100 roods, per rood 20
 For every rood above 100, per rood ... 05
6. Acting as Umpire in any case, from \$15 upwards, according to circumstances,
7. Triplicate or other copies of diagram to be furnished at the following rates :—
- | | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Where the cost of Survey does not exceed | \$20 | 5 | 00 |
| Where the cost of Survey is over | \$ 20 | 10 | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ | 75 | 20 | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ | 100 | 25 | 00 |
| “ “ “ “ | 150 | 30 | 00 |
- and upwards. Amount of detail on diagram to be also taken into account in charges for copies.
8. All expenses connected with a Survey, including the actual travelling expenses of the Surveyor, are to be paid by the person for whom the survey is made.
9. Duplicate diagrams for Commissioner of Lands and Mines to be furnished free of charge.
10. For each day or part of a day that the Surveyor may be delayed, either in going to or coming from a tract to be surveyed, when such delay arises from the part of the person employing him ... 15 00

LAND SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATES.

(Under Ordinance 20 of 1891 and Regulations of 9th January 1909.)

For a certificate as a Land Surveyor \$25 00

Candidates who fail to qualify for a Certificate will have one third of the fee returned to them,

TREASURY
(INLAND REVENUE BRANCH.)

FEES FOR LICENCES, DUPLICATE COPIES, TRANSFERS, ETC.

(*Under Ordinance 2 of 1861, Sec. 15.*)

For extract from register of transfer of any licence ...\$ 0 24

(*Under Ordinance 8 of 1868, Sec. 36.*)

Every Commissary shall receive from every applicant for a retail spirit shop licence, or for the renewal or transfer of the same 2 00

To be paid at the time of service of notice on him by such applicant.

(*Under Ordinance 2 of 1861, Sec. 6.*)

On proof to the satisfaction of the Receiver General that any licence has been lost, he may authorize the issue of a copy thereof and of the transfer endorsed thereon on payment of 0 50

The fee go to the benefit of the general revenue.

(*Under Sec. 13 (2) of Ordinance 2 of 1861.*)

For transferring any licence in respect of any business or trade 5 00

The fee to go to the benefit of the general revenue.

FEES, DUPLICATE CYCLE BADGE.

(*Under Sec. 19 (6) of Ordinance 2 of 1861.*)

On proof to the satisfaction of the Receiver General that a cycle badge has been lost, he may authorize the issue of another badge on payment of... 0 96

The fee to go to the benefit of general revenue.

PROCEEDS OF FINES AND SEIZURES.

(*Under Sec. 101 of Ordinance 12 of 1893.*)

From the gross amount of any fine, penalty, seizure, or forfeiture in all revenue cases a reduction of 10 per cent. is made which goes to the credit of the Revenue Defence Fund. After this deduction, and after deduction also of all costs and expenses, one-half of the net proceeds may be divided among the persons who have been concerned in seizing, prosecuting or giving information in the matter, in such proportions as the Excise Board may determine with the sanction of the Governor,

FEEs TO BE TAKEN BY INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Ordinance 2 of 1851, Section 9.)

1. For examining, comparing and stamping all weights within their respective jurisdictions :—
 1. Each weight, from half a hundred weight to a stone, both included \$ 0 20
 2. Each weight, under a stone to a pound ... 0 12
 3. Each set of weights of a pound and under ... 0 32
 4. Each weighing machine and steelyard ... 0 48
2. For examining, comparing and stamping all wooden measures within their respective jurisdiction :—
 1. Each bushel... .. 0 08
 2. Each half bushel 0 08
 3. Each peck, and all under 0 08
 4. Each yard 0 08
3. For examining, comparing and stamping all measures of capacity of liquids made of copper or other metal, within their respective jurisdictions :—
 1. Each five-gallon 0 15
 2. Each four-gallon 0 16
 3. Each three-gallon 0 16
 4. Each two-gallon 0 16
 5. Each gallon... .. 0 16
 6. Each half-gallon 0 16
 7. Each quart, and under 0 16

AUCTION DUES.

(Under Ordinance 6 of 1888 and Annual Tax Ordinance.)

By an Auctioneer.

- 3 per cent. on gross amount on all sales, whereof 2 per cent. is paid by the purchaser and 1 per cent. by the seller.

MONEY LENDERS.

(Under Ordinance 16 of 1907, and Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on 27th August, 1907.)

- Fee for registration as a money lender or for renewing of such registration \$ 5 00
 Fee for inspection of Register of money lenders 0 24

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FEES TO BE PAID TO THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, &c.

(Ordinance 1 of 1883, Section 18.)

- | | | |
|---|---------|------|
| 1. Fee to the Board of Examiners by Applicant for Examination not being a Commissary of Taxation or Officer of Customs, on making application | ...\$25 | 00 |
| 2. Fee to the Board of Examiners or their Officer, for inspecting and stamping any instrument for weighing or gauging | ... .. | 2 00 |
| 3. Fee to the Receiver General for certificate in any case where he weighs or gauges | ... .. | 5 00 |

FEES TO BE PAID TO A LICENSED WEIGHER OR A LICENSED GAUGER.

- | | | |
|--|--------|------|
| 4. Weighing every package of sugar, tobacco, or other article exceeding 10 cwt., per package | ... .. | 0 20 |
| 5. Weighing every package, where the contents exceed 4 cwt. and are under 10 cwt. | ... .. | 0 12 |
| 6. Weighing every package, where the contents exceed 2 cwt. and are under 4 cwt. | ... .. | 0 06 |
| 7. Weighing every package, where the contents do not exceed 2 cwt.... | ... .. | 0 02 |
| 8. Weighing loose coals, per ton | ... .. | 0 14 |
| 9. Gauging and proving every package of rum or other spirits | ... .. | 0 12 |
| 10. Gauging every package of molasses. | ... .. | 0 12 |
| 11. Gauging every package of any other liquid than those before mentioned | ... .. | 0 12 |

Where only a single package is weighed or gauged, treble the above fees may be charged.

POST OFFICE.

FEES—INLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

(Court of Policy, 14th April, 1896, and 13th May, 1904.)

<i>Letters—</i>	\$	c.
On each Letter for Georgetown posted in Georgetown, not exceeding half ounce	... ..	0 1
On each Letter for New Amsterdam, Berbice, posted in New Amsterdam, not exceeding half ounce	... ..	0 1
For Letters exceeding half ounce in weight, the rate is the same as for letters to other parts of the Colony.		

On each Letter posted in any Postal District of the Colony for delivery within the same Postal District, not exceeding half ounce... ..	\$ 0 1
Letters exceeding half ounce in weight are subjected to the same charge of postage as Letters to other parts of the Colony.	
On each Letter posted in one part of the Colony for another part, except as above—	
If not exceeding 1 oz.	0 2
If above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 ozs.	0 3
If above 2 ozs., but not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 4
And at the rate of half-penny for every additional 2 ozs. up to 2 lbs.	
<i>Newspapers—</i>	
Each	0 1
<i>Book Packets—</i>	
On each packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 1
On each additional 4 ozs.	0 02
<i>Circulars and Prices Current—</i>	
For each article	0 01
<i>Post Cards—</i>	
Each	0 01
(Court of Policy 17th December, 1908.)	
<i>Registration of Postal Matter—</i>	
For each article	0 04
Postal matter containing coin or valuable articles will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery a fee of	0 08
(Court of Policy, 9th August, 1898.)	
<i>Express delivery of Postal Matter—</i>	
For every mile or part of a mile from the office of delivery	0 06
(Court of Policy, 19th September, 1890.)	
<i>Newspaper Wrappers—</i>	
For every wrapper embossed with a 1 cent stamp	0 01
For every wrapper embossed with a 2 cent stamp (available also For Foreign Correspondence)	0 2
<i>Registration Envelopes</i> (bearing an embossed 4 cent stamp in payment of the registration fees) for each envelope (available also for Foreign Correspondence)	0 05

(*Court of Policy 11th April, 1902.*)

*Interception of Letters and other Postal matter—per
mensem* \$ 0 12

(*Court of Policy, 30th May, 1899.*)

Private Letter Boxes—

Small size, per annum	...	...	...	1 00
Medium size, per annum	...	...	...	1 50
Drawers	5 00
Large size, per annum	6 00

Private Letter Bags—

Each, per annum	5 00
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(Instructions 1908.)

Postage Envelopes—

One cent Envelopes in lots of 5 for	0 06
Two ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	...	...	...	0 11

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Court of Policy, 11th April, 1907, and 21st August, 1907.*)

Letters—

For each Letter, per ounce...	\$ 0 2
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to the United Kingdom* and the undermentioned
British Possessions and Protectorates, viz. :—
Aden (including Perim), Ascension, Bahamas,
Barbados, Bermudas, British Central Africa,
British East Africa, British Honduras, British
North Borneo, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman
Islands, Ceylon, China (British Post Office),
Cyprus, Falkland Island, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar,
Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Jähore,
Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands (viz. :—Antigua,
St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the
Virgin Islands), Malay Straits (Protected, viz. :
Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang),
Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, New
Zealand, Nigeria, Orange River Colony, St.

* For conveyance of Mails to the United Kingdom from Barbados by steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company the Colony pays 3s. per 1 lb. for Letters and Post Cards, and 3d. for other articles.

For the conveyance of Mails to the United States, &c., &c., by Private Steamers the Colony pays ½d. for every article.

Under agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company there is paid for the conveyance of Mails to and from British Guiana, intercolonially, an annual sum of £5,000.

Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks' Island, Uganda, Windward Islands (viz. : Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines) and Zanzibar.

For each Letter, per ounce to other Countries	...\$	0	5
For each additional 1 ounce or part thereof	...	0	3
<i>Newspapers or other printed Papers—*</i>			
For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	...	0	1
<i>Post Cards—</i>			
For each single Post Card	...	0	2
For each Reply-paid Post Card	...	0	4
<i>Commercial Papers—</i>			
Same as for Printed Papers, except that the lowest charge is	...	0	5
<i>Patterns and Samples—</i>			
Same as for Printed Papers, except that the lowest charge is	...	0	2
(<i>Court of Policy 9th August, 1898.</i>)			
<i>Express delivery of Postal Matter—</i>			
For every mile or part of a mile from office of delivery		0	6
(<i>Court of Policy 4th May, 1900.</i>)			
<i>Late Fees on Postal Matter—</i>			
Posted within 30 minutes of closing of mail, ordinary correspondence, each article	...	0	2
Posted within 60 minutes of closing of mail, ordinary correspondence, each article	...	0	12
Posted within 30 minutes of closing of registered mail, registered correspondence, each article	...	0	4
<i>Ship Letters†—</i>			
For each Letter, per half ounce	...	0	2
For each Post Card	...	0	2
For each Newspaper or other printed Papers, per 2 oz.	...	0	1
For Trade Pattern or Sample, a minimum charge of		0	2

* To Canada, the rate is the same as for Inland Postage.

† The Ship's Captain receives out of this charge a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per letter, irrespective of the weight of letters, but no gratuity is paid on any other postal matter.

For Commercial Papers, a minimum charge of ...\$ 0 1
Unpaid and insufficiently paid Letters—
 Double the deficient postage on each letter.

REGISTRATION FEES.

(*Ordinance 2 of 1860, Resolution of the Court of Policy, 22nd October, 1883, and Regulations of 30th May, 1899.*)

On each registered article, Inland and Foreign ...	0	4
For an acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee (inland)	0	4
For an acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee (Foreign)	0	5

PARCEL POST.

(*Court of Policy 30th May, 1899.*)

For a Parcel to the United Kingdom, any of the British Possessions, Foreign countries or Colonies as may agree to the adoption of similar rates, not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	0	24
For a Parcel exceeding 3 lbs. in weight but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight	0	48
For a Parcel exceeding 7 lbs. in weight but not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight	0	72

No parcel may exceed 11 lbs. weight. Parcels are also accepted for places beyond the United Kingdom, with which the Imperial Post Office has established Parcel Post arrangements. The charge for such Parcels is made up of two rates, viz. :—A rate from British Guiana to the United Kingdom, and a rate thence to the place of destination.

To the United States of America—

The rate for each Parcel is 6d. per lb up to 11 lbs.

(*Court of Policy, 3rd May, 1900.*)

To the Dominion of Canada—

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb.	16
For each additional lb. up to 11 lbs.	12

(*Court of Policy, 9th August, 1898.*)

Express delivery—

In addition to the postage, a fee of 10 cts.

(*Court of Policy, 2nd September, 1907.*)

Insurance—

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, Barbados, Tobago, Trinidad, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and parcels in transit through England for certain countries, which contain money (*i.e.*, coin, bank notes, postal orders, bill of exchange, cheque, bond, coupons, securities) articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., must be insured during transit to their destination.

The charge for insurance must be prepaid in stamps as follows :—

Up to £12 10 cents.

And for every additional £12 or part thereof... 05 „

To the United Kingdom and certain countries *via* England, the limit of insurance is £400.

Any uninsured parcel arriving in this colony from or through the United Kingdom or from any of the West India Islands above named, found to contain money or jewellery, will be compulsorily registered, the addressee being charged with a fee of 16 cents.

A claim for compensation must be made in the manner required by the said Regulations, but must be made within three months from the date of posting.

INLAND PARCEL POST.

(*Court of Policy, 26th May, 1891, and 3rd October, 1905.*)

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight can be sent through the Post at the following rates :—

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight ...	...	6 cents
„ „ exceeding 1 lb. but not exceeding 2 lbs.	8	„
„ „ „ 2 lbs. „ „	3 lbs.	10 „
„ „ „ 3 lbs. „ „	4 lbs.	12 „
„ „ „ 4 lbs. „ „	5 lbs.	14 „
„ „ „ 5 lbs. „ „	6 lbs.	16 „
„ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „	7 lbs.	18 „
„ „ „ 7 lbs. „ „	8 lbs.	20 „
„ „ „ 8 lbs. „ „	9 lbs.	22 „
„ „ „ 9 lbs. „ „	11 lbs.	24 „

The transmission of parcels over 2 lbs. and not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, is limited to Post Offices served by the railway and steamboats.

(*Court of Policy 9th August, 1898.*)

Express delivery—

For every mile or part of a mile—	
For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight	... 06 cts.
For every part of a lb. beyond the first lb.	... 03 „

MONEY ORDERS.

(*Court of Policy, 11th December, 1880.*)

INLAND ORDERS.

For every ten shillings or portion of ten shillings... 2 cents.

(*Court of Policy 16th August, 1904.*)

For duplicate of a lost order,—an additional commission equal to commission on original order.

For—

- (a.) Payment of an Order at some office other than the office at which such order was originally drawn,
- (b.) Alteration in the name of payee or remittee, or for repayment of Order,
- (c.) Stopping payment of an Order, or for renewing a lapsed Order,

An additional commission equal to the inland rate of commission on such Order.

Telegraphic Orders—

For every ten shillings or portion of ten shillings, exclusive of cost of telegrams ... 4 cents.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued on the following countries :—

List A—(Places with which there is a direct exchange of Orders.)

United Kingdom (including Channel Islands.)

British West Indies—

Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Barbados, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Bermuda, British Honduras.

United States of America.

Dominion of Canada.

British India.

Surinam.

List B—(Places with which exchange of Orders is made through London, England.)

Foreign countries—

Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Beluchistan, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Burmah, Camerouns and Togo Caroline Islands, Chatam Island, Chili, Congo Free States, Cuba, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany and German East and South-west African Protectorate, Greece, Hawaii, Herzegovina, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, New Guinea (German), Norway, Peru, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Portugal, and Portuguese Colonies including (Madeira and Azores), Crete, Farol Islands, Mozambique, Mexico, Russia, Saghalien Islands, Tripoli (Barbary), Tripoli (Syria), Andaman Islands, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunis, and Uruguay.

Foreign Cities and Towns, &c.—

Constantinople, Smyrna, Adrianople, Beyrout, Salonica, Panama, Tangier, Candia, Canœ, Chios, Dardanelles, Dede Agatch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inevoli, Jaffa, Janini, Jerusalem, Kaffa, Kavala, Kerassonde, Lagos (Turkey), Mitylene, Pervesa, Ritimo, Rhodes, Samsoun, Saute, Trebizond, Valona, Valky Salux.

British Colonies—

Gibraltar, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (including the Agencies at Amoy, Canton, Cheefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow and Lieu-king Tan), Straits Settlements, Cape Colony, Gambia, Orange River Colony, Gold Coast, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Cyprus, Fiji Islands, Rhodesia, Sarawak, Uganda, Zululand, Aden, Cook Islands, Fanning Islands, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Rodrigues Islands, Transvaal including Swaziland, Zanzibar.

The commission charged upon each Order is for every \$ c.
 ten shillings or portion of ten shillings ... 0 4

In the case of Orders drawn upon Countries in List B, a deduction is made by the Imperial Post Office from the amount of each Order as follows:—

For each £5 or fraction of £5\$ 0 6

(*Court of Policy 29th June, 1908.*)

Advice of Payment—

The remitter of a money order payable in the United Kingdom and such British Colonies and Possessions or Foreign Countries with which reciprocal money order arrangements exist, can obtain an "Advice of Payment" of such order.

For each advice of payment 0 4

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

(*Court of Policy, 6th December, 1904.*)

British Postal Orders are sold to the public for remittances to the United Kingdom and other British Colonies at the following rates:—6d. for 7d.; 1s. for 1s. 1d.; 1s. 6d. for 1s. 7d.; 2s. for 2s. 1½d.; 2s. 6d. for 2s. 7½d.; 3s. for 3s. 2d.; 4s. for 4s. 2d.; 5s. for 5s. 2d.; 10s. for 10s. 2d.; 10s. 6d. for 10s. 8½d.; 12s. 6d. for 12s. 8½d.; 16s. 6d. for 16s. 10d.; 20s. for 20s. 4d.; 21s. for 21s. 4d.

INLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

(*Court of Policy, 13th April, 1906.*)

The following are the amounts for which Inland Postal Orders issued, and the commission charged for the same:—

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	COMMISSION.
Twelve cents	1 cent.
Twenty-four cents	1 cent.
Forty-eight cents	1 cent.
One dollar	2 cents.
One dollar and forty-four cents	2 cents.
Two dollars	2 cents.
Three dollars	4 cents.
Four dollars	4 cents.
Five dollars	4 cents.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAMS.

(*Court of Policy, 4th August, 1904.*)

Inland Telegrams—

For each message not exceeding 12 words ... 0 12
 For every additional 6 words 0 6

For every message for delivery beyond 1 mile of the terminal Telegraph Office, portorage per mile or part of a mile...	...	...	...\$ 0 6
<i>Press Telegrams—</i>			
For each Telegram not exceeding 100 words	...	...	0 24
For every additional 100 words	...	...	0 24

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

(*Court of Policy, 26th November, 1902, and 8th June, 1907.*)

Metallic	Single
Circuit.	Wire.

Georgetown—

For Mercantile premises paying a Store Licence of over \$200	...	...\$ 36	\$24 00
For Mercantile premises paying a Store Licence of over \$100 and not exceeding \$200	...	24	18 00
For Mercantile premises paying a Store Licence of \$100 or under	...	18	14 00
For Surgeries, Lawyers' Chambers, Offices and Boarding Houses	...	24	18 00
For other business premises	...	18	14 00
For private residences	...	12	10 00
For service beyond 2 miles from the Telephone Exchange, a further annual rental over where poles are already erected, for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	...	2	50
Where new poles are erected	...	5	00

Country Telephone Services—

Where a private wire is led into the Post Office on existing poles, for use of wire, per annum, for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	...	...	3 00
Where poles are specially erected, per annum	...	6	00
For each set of Telephone Apparatus, per annum	...	10	00
For each ordinary Switch, per annum	...	1	00
For desk accommodation and Clerk's services	...	5	00

(*Court of Policy 27th April, 1908.*)

Trunk Line Telephone Service—

Fee for use of Trunk Line—

For every three minutes conversation or portion thereof	0 24
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FEES TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC INSPECTOR SHALL BE ENTITLED IN RESPECT OF HIS DUTIES UNDER THE GEORGETOWN ELECTRIC LIGHTING ORDER, 1899, AND THE GEORGETOWN TRAMWAYS LICENCE, 1899.*

1. For inspecting, testing and certifying that any new Electric Installation has been made in accordance with the Regulations ...	...\$	2	50
2. For inspecting, testing and certifying any additions of not more than four lamps to existing installation ...	...	50	
3. For testing and certifying the accuracy of any Electric Meter ...	...	2	50
4. For testing any Incandescent lamp ...	...	50	
5. For testing any Arc lamp ...	...	2	00
6. For testing any Dynamo or Motor, for continuity and insulation ...	...	5	00
7. For testing the capacity of any Dynamo or Motor, as to output of current, etc. ...	...	5	00
8. For testing house wires for leakage—			
Installations not exceeding 5 lamps...		1	00
,, above 5, not exceeding 10 ,, ...		2	00
,, ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ...		3	00
,, ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, ...		4	00
,, ,, 20 ,, ,, ...		5	00
9. For testing any Transformer ...	...	2	00
10. For inspecting the Electric Company's lines periodically, not oftener than once in every three months ...	...	5	00
11. For testing the Electric Company's lines periodically, not oftener than once in every three months, per circuit ...	...	1	00
12. For special inspections ...	...	10	00
13. For special testing ...	...	10	00
14. For enquiring and reporting as to the cause of any accident, etc. ...	...	25	00
15. Testing condition of earth connections ...	...	1	00
16. Testing to ascertain amount of current passing from the earth connections ...	...	1	00
17. Testing fall of potential in return ...	...	1	00

* Paid into Treasury.

18. Testing electrical equipment of any car including motor, for conductivity or insulation ...\$ 5 00
19. For testing "pressure" at any consumer's premises 2 00
20. For testing and inspecting any re-installation, renewal or repairs—for every test or inspection 1 00

The Inspector shall be entitled to all reasonable travelling expenses incurred, and to subsistence allowance while travelling outside of Georgetown, at the rate for the time being payable to Government Officers.

Note.—Every result should be given in the recognised Electrical Units of "Ohms," "Watts," "Ampères," and "Volts."

FEES TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC INSPECTOR SHALL BE ENTITLED IN RESPECT OF HIS DUTIES UNDER THE NEW AMSTERDAM ELECTRIC LIGHTING ORDER, 1900.*

1. For inspecting, testing and certifying that any new electric installation has been made in accordance with the Regulations\$ 2 50
2. For inspecting, testing, and certifying any additions of not more than four lamps to existing installation 0 50
3. For testing and certifying the accuracy of any electric meter 2 50
4. For testing any Incandescent lamp 0 50
5. For testing any Arc lamp 2 00
6. For testing any dynamo or motor, for continuity and insulation\$ 5 00
7. For testing the capacity of any dynamo or motor, as for output of current, etc... .. 5 00
8. For testing house wires for leakage—
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|
| Installations not exceeding | 5 lamps... | 1 00 |
| „ above 5, not exceeding | 10 „ ... | 2 00 |
| „ „ 10 „ „ | 15 „ ... | 3 00 |
| „ „ 15 „ „ | 20 „ ... | 4 00 |
| „ „ 20 „ „ | „ ... | 5 00 |
9. For testing any transformer 2 00

* Paid into Treasury.

10. For inspecting the Town Council's lines periodically, not oftener than once in every three months	...\$	5	00
11. For testing Town Council's lines periodically, not oftener than once in every three months, per circuit		1	00
12. For special inspections	... ..	10	00
13. For special testing	... ..	10	00
14. For enquiring and reporting as to the cause of any accident, etc.	... ..	25	00
15. For testing "pressure" at any consumer's premises.		2	00
16. For testing and inspecting any re-installation, renewal or repairs, for every test or inspection	... ..	1	00

The inspector if resident outside of New Amsterdam, shall be entitled to all reasonable travelling expenses incurred and to subsistence allowance at the rate for the time being payable to Government Officers.

SOLICITORS' FEES.

IN ACTIONS WHERE THE AMOUNT CLAIMED OR THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE ACTION IS BROUGHT EXCEEDS \$250.

(Under Rules of Court, 1900.)

(b) Letter containing notice of action or opposition or demand of payment or performance of any act before action	... ..	\$2	00
Every necessary letter in course of an action	... ..	2	00

Attendances.

At Registrar's Office :

To file any document	... ..	1	00
To perform any other necessary act in the course of an action where time occupied does not exceed 1 hour	... ..	2	00
Every completed half-hour after the first hour	..	1	00

On Counsel :

Before action (one attendance allowed)	... ..	2	00
Every necessary attendance in the course of the action	... ..	2	00

In Court or before a Judge on any proceeding in an action or before the Registrar or a Commissioner on examination of a witness	\$ 5 00
To inspect or produce for inspection documents referred to in any pleading or affidavit under Order XXVII. where time occupied does not exceed an hour	2 00
Each additional completed half-hour	1 00

Drawing—

Writ of Summons	2 00
Indorsement of claims if special	2 00
Notice of writ for service in lieu of writ out of jurisdiction	2 00
Any affidavit from \$2 00 to	8 00
Notice of application to Court or Judge from \$3 00 to	10 00
Reasons of opposition in any matter	3 00
Any notice not herein provided for, and service thereof	2 00
Copy of bill of costs and service thereof on opposite party	3 00
Drawing and filing in the Registrar's Office a request for a writ of execution and watching and superintending the execution of the writ through all its stages	10 00
Any document not herein provided for from \$2 00 to	8 00

Copies—

For copy of any document required for the use of any party, or the Court or a Judge in the course of an action, per page of 18 lines of not less than 30 letters to the line	25
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In respect of employment of Counsel—

For every necessary consultation	8 00
Drawing any Statement of Claim or Statement of Defence from \$10 00 to	25 00
Drawing any other pleading	5 00
For advising on evidence	10 00
For drawing interrogatories from 5 00 to	25 00

For drawing affidavit in answer to interrogatories ...	from \$ 5 00 to \$25 00
Drawing or settling any other affidavit ...	„ 3 00 to 10 00
Drawing or settling reasons of opposition in any matter ...	„ 5 00 to 15 00
Drawing any petition, report, or counter-report ...	„ 5 00 to 25 00
Drawing special case ...	„ 10 00 to 25 00
Settling any notice of application to the Court or Judge ...	„ 5 00 to 15 00
Drawing or settling ground of appeal	„ 10 00 to 25 00
For appearance on hearing of any application ...	„ 10 00 to 50 00
For appearance on hearing of an action ...	„ 25 00 upwards.

If heard upon *vivá voce* evidence and the hearing extends over more than one day, and shall occupy either on the first day only, or partly on the first and partly on a subsequent day or days, more than five hours without being concluded for every clear day subsequent to that on which the five hours shall have expired „ 15 00 to 30 00

For appearances in the Appeal Court the same as above.

[NOTE—Fees shall ordinarily be allowed in respect of the appearance of one counsel only; but in cases of exceptional length or difficulty the Court may allow fees in respect of the appearance of two counsel, in which case the fees allowed to the second counsel shall be one-half of those allowed in respect of the appearance of the first counsel.]

In fixing the amount of the fee payable to counsel in respect of drawing or settling any document, the Taxing Officer shall be guided by the length of the document and the difficulty or intricacy of the subject matter or facts dealt with.

In fixing the amount of the fee payable to counsel for attendance before the Court or Judge, the Taxing Officer shall have regard to the nature of the application or action, the time necessary to prepare for the hearing, the time occupied in the hearing, and the number of witnesses examined.]

COUNSEL AND SOLICITORS' FEES.

IN ACTIONS IN WHICH THE AMOUNT CLAIMED OR THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE ACTION IS BROUGHT DOES NOT EXCEED \$250.

(Under Rules of Court, 1900.)

There shall be payable in respect of all work done or services rendered one fee, to be calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount recovered, or, in the case of a successful Defendant, on the amount or value claimed.

Provided that a Judge may allow in addition a fee according to scale (b) in respect of an application or other proceeding which in his opinion was reasonably necessary to be made or to be taken.

In the event of a Judge allowing either party costs of the day the amount of such costs shall be fixed by the Judge.

(Under the Insolvency Rules, 1901.)

The Fees receivable in the Supreme Court under the Rules of Court as far as the same are applicable with the following additions :—

Instructions for Petition	...\$8	00
Examining Witnesses as to Act of Insolvency	... 5	00
Attesting Signature of each petitioner except in case of partnership	... 2	00
Two copies of Petition for sealing \$2 each...	... 4	00
Drawing order for hearing of Petition	... 2	00
The actual expenses incurred in serving any notice or other document		
Attending consultation or conference with Counsel	... 5	00
Instructions for drawing and attesting declaration of inability to pay	... 3	00
Instructions for and drawing Insolvency Notice	... 3	00
Drawing Petition...	... 3	00
Attending Official Receiver on receiving order being made and giving him all necessary information	... 3	00
Instructions for appointment of interim Receiver or Special Manager	... 3	00
Drawing application and copy...	... 2	00

Drawing exceptions to sureties	...	...\$2 00
Any Instructions not before provided for	...	... 3 00
Drawing any notice and service thereof	...	... 2 00
Attendances at Court	... ..	... 5 00

Where it is necessary to instruct Counsel the usual charges for Counsel's fees shall be allowed.

In special cases when Counsel are not instructed to appear in Court and the Solicitor acts as Advocate such special fee, as the taxing officer may think fit having regard to the nature and importance of the case and the questions involved, may be allowed.

Any person who may be dissatisfied with the taxation by the taxing officer may have the same reviewed. The proceedings for obtaining a review of taxation shall be those laid down in the Rules of Court, 1900.

The allowance to witnesses in Insolvency proceedings shall be in accordance with those for the time being ordinarily made in the Supreme Court.

(Under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893., in Proceedings for the recovery by petty debts and petty damages).

Where the amount or the value of the article sought to be recovered is \$25 or upwards :—

Fee to Counsel or Solicitor for conducting the case, to be awarded or withheld in the discretion of the Magistrate, who shall record his decision in each case, from \$2.50 to \$10.

(Under the Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893, in Proceedings on appeal from decisions of Magistrates' Courts to the Supreme Court.)

AFFIDAVITS.

Preparing each affidavit, other than an affidavit of service (if certified by the Court to be necessary) \$ 2 00

A pleading fee, not exceeding \$10 to be taxed by the Court.

(Under the Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893, in proceedings on appeal from judgments of a single Judge acting in the exercise of the Appellate Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court to the Full Court.)

AFFIDAVITS.

The same as above.

COUNSEL'S FEES.

A pleading fee, to be taxed by the Court.

(*Under the Companies' Winding-up Rules, 1905.*)

Same as in actions under the Rules of Court, 1900.

(*Note—Extract from Ordinance 18 of 1897.*)

(1.) The amount of any bill of costs other than a bill of costs relating wholly to matters in respect of which a tariff of costs has not been by law prescribed shall not be recoverable unless (a) the bill has been taxed, and (b) a copy of the bill so taxed has been delivered to the client to enable him to pay the same seven days previously to the issuing of such process: Provided always that this shall not be deemed to deprive any barrister or solicitor of any right which he may otherwise have in any case, to commence an action and arrest a client indebted to him who is about to quit the colony.

(2.) Where any bill of costs is sought to be recovered or is disputed, any Court or Judge before which or whom the proceedings for recovery are pending shall decide whether the fees charged relating to matters for which no tariff of costs has been by law prescribed are excessive or are a fair and adequate remuneration for the work done and services rendered, and shall reduce or allow the same accordingly.

(3.) The client of any barrister or solicitor who has paid a bill of costs of any kind for services rendered, without the said bill having been previously taxed or allowed by a Court or Judge may, within one month after such payment, demand that the said bill be taxed, and the said bill shall, on application to that purpose made to the Chief Justice, be taxed by the Registrar, and the said client shall, on application, have from the Court or a Judge an order to receive back from the said barrister or solicitor any amount taxed off or disallowed.

(4.) In the event of any bill of costs being, on taxation or on any such proceedings as aforesaid, reduced by more than one-sixth, the costs of taxation and of the application or proceedings (so far as the proceedings relate to such bill of costs), shall be borne by such barrister or solicitor, and shall be payable to the client under a summary order of the Court to be made for that purpose.

REGISTRAR'S FEES.*

(Under the Indictable Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, 1893.)

Copies of Depositions, &c., for each folio of 120 words...	\$ 0 12
For preparing and issuing writ of <i>sub-pœna</i> for witnesses in cases other than murder	1 00

(Under the Supreme Court Ordinance, No. 7 of 1893, Rules of Court, 1900.)

TO BE TAKEN IN PROCEEDINGS IN ACTIONS.

1. On filing a writ of summons .. .	\$ 2 00
2. On certifying each copy of a writ of summons .. .	0 48
3. On filing an amended writ of summons .. .	0 48
4. On issuing a third party notice under Order XIV... ..	0 48
5. On filing an entry of appearance, for each person .. .	0 48
6. On filing any pleading	1 00
7. On filing a special case	2 00
8. On filing any document other than those herein- before mentioned	0 48
9. On entering any action in the hearing list .. .	1 00
10. On hearing any application to a Judge or the Court .. .	3 00
11. On hearing any action in the limited jurisdiction of the Court	5 00
12. On hearing any action in the general civil jurisdic- tion of the Court	7 00
13. On hearing any appeal to the Full Court .. .	5 00
14. On drawing up any judgment or order .. .	2 00
15. On issuing any writ or execution .. .	1 00
16. On entering satisfaction of a judgment .. .	1 00
17. On certifying that any document has or has not been filed, or that any proceeding has or has not been taken	1 00

* No other charge is made against the Colony for any service performed by the Registrar in connection with the Supreme Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction.

The fees and revenues of the Registrar's Office including the Marshal's branch of the office are payable into the Colony chest under the Civil List Ordinance No. 32 of 1907.

18. On application to search for any entry of appearance or for any affidavit, pleading, or other document filed in the course of an action, and inspecting the same	... ..	...\$ 0 24
19. For a copy of any document, per page of not less 18 lines of 30 letters to the line.	... ..	0 25
20. Attending examination of witness <i>de bene esse</i> , and minuting the whole of the proceedings taken on such examination per page	... ..	0 48
21. Giving notice in the Official Gazette of appointment of sequestrators to a plantation, citing persons to file their claims, and receiving and filing the same		6 00
22. Preparing and exhibiting to the Court the statement of the assets of a plantation sold at execution sale, and of the amount of claims against the same	... .. each claim...	0 48
23. Receiving, keeping, and repaying any moneys paid into Court	... ..	...$\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.
24. On issuing any warrant of arrest under "The Arrest (Civil Process) Ordinance, 1863"	... ..	1 00
25. On taxation of any bill of costs—		
Where the amount of the bill does not exceed \$200.		1 00
For each additional \$100 or part thereof	... ..	0 48
26. Giving any notice to any party in the course of an action	... ..	1 00

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS OF A NON-CONTENTIOUS
CHARACTER.

(*Under Rules of Court, 1900.*)

1. Preparing transport of property—		
Where the value does not exceed \$300	...\$3	00
Where the value exceeds \$300	... ..	8 00
2. Countersigning each opposition or withdrawal of opposition to transport or mortgage	... ..	1 00
3. Act of cancelment of mortgage	... ..	2 00
4. Searching the records—First year	... ..	0 48
Each succeeding year	... ..	0 24
5. Letters of Decree (other than those obtained under the provisions of the Village Ordinance, 1892*) and recording same—		

* Now Ordinance 13 of 1907.

Where value of the property does not exceed			
\$300	...	...	...\$ 3 00
" " " " exceeds \$300			... 8 00
6. Receiving, keeping, and repaying all moneys deposited in the registry	...	...	...$\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.
7. Attendance at passing a mortgage if drawn by any person out of the Registrar's office and depositing the same as of record	...	...	... 4 00
8. Drawing any mortgage and attending the passing of it	...	...	... 16 00
9. Attending sales by auction or tender (execution or otherwise,) including signing and minuting—			
Where proceeds of sale do not exceed \$100	...		... 1 00
Exceed \$100 but do not exceed \$250	...		... 2 00
" \$250 " " \$500	...		... 3 00
" \$500 " " \$1,000	...		... 4 00
" \$1,000 " " \$5,000	...		... 6 00
" \$5,000—for each additional \$1,000 or part thereof	...	...	... 1 00
10. On hearing of any petition or application	...		... 5 00
11. On any order of the Court or a Judge...	...		... 2 00
12. For all copies, whether grosse or otherwise of any act or instrument not otherwise provided for—			
For each page (of not less than 18 lines of 30 letters to the line.)	...	...	... 0 25
13. Drawing and passing a general or special power of Attorney	...	...	... 5 00
14. Drawing and passing a power of substitution, assumption, or surrogation	...	...	... 5 00
15. Drawing and passing a will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, mutual or otherwise	...		... 10 00
16. Sealing up a will, and drawing and passing the superscription thereof, and performing all necessary formalities, including the registering of the act of superscription	...	...	... 4 00
17. Opening the envelope of a will, and drawing and passing the act of opening	...	...	... 4 00
18. Drawing and passing a <i>donatio inter vivos</i> or <i>donatio mortis causá</i>	...	...	... 10 00

19. Drawing and passing an act of revocation of <i>donatio inter vivos</i> or <i>mortis causá</i> ...	...\$ 5 00
20. Drawing and passing a contract of marriage, with or without inventory thereto attached ...	12 00
21. Drawing and passing a contract of separation <i>a mensá et thoro</i> ...	12 00
22. Drawing and passing an act of Verweezing *	12 00
23. Drawing and passing an inventory ...	5 00
24. Drawing and passing an act of sealing ...	2 00
25. Drawing and passing an act of breaking the seals, and taking them off ...	2 00
26. Drawing protest, and protesting bill of exchange or promissory note for non-acceptance or non-payment ...	2 00
27. Drawing and passing any other protest ...	6 00
28. Drawing and passing an act of declaration ...	4 00
29. Drawing and passing any other attestation or certificate of whatever nature not hereinbefore mentioned ...	2 00
30. Attesting any signature ...	2 00
31. Sealing up, when necessary, any paper parcel, box, trunk, or package ...	1 00
32. Sealing up of more than one, for each succeeding one ...	0 16
33. Drawing and passing any notarial act not included under any head herein mentioned ...	5 00
34. Preparing advertisement of whatever nature and causing same to be printed, in addition to the actual expense of printing ...	1 50
35. Registering any act, paper, or document ...	0 48
36. Drawing and passing intimation with or without protest ...	2 00
37. Making return of service...	1 00
38. Drawing and passing act of deposit of any description whatsoever ...	2 00
39. Drawing and passing act of deliberation ...	2 00
40. Drawing and passing act of renunciation of executorship or guardianship ...	2 00
41. Drawing and passing act of repudiation of inheritance ...	5 00

* Abolished by Ordinance No. 12 of 1904.

42. Drawing and passing act of adiation of inheritance	\$12 00
43. Drawing and passing a bond of security whether general or special (except a bond of security by or on behalf of a debtor arrested)	5 00
44. Drawing and passing a bottomry bond	5 00
45. Drawing and passing act of acquittance and dis- charge	5 00
46. Drawing and passing act of cancelment of power of attorney	2 00
47. Drawing and passing an act of confirmation	2 00
48. Drawing and passing any contract or agreement not herein mentioned	8 00
49. Attending to and authenticating the execution of any contract, agreement, act, or instrument of any kind or description not drawn up or prepared in the Registrar's office	2 00
50. Attending to the authentication of any document by the Chief Justice and affixing his seal	2 00
51. In addition to the above fees there shall be payable in respect of each page of 18 lines of 30 letters to the line of any act, instrument, or docu- ment drawn in the Registrar's office beyond the first two pages, the sum of	0 24

IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

(*Under Insolvency Ordinance, 1900, Insolvency Rules, 1901.*)
Same as in the case of actions under Rules of Court,
1900, with the following additions :—

1. On filing declaration of inability to pay debts ...	\$ 2 00
2. On filing petition for Receiving Order ...	5 00
3. On filing application for Order of Discharge ...	7 00
4. On filing of any other application to the Court...	2 00
5. On a verbal application of an Official Receiver...	1 00
6. On filing any other document	0 50
7. On issuing an insolvency notice	1 00
8. On issuing a judgment or any other summons ...	1 00
9. On attending the public examination of the debtor	5 00
10. On attending the hearing of any application to the Court, verbal or otherwise	2 00

11. On giving any notice in addition to the actual cost of printing if the same is to be advertised \$1 00
 12. On searching records 0 25

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR OBTAINING EVIDENCE FOR
 FOREIGN TRIBUNALS.

(Under Rules of Court approved by the Court of Policy
 27th April, 1908.)

Same as in case of actions under the Rules of Court, 1900
 with the following addition :—

When the examination taken by Registrar or Sworn
 Clerk for each hour or part of an hour occupied
 in an examination \$ 3 00

Fees payable to persons appointed as Examiners
 same as those payable when examination taken
 by Registrar or Sworn Clerk.

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF ANY
 COLONIAL OR TOWN TAXES.

(Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1848.)

The *Fiat Executio* of the Chief Justice... .. \$ 0 25
 Taxing costs, when necessary 0 16
 Attending sale 0 67

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PETTY
 DEBTS AND PETTY DAMAGES.

(Under Ordinance No. 10 of 1893.)

Petition for Order of Execution in case of Levy
 on Immovable Property and Order thereon, in-
 cluding printed copy of Petition and Order
 thereon \$ 3 00

IN PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL FROM DECISIONS OF MAGISTRATES'
 COURTS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

(Under the Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893.)

Filing Affidavit or other Document \$0 50
 Entering case in Cause List 0 50
 Attendance at hearing 1 00
 Taking evidence, per page 0 25
 Extract minute of proceedings on appeal 2 00
 Judgment or order on Appeal, including Reasons 2 00
 Copy of the same including Reasons 1 00

IN PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT OF A SINGLE JUDGE ACTING IN THE EXERCISE OF THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT TO THE FULL COURT.

(Under the Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893.)

Extract Minute of Proceedings on Appeal, to include all charges and service for noting appeal, depositing security for costs, and otherwise ...	\$8	00
Judgment or order on Appeal, including Reasons ...	4	00
Copy of the same, including Reasons ...	2	00

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE.

(Under Section 132 of Ordinance 13 of 1907.)

For writ of execution, to be endorsed on summation...	0	25
For Letters of Decree where Property is purchased for less than \$500, to include all charges for recording	1	00

FOR LETTERS PATENT.

(Under Ordinance 31 of 1902.)

For every application for a patent accompanied by a provisional specification only ...	\$	5	00
Examiner's fee on reference of application with provisional specification, not exceeding ...		15	00
For every application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification ...		20	00
On filing complete specification after provisional specification ...		15	00
Examiner's fee on reference of complete specification, not exceeding ...		15	00
On extending the time for leaving complete specification.		1	00
On extending the time for acceptance of complete specification ...		1	00
On every patent before the expiration of seven years from its date ...		100	00
On filing every amended or substituted specification...		5	00
On notice of opposition to grant of patent ...		2	50
On every summons to witness...		1	00
On hearing of every opposed application ...		5	00
On extension of patent ...		96	00
On filing every disclaimer or memorandum of alteration.		7	50
For every office copy (including the seal) per page of 18 lines of 30 letters each ...		0	25

On filing every certificate voiding a patent	...\$ 1 00
On deposit of any assignment, deed, licence, or other document affecting proprietorship of patent	... 10 00
On delivering triplicate patent after loss, etc.	... 10 00
On every search, including inspection	... 0 50
Annual fees for licence to patent agent	... 12 00
Certified copies or extracts seal, at per page	... 0 25
For every matter or thing not above provided for	... 1 00

FOR REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

(Under the Companies Ordinance No. 21 of 1898.)

BY A COMPANY HAVING A CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES.

For registration of a company whose nominal capital does not exceed \$10,000	... .. \$10 00
For registration of a company whose nominal capital exceeds \$10,000, the above fee of \$10, with the following additional fees, regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, that is to say—	
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital, or part of \$5,000, after the first \$10,000, up to \$25,000	... 5 00
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital, or part of \$5,000, after the first \$25,000 up to \$100,000	1 00
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital, or part of \$5,000, after the first \$100,000	.. 0 25
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per \$5,000 or part of \$5,000 as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration, provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than \$100, taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registering, the fees paid on registration.	
For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Ordinance exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Ordinance, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.	

For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	...	...	...\$ 1 00
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	...	...	... 1 00

BY A COMPANY NOT HAVING A CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES.

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	...	...	...\$10 00
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	...	...	... 25 00
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of \$25, with an additional dollar for every 50 members or less number after the first 100.			
For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited	...	...	... 50 00
For registration of any increase in the number of members made after the registration of the company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase, one dollar, provided that no one company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than \$50 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company.			
For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Ordinance exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Ordinance, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	...	...	... 1 00
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	...	...	... 1 00

For inspection of documents kept by the Registrar, for each inspection...	...	...	...\$ 1 00
For a certificate of the incorporation of any company...			1 00
For copy or extract of any other document, for each folio	...	...	... 0 25

NATURALIZATION.

(Under Ordinance 4 of 1891.)

Certificate of Naturalization, (payable to the Government Secretary)	...	...	...\$ 5 00
Recording certificate and oath		...	2 50
Certified copy of the same	...	...	2 50

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

(Under Section 19 of Ordinance 20 of 1896.)

For giving certificate or recording certificate or transfer or discharge of certificate of loan	...	...	...
If the loan to be obtained does not exceed \$100		...	...\$ 5 00
If the loan to be obtained exceeds that sum and does not exceed \$2,500	...	...	... 10 00
If the loan to be obtained exceeds that sum		...	... 15 00

MARSHAL'S FEES.*

PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF SERVICES OF A MARSHAL.

(Under the Rules of Court, 1900.)

27. For service of any writ of summons	...	...	...\$ 2 00
28. For indorsing return to summons	...	...	... 0 48
29. For proceeding to carry into execution any writ of sale of property (movable or immovable) or for delivery of property or sequestration	...	...	4 00
30. Each summation in cases of parate execution, including all charges for copies, service, return, and recording	...	...	2 00
31. For each return to writ of execution or other process		...	0 48
32. For proceeding to execute each writ of attachment of the person...	...	...	7 00

This fee is under Section 17 of Ordinance 13 of 1897, personal to the Marshal making the arrest.

* Under the provisions of Ordinance 18 of 1905, service of process may be effected by the bailiffs attached to Magistrates' Courts.

33. For retaining possession of property under writ of sequestration, for each day possession is retained...	\$ 4 00
34. On service of any order, notice, or other document, unless otherwise specially provided for ...	2 00
35. Preparation of summons to a witness and service ...	1 50
36. Service of authorization <i>de facto</i> ...	3 00
37. Any service with the strong hand ...	14 00
38. Petition for sequestration or sale of a plantation ...	3 00
39. Placing sequestrator in charge, including preparation of inventory ...	7 00
40. Publishing sale of property, exclusive of cost of printing and exclusive of cost of postage and advertisements where publication is in Europe ...	2 00
41. Preparing conditions of sale ...	2 00
42. Countersigning opposition or withdrawal of opposition to sale ...	1 00
43. Percentage on proceeds of sale of property, movable or immovable—	
Where amount does not exceed \$2,000 ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
,, exceeds \$2,000, but does not exceed \$ 5,000...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, \$5,000 ,, 10,000...	2 ,,
,, \$10,000 ,, 20,000...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, exceeding 20,000...	1 ,,
44. Any report to the Court or a Judge ...	\$ 0 48
45. Inventorizing property :—	
For first page ...	1 00
Each subsequent page ...	0 24
46. Any proceeding taken by the Registrar not herein provided for, such fee as the Court or Judge may determine.	

Travelling Expenses.

47. Mileage : For each mile travelled by land or water...\$ 0 40
 Distance to be calculated in the case of a Marshal from his office in the county in which service is to be effected or writ executed ; and in the case of service by a person authorized by the Registrar, from the place of residence of the person appointed or the Court or office in which he is employed to the place where service is to be effected. No charge to be allowed for the return journey. Ferry and bridge tolls actually paid to be charged in addition.

Table of Distances.

Where the place where the document is to be served can be reached by public road the distances shall be taken from the list of Mile paals, as published by the Crown Lands Department.*

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF ANY
COLONIAL OR TOWN TAXES NOT EXCEEDING \$100:

(*Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1843.*)

Drawing and serving the Process of Summary Execution, including copies of documents served there- with	...	...	...	...	\$ 1 00
Levy on property, including Inventory	...				2 00
Conditions of sale	...	...	...	...	0 25
Printing and publishing the execution sale	...				1 00
Commission, one half per cent. on amount of sale					
Distance money not to exceed	...	...	...	...	2 00

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PETTY
DEBTS AND PETTY DAMAGES.

(*Under Ordinance 10 of 1893.*)

1. Act of levy, inventory, advertisement of day of sale...\$ 1 92
2. Commission on amount of sale of property 2½ per cent.

(Distance money shall not be charged, but the Marshal shall receive his actual travelling expenses, plus \$1 for every 24 hours of absence.)

IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

(*Under Ordinance 29 of 1900 and the Insolvency Rules, 1901.*)

Same as in the case of actions under the Rules of Court, 1900.

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ORDINANCE.

(*Under Section 137 of Ordinance 13 of 1907.*)

For summation, and serving same	...	...	...	\$ 1 00
For act of levy, inventory, and advertisements of sale...				1 00
For selling, a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the amount of purchase money.				

*See Official Gazette of 9th November, 1901.

See also Official Gazette of 8th May, 1909.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S FEES.

IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

(Under the Insolvency Rules 1901.)

For inspecting books kept by him, provided such inspection does not exceed half an hour	\$	50
„ every additional half hour or part thereof ...		25
„ copies of Documents and Accounts per folio, each folio to contain not less than 18 lines, and each line not less than 30 letters		25
„ receiving and filing each claim with the Documents and Vouchers in support thereof		50
„ administering oath to affidavit of claimant, if not previously sworn to before a Commissioner of Affidavits		50
„ searching the records of the office or of the late Orphan Chamber		50
„ giving off certificate from such Records		50
„ every Insolvency Petition	25	00
A deposit of \$24 to cover expenses is also payable.		
„ every Petition under Section 106 of the Ordinance	25	00
A deposit of \$10 is also payable.		
„ every special proxy or voting paper		24
„ every general proxy		48
„ every application for an Administration Order under section 104 of the Ordinance	5	00
„ every Administration Order granted under section 104 of the Ordinance	5	00
„ every application to approve a Scheme or Composition where the gross amount of assets exceeds \$5,000	50	00
Where it does not exceed \$5,000	25	00
„ every application to appoint a Special Manager ...	5	00
„ every order of the Official Receiver for a local banking account	5	00
„ every hundred dollars received by the Official Receiver whether acting as such or as Assignee where the gross assets of the debtor's estate do not exceed \$20,000	8	00
Do. do. where the gross assets exceed \$20,000	6	00
„ every hundred dollars received by the Official		

Receiver from an Assignee not having a banking account	...	...	...	...\$ 1 50
For examining the banking account of an Assignee	...	...	...	10 00
„ every certificate of appointment of Assignee	...	...	...	1 00
„ report and notices with reference to the application for discharge	...	...	...	15 00

REMUNERATION IN RESPECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRUSTS AND OTHER ESTATES.

(Under Ordinance 6 of 1905.)

Fixed by the Court as provided by the Rules of Court.

COMMISSION IN RESPECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF CERTAIN DECEASED IMMIGRANTS.

(Under Ordinance 24 of 1905.)

For every hundred dollars received or realized	...\$ 8 00
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IN RESPECT OF THE WINDING-UP OF A COMPANY.

(Under the Companies Ordinance No. 21 of 1898.)

1. On every petition for the winding up of a Company or Association ... \$25 00
2. On the appointment of the Official Receiver on any application under Section 135 (5) of the Ordinance ... 25 00
3. For every report of the Official Receiver to the Court ... 10 00
4. For appearance in an examination ... 10 00
5. For every hundred dollars received—
 - (a) Where gross assets are not over \$20,000 ... 8 00
 - (b) Where gross assets are over \$20,000 ... 6 00
6. For every Petition granted under Section 197 ... 10 00
7. For every Composition or Compromise under Section 206—
 - (a) Where the gross amount of assets exceeds \$5,000 50 00
 - (b) Where the gross amount of assets does not exceed \$5,000 ... 25 00
8. For inspecting books kept by the Official Receiver—
 - (a) provided such inspection does not exceed half an hour ... 50
 - (b) For every additional half hour or part thereof 25

9. For copies of documents and Accounts per folio, each folio to contain not less than 18 lines and each line not less than 30 letters ...	...\$	25
10. For receiving and filing each claim with the documents and vouchers in support thereof ...		50
11. For administering oath to affidavit of claimant, if not previously sworn to before a Commissioner of Affidavits ...	... ..	50
12. For every special proxy or voting paper ...		25
13. For every general proxy and voting paper ...		50

MAGISTRATES' COURTS FEES.

IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PETTY DEBTS AND PETTY DAMAGES.

(Under Ordinance No. 10 of 1893.)

1. <i>a.</i> Filing the Plaintiff, filling up the Summons to Defendant, and service of the same upon him, where the amount or the value of the article sought to be recovered is \$25 and under ...	...\$	0 48
<i>b.</i> Do. do. exceeds \$25 and does not exceed \$50		0 96
<i>c.</i> Do. do. exceeds \$50 and does not exceed \$75		1 44
<i>d.</i> Do. do. exceeds \$75 and does not exceed \$100		1 92
2. Summons to a Witness, filling up the same and service thereof ...	... ..	0 48
3. Affidavit of Service of Process ...	... ..	0 48
4. Filling up and issuing Writ of Execution, including Levy and Sale thereunder ...	... ..	0 60
5. <i>a.</i> For the daily keep of each horse, mule, or head of horned cattle taken in execution ...		0 24
<i>b.</i> For the daily keep of each head of other kinds of live stock ...	... ..	0 12
6. Copy of evidence or of any Document, per page of 120 words ...	... ..	0 12
8. Commission on amount of sale of property $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		
11. Copy of Judgment ...	... ..	0 24

(Under the Magistrates' Courts Rules.)

Drawing and preparing the plaint\$0 24
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IN PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL FROM DECISIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

(Under the Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893.)

Recognizance to prosecute Appeal	...	...\$0 24
Copy of the Proceedings in the case, per folio of		
120 words	... ..	... 0 12

IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO SUMMARY CONVICTION OFFENCES.

(Under Ordinance No. 10 of 1893.)

- | | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| 1. Filling up each Summons, including filing the Complaint or Information... | ... | ...\$ 0 72 |
| 2. Filling up each Warrant | ... | ... 0 60 |
| 3. Each copy of a Conviction or Order | ... | ... 0 16 |
| 4. Each Certificate of Dismissal | ... | ... 0 24 |
| 5. Copy of Evidence or of any Document, per page of 120 words | ... .. | ... 0 12 |
| 6. For Removal of Property taken in execution, the reasonable expenses actually incurred and paid. | | |

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SUMMARY RECOVERY OF SMALL RENTS AND TENEMENTS.

(Under Ordinance 9 of 1903.)

- | | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| 1. Filling up each Warrant of Distress including the Levy | ... .. | ...\$ 96 |
| 2. Appraisement—not to exceed | ... | ... 2 00 |
| 3. Complaint when goods are fraudulently removed | ... | ... 24 |
| 4. Warrant thereon | .. .. | ... 96 |
| 5. Notice to apply to recover possession, including complaint and affidavit of service if necessary | ... | ... 60 |
| 6. Warrant of Ejectment | ... .. | ... 48 |
| 7. For removal of property, the reasonable expenses actually incurred and paid | ... .. | ... .. |

Under the Magistrates' Court Rules.)

8. Drawing and preparing any claim for the recovery of rent or possession of tenements\$ 0 24

IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ORDINANCE.

(Under Section 132 of Ordinance 13 of 1907.)

1. Entering and recording Application for Warrant of Distress, including Swearing to Return of Service of Notice\$ 0 16
2. Issuing Warrant of Distress, including Levy and Sale of property thereunder... .. 0 32
3. Executing any Warrant of Distress, including the Return 0 32

REMUNERATION TO JURORS.

(Under the Indictable Offences (Procedure) Ordinance No. 19 of 1893.)

1. Each Juror residing at, or within half a mile from Georgetown, Suddie, or New Amsterdam, *per diem* the sum of\$ 1 00
2. Each Juror residing at any place situated at a distance greater than half a mile, and not exceeding five miles, from Georgetown, Suddie, or New Amsterdam, *per diem* a sum not exceeding ... 2 00
3. Each Juror residing at any place situated at a greater distance than five miles from Georgetown, Suddie, or New Amsterdam, *per diem* a sum not exceeding 2 50

REMUNERATION TO WITNESSES.

IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

(Under Rules of Court, 1900.)

- Witnesses, such as labourers, domestic servants, journeymen, &c., for each day's attendance ...\$ 0 60
- Ordinary tradesman or mechanic ... from 60c. to 1 00
- Professional men, bankers and merchants ... 5 00
- Every other person 2 00

In addition to the above allowances, the taxing officer shall allow to every witness who resides beyond the precincts of the city or town where the hearing takes place, for travelling expenses, such sum as such witness may prove by oath or otherwise to the satisfaction of the taxing officer that he has *bona fide* incurred for travelling expenses in attending the Court, and that he must necessarily incur and be put to in returning to his home.

In the case of professional, scientific or expert witnesses the taxing officer may allow such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred in procuring the evidence and the attendance of witnesses.

IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Under Ordinance No. 10 of 1893.)

(a.) Agricultural labourer, seaman, domestic servant, or day labourer, or the wife or child above 12 years of age of any such person ...	...\$ 0 48
(b.) Every other person, except a child under 12 years of age ...	... 1 20
(c.) Child under 12 years of age ... and such actual travelling expenses in every case as may be allowed by the Magistrate.	... 0 24

IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

ON THE TRIAL OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

(Under Ordinance 19 of 1893.)

To each person in the following classes for each day such person attends or is travelling to attend or to return from any trial, provided that such person is not in receipt of any salary or wages as a public officer or servant in this colony, that is to say,—

1. Each duly qualified medical practitioner or other professional man ...	...\$ 5 00
2. Each person qualified and registered to serve, or legally exempted from serving, as a juror ...	... 2 00

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 3. Each manager, overseer, superintendent, store-keeper, clerk, salesman in spirit shop, captain or mate of a vessel, contractor, landed proprietor, master tradesman, master mechanic, or other person of the like classes | \$ 1 00 |
| 4. Each estate's driver, provision farmer, sailor, lighterman, stevedore, store-porter, ordinary tradesman, ordinary mechanic, pedlar or other person of the like classes | 0 80 |
| 5. Each seamstress, labourer on a timber grant, balata grant, placer or mining claim, or other person of the like classes | 0 60 |
| 6. Each agricultural labourer, groom, domestic servant, huckster, or other person of the like classes... | 0 32 |
| 7. Each person between the ages of six and fourteen years | 0 16 |
| 8. Each person belonging to any class not specified... | 0 24 |
| 9. Each person being the wife, daughter, or sister of any person mentioned in the specified classes, one-half of the allowances of such person. | |

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. From any part of the county within five miles of the place where the sitting of the Court is held ... | 1 00 |
| 2. From any part of a county, five miles or more from, but within ten miles of, such place | 1 50 |
| 3. From any part of a county ten miles or more from, but within fifteen miles of, such place... | 2 00 |
| 4. From any part of a county, fifteen miles or more from, but within twenty miles of such place ... | 2 50 |
| 5. From any part of a county twenty miles or more from such place, such, sum not being less than \$5 00 and not exceeding \$20, as the taxing officer may be satisfied has been expended. | |
| 6. In case a witness is brought from one county to another, a sum may be allowed not exceeding four times the highest amount allowed for travelling expenses in any county. | |

Provided as follows :—

- (1.) A witness shall be allowed the same expenses for travelling from as for travelling to the Court, and, if the attendance of the witness is prolonged beyond one day, the witness shall be allowed the same expenses for each day he may so travel, not exceeding, however, the sum of four times any single allowance as abovementioned, according to locality ;
- (2.) No such travelling expenses shall be allowed to a witness unless he satisfies the taxing officer that he has actually and necessarily incurred or will incur expenses in travelling to or from the Court ; and
- (3.) In case a witness is not able to return to his home at the close of the day, he shall be allowed such reasonable expenses (in lieu of travelling expenses) as he may show, to the satisfaction of the taxing officer, he has necessarily incurred.

IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Same as in Civil Proceedings.)

(Under Ordinance 12 of 1893, sec. 17 and Ordinance 19 of 1893, sec. 58.)

OATHS, DECLARATIONS, &c.

(Under Section 94 of Ordinance 20 of 1893.)

Fee to Commissioner for administering each oath, or certifying each declaraeion, affirmation or statutory declaration\$ 0 50
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AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

(Payable to the Government Secretary.)

For authentication by the Governor of a Notary Public's signature attesting any document for use abroad...\$ 5 00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FEES PAYABLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT AT PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

(Under Regulations made by the Governor and Court of Policy on 8th July, 1907.)

The expenses of maintenance and treatment of the following persons shall be borne by the Colony:—

- (a.) A pauper, on production of a certificate of pauperism in the prescribed form, signed by a duly authorised person;
- (b.) a merchant seaman under Articles, on the written request of the owner, consignee or master of his vessel;
- and (c.) a merchant seaman discharged from his ship, at the request of the Harbour Master.

A person unable to pay for private medical attendance, on production of a certificate of poverty in the prescribed form, signed by a duly authorised person—at the rate of 12 cents per day.

Paying Patients.

In Private Wards, per diem	... ..	\$ 1 00
In Ordinary Wards—according to accommodation provided, per diem	... ..	50cts. & 25
For a special nurse, per day or night	... ..	50
Children under the age of 12, half the above rates.		

Extras—not on the authorised Diet Scale—at the patient's expense.

Operations—extra, in accordance with the patient's means.

(Day of admission and discharge counted as one day only.)

The Resident Surgeon may require any applicant for gratuitous treatment as an in-patient whom he may deem able to contribute towards the expense of his treatment, although unable to pay for such treatment altogether, to pay on admission such sum, not exceeding one dollar, as having regard to the circumstances of the applicant, he may deem reasonable.

Every applicant who desires to be admitted for treatment as a paying patient, must, if required by the Resident Surgeon, obtain from a householder or other responsible person, a guarantee for the payment of any expenses incurred on his behalf.

In the event of a person suffering from accidental injuries or dangerously ill, applying for admission as a paying patient who is not provided with a guarantee, the Resident Surgeon may decline to treat him as a paying patient unless a deposit be made sufficient to cover the ordinary charges for maintenance, until such time as a guarantee can be obtained, or a deposit made, or some one on his behalf promises to make the same within two days after his admission.

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF POLICE AND CONSTABLES.

(Under the Police Regulations, approved by the Governor on 7th March, 1904.)

Officers treated as First Class paying patients in the Private Ward, a charge per diem of ... 50 cts.
 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables treated in a Special Ward, a charge per diem of ... 32 „
 Bandsmen of the Militia are entitled to treatment on the same footing as above.

FEES PAYABLE FOR TREATMENT AT PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

(Under Regulations approved by the Court of Policy on 22nd May, 1907.)

A person producing a certificate of pauperism signed by a duly authorised person, shall be prescribed for and treated gratuitously and the medicines ordered shall be furnished free of charge.

A person unable to pay for private medical attendance but not actually a pauper, on production of a poverty certificate signed by a duly authorised person, shall be prescribed for and treated on prepayment of a fee for each visit of ... 12 cts.
 For medicines ordered, each time ... 12 „
 Attendance of Medical Officer at house of holder of "Pauper" Certificate, and medicine— free.
 Visit of Medical Officer to house of holder of a "Poverty" Certificate, to be prepaid ... 18 cts.
 and medicine supplied, each time ... 12 „

FEES CHARGEABLE BY GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS IN
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

(Fixed by the Governor and Court of Policy, 14th July, 1908.)

- For ordinary medical attendance, not including surgical operations, midwifery, etc., on Estates' Managers, Overseers and their families, etc., provided they reside within the bounds of the Estate. From the Proprietors of each Estate in the Medical District—per annum .. \$80 00
- (1) To persons in poor circumstances unable to pay for private medical attendance in accordance with the fees in sub-sections 2 and 3 below, on their producing a Poverty Certificate on a form approved by the Governor:—
- (a) If the person presents himself at the residence of the Medical Officer, at any Medical Station, Public Dispensary, Estate's Hospital or is a patient in such hospital, for each attendance ... 0 24
- (b) If the Medical Officer is called while passing through a Village or along a public road—each attendance 30
- (c) For a special call if the distance from the Medical Officer's residence is not more than a mile... 0 36
- (d) For each mile or part of a mile on the outward journey only 0 10
- (2) To all persons such as artizans, sailors, porters, labourers, small farmers, mechanics, seamstresses, etc.:
- (a) Under the same conditions as (1) (a) (b) ...\$ 0 48
- (b) Under the same conditions as (1) (c) ... 1 00
- (c) Under the same conditions as (1) (d) ... 0 12
- (d) Calls during the night, *i.e.*, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., may be charged double.
- (e) Operations may be charged extra.
- (f) Maternity cases, surgical or otherwise ... 5 00
- (g) For a Medical Certificate for leave purposes ... 0 50
- (h) For a Certificate under By-Law 3 (b) 2 of the Milk Regulations of 1908 0 48
- (i) For a Medical Certificate under By-Law 3 (b) (3) and (4) of the Milk Regulations of 1908 ... 0 24
- (3) To all other classes the Medical Officer may make reasonable charges.

The following are entitled to free attendance :—

- (a) All members of the Police Force and Prison Service within his district ;
- (b) The families of these officers, except when otherwise ordered by the Governor ;
- (c) All Paupers provided with Pauper Certificates on a form approved by the Governor ;
- (d) Every patient in an Estate's Hospital either an indentured immigrant or a *bona fide* labourer employed by the Estate.

VACCINATION FEES.

(Under the Vaccination Ordinance No. 4 of 1875.)

(Authorized by the Governor-in-Council.)

*To Public Vaccinators—

For every successful case of vaccination ... 0 12

†To the Vaccination Officers—

For every successful case of vaccination ... 0 06

STILL BIRTHS.

(Under Ordinance No. 1 of 1868.)

For certificate of still-birth ... 2 00

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Under Ordinance 26 of 1902.)

‡ For certificate of notification of infectious disease ... 0 50

FOR SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

(Approved by the Governor-in-Council on the 3rd January, 1895.)

Cutting of "lampas" ... \$ 1 00

Shoeing ... per new shoe... 32

Do. ... per set ... 96

Removing shoe ... 16

Attendance on mules, asses and horses on estates,
\$15, \$20 and \$25, according to the number of
animals resident.

* Government Medical Officers receive no fee for persons who are entitled to the benefit of their professional services without charge.

† For the City of Georgetown, the Vaccination Officer receives a salary of £3 2s. 6d. per mensem, and a fee of 3d. for every successful case of Vaccination.

For the Town of New Amsterdam the Vaccination Officer receives a salary of £2 1s. 8d. per mensem, and a fee of 3d. for each successful case of Vaccination.

‡ Government Medical Officers receive no fee for this service.

Castration	...	...	...	...	\$10 00
Firing	...	...	...	...	3 00
Parturition	...	...	...	...	10 00
Balling	...	...	...	...	50
Examining horse's teeth and fixing them	...			...	3 00
Inspection of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats—each	...			...	50
Visits in Georgetown and suburbs—first visit	...			...	2 00
Visits in Georgetown and suburbs—second visit	...			...	1 50
Visits in Georgetown and suburbs—succeeding	...			...	1 00
Visits beyond Georgetown—first 10 miles—per mile				...	1 00
Visits beyond Georgetown—after 10 miles, 50 cents per mile for each mile over and beyond 10 miles, in the County of Demerara.					
As regards other Counties, actual expenses from Georgetown to the place of arrival in the other County, and from the place of arrival to the exact destination, the same charge for mileage as in Demerara.					
Inoculation of cattle	...	...	...	...	24

DENTISTS.

(Under Ordinance 15 of 1908.)

Fee for registration by the Medical Board as a Dentist	\$24 00
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

(Under Ordinance 10 of 1909.)

Fee for registration by the Medical Board as a Veterinary Surgeon	\$24 00
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

(Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on 30th March, 1905.)

Fee for examination	...	...	...	...	\$25 00
A second examination if held within one year may be attended without a further fee.					
For an examination held beyond that time, a fee of				...	\$12 50
Fee for registration on Certificate of Examination				...	5 00
Fee for registration on Certificate of Exemption...				...	1 00

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

(Under the Coroners' Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.)

To every qualified medical practitioner who is in the receipt of any salary or remuneration from the Public Revenues the fee for making an examination of the dead body of the deceased person where it is not necessary to make any dissection of the body and for making the report required by the Ordinance and certifying the cause of death shall be	\$ 2 00
Where it is necessary in any such case to attend to give evidence an additional sum shall be paid of ...	3 00
To every qualified medical practitioner who is in the receipt of any salary or remuneration from the Public Revenues the fee for making a complete <i>post mortem</i> examination of the dead body of the deceased person, including the dissection of the body either with or without an analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines, or preparing them for transmission to the Government Analyst, and including the report required by the Ordinance and certifying the cause of death and if necessary attending to give evidence, shall be	10 00
Where the medical practitioner is not in receipt of any salary or remuneration from the Public Revenue the fee for such complete <i>post mortem</i> examination including all matters mentioned in the preceding item shall be...	15 00

N.B.—No mileage or travelling expenses to be allowed, but in special cases it shall be lawful for the Governor to order the payment of such extra remuneration for travelling expenses or otherwise as he may deem just and reasonable.

FEES TO CORONERS.

(Under Coroners Ordinance 6 of 1887.)

To every Coroner (not being in the receipt of any public pay or emolument) holding and completing any inquest and thereafter duly transmitting the records of the proceedings in terms of the Ordinance ...	5 00
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REGISTRAR GENERAL.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Under Ordinance 1 of 1868.)

To the Registrar General, Superintendent Registrar and Registrar—

For Registering a Birth after three months	...\$	1	20
For Registering Baptismal name and date after birth has been registered	... ..	0	24
For Registering name given without baptism after birth has been registered	... ..	0	24
For every search in a Registrar's Book kept by the District Registrars	... ..	0	24
For every certificate of an entry in a Registrar's Book given by the District Registrars	... ..	0	24
*For every "General Search," by the Registrar General in indexes	... ..	5	00
†For every "Particular Search" by the Registrar General	... ..	0	24
For every Certificate of Birth or Death given off by the Registrar General	... ..	0	60

MARRIAGES.

(Under Marriage Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.) ‡

Registration of a "Separate building" for publishing Banns of Marriage	... ..	2	50
Registration of a "Substituted building" for publishing Banns of Marriage	... ..	2	50
Certificate of publication of Banns	... ..	1	00
Entry of Notice of Marriage by Superintendent Registrar...	... ..	0	24
Certificate of Notice by Superintendent Registrar	... ..	1	00
Celebration of Marriage by Superintendent Registrar	... ..	1	00

* "General Search" means a search during any number of successive days, not exceeding six, without stating the object of search.

† "Particular search" means a search over any period not exceeding five years for any given register of Births or Deaths.

‡ Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the right of any Marriage Officer to receive for any duty performed by him under this Ordinance, such fees as have heretofore been customarily paid to ministers of the same denominations for the performance of such duty.

For every "General Search" not directed to any particular entry ... ..	...\$ 0 96
For every search for a particular entry	0 48
For every search for two or more particular entries, and not exceeding four entries, for each entry	0 24
For every certified copy of the Marriage Register	0 48

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

(Under Ordinance 1 of 1893.)

FEES PAYABLE TO THE REGISTRAR.

1. Considering application for registration and proposed Rules of Society ... ..	...\$ 5 00
2. Registering a Society and its Rules and giving an acknowledgment of registration	5 00
3. Registering a Branch and its Rules and giving an acknowledgment of registration	2 50
4. Examining any new Rules or any proposed alteration or amendment of existing Rules, and registering the same, if necessary	2 50
5. Registering the amalgamation of two or more Societies or the conversion of a Society into a Company	5 00
6. Hearing and determining any dispute	10 00
7. Cancelling or suspending the registration of a Society	2 50
8. Entertaining and deciding any application for an inspection of the affairs of a Society	5 00
9. All proceedings connected with the dissolution or the proposed dissolution of a Society	10 00

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

COLONIAL BOND.

PORTERAGE RATES.

(Approved by Governor and Court of Policy 7 March 1904.)

Beef, not exceeding 200 lbs. net ...per barrel	\$ 05
Butter, not exceeding 100 lbs. net ...per case	04

Bitters	...	...	...per case of 1 doz. qts. or 2 doz. pts.	\$ 02
Butter, not exceeding 65 lbs. net	...	...	...per firkin	02
Brandy, Whisky and Wine	...	...	...per case of 1 doz. qts or 2 doz. pts.	02
Candles, not exceeding 25 lbs. net	...	...	...per box	01
Cocoa, not exceeding 300 lbs. net	...	...	...per bag	04
Cornmeal, not exceeding 200 lbs. net	...	...	...per barrel	04
Canvas	...	...	...per bale or bundle	12
Cement	...	...	...per barrel	08
Flour, not exceeding 200 lbs. net	...	...	...per barrel or sack	04
Do do 100 lbs. net	...	...	...per $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	02
Gin, double cases, 15 flasks and 15 jugs	...	...	...per case	04
Gin, single cases, 12 flasks	...	...	...per case	02
Gin, 4 dozen bottles and 8 dozen bottles	...	...	...per case	02
Gange	...	...	...in cases of 100 lbs.	12
Do	...	...	... ,, ,, 150 ,,	16
Do	...	...	... ,, ,, 200 ,,	24
Do	...	...	... ,, ,, 250 ,,	32
Lard	...	...	...per keg of 100 lbs.	02
Do	...	...	...per brl. of 200 ,,	04
Do	...	...	...per case of 100 ,,	02
Lard	...	...	...per tierce of 400 lbs.	08
Malt Liquor, bottled, in brls. or cases of 4 doz. qts. or 7 doz. pts.	...	...	...per barrel or case	05
Malt Liquors, Cider and Vinegar	...	...	...per hhd.	16
Do do do	...	...	...per barrel	06
Nails and staples, in kegs	...	...	...50 lbs. net	01
Do do	...	...	...100 lbs. net	02
Oil, casks not exceeding 50 gallons	...	...	...each	08
Oil, drums of 5 or 10 gallons	...	...	...per drum	04
Opium	...	...	...in cases of 100 lbs.	12
Do.	...	...	... ,, 150 ,,	16
Do.	...	...	.. ,, 200 ,,	24
Do.	...	...	... ,, 250 ,,	32
Paint	...	...	...per cwt.	05

Pickled Fish, not exceeding 200 lbs.				
net	...	...	...per barrel	\$ 05
Pitch	...	...	...,,	05
Pork, not exceeding 200 lbs. net	...	...	...,,	05
Do.	do.	100	...per half barrel	02½
Rice, not exceeding 180 lbs. net	...	...	...per bag	02
Rope, coils of	...	...	...per cwt.	02
Rum, either for consumption or ex- portation	...	...	...per puncheon	06
Rum	do.	do.	...per hhd.	04
Rum	do.	do.	...per barrel	02
Soap	...	...	.. per box of 56 lbs.	01
Salt, not exceeding 200 lbs. net.	...	...	...per barrel or sack	04
Sugar, not exceeding 300 lbs. net	...	...	...per barrel or bag	08
Sugar, not exceeding 1 ton net	...	...	...per hhd.	50
Sugar, not exceeding 500 lbs. net	...	...	...per tierce	30
Sugar, refined, not exceeding 2 cwt.				
net	...	...	...per barrel	08
Sugar, refined, not exceeding 4 cwt.			per puncheon	30
Tobacco	...	...	...per hhd.	64
Do.	...	...	...per ½ hhd.	40
Do.	...	...	...per ¼ hhd.	25
Tea, not exceeding 80 lbs. net	...	...	...per chest	04
Do.	do.	40	...per ½ chest	02
Tobacco	...	...	...in cases of 100 lbs.	12
Do.	...	...	...,, 150 ,,	16
Do.	...	...	...,, 200 ,,	24
Twine, package or bales of	...	...	...per cwt.	06
Tar, barrels not exceeding 30 gallons				
each	...	...	...each	05
Vinegar, Rum, Wine, and all other goods	...	...	...demijohns of each	01
Wine	...	...	...per pipe	32
Do.	...	...	...per hhd.	16
Wine	...	...	...per ¼ cask	08
Do.	...	...	per octave	04
Packages	...	...	...except as herein- before specified, not exceeding 3 cubic feet	... 02

(Amended Regulations approved by the Court of Policy, on
9th June, 1905.)

Packages ...	...	...of between 3 and 6 cubic feet. ...	\$ 08
Do. ...	...	...if exceeding 6 cubic feet for every 6 cubic feet or part thereof ...	06

Iron or Steel—In engines and machinery, Pipes, Girders, cases of galvanized sheets and other large pieces, according to agreement.

All other goods or quantities not hereby specified, proportionate rates to the above.

The above rates respectively are to be exclusive of all other charges.

All goods for the Government, and Army and Navy sent to the Colonial Bonded Warehouse, shall be free of portorage charges.

STORAGE RENT.

(Under the Tax Ordinance.)

The monthly charges for storage rent are equivalent to the above charges for Portorage.

Goods if taken away within 24 hours are exempt from charges; if taken away within 72 hours one quarter of these rates.

CHARGES FOR PICKING AT ANY COLONIAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.

(Regulations approved by Governor and Court of Policy, on
8th September, 1885.)

For each case of brandy, whisky or wine	} of 1 dozen quarts	...\$ 0 01½
For each case of brandy, whisky or wine	} of 2 dozen pints	... 0 02
For each case of brandy, whisky or wine	} of 4 dozen ½ pints	... 0 03½
For each case of brandy, whisky or wine	} of 8 dozen ¼ pints	... 0 07

For each case of gin of 1 dozen flasks ...	...\$	0	02
For each case of gin of 6 flasks only ...	...	0	01½
For each case of gin of 15 flasks ...	...	0	02½
For each case of gin of 24 flasks ...	...	0	03
For each case of gin of 48 flasks ...	...	0	04½
For each case of jeroboams or magnums, 8 bottles each ...	... ..	0	02
For each case of florida water, 1 doz. bottles ...	...	0	02
For each case or barrel of malt, of 7 doz. pints ...	...	0	09
For each case or barrel of malt, of 4 doz. quarts ...	...	0	07
Milk ...	... ..	0	01½
Salmon, per case ...	... ..	0	01½
Sardines, per case ...	... ..	0	01½

CHARGES FOR WHARFAGE AT ANY COLONIAL BONDED
WAREHOUSE.

Upon written application being made to the Comptroller of Customs or to the Sub-Comptroller for permission for a ship to go alongside any colonial bonded warehouse premises, there to load or discharge cargo from such warehouse, such officer may grant permission as applied for, provided that the person applying shall pay, for wharfage, to the Receiver General, for the use of the colony, the sum of five cents upon each ton of such ship's registered burthen, for each twelve hours, or any less period of time, during which such ship shall be alongside of such warehouse premises, and provided further that such ship shall not remain alongside of such premises after such colonial bonded warehouse shall have been closed for the day.

WEIGHING AND GAUGING.

4. Weighing every package of sugar, tobacco, or other article exceeding 12 cwt., per package ...	...\$	0	20
5. Weighing every package, where the contents exceed 4 cwt. and are under 10 cwt. ...	... ..	0	12
6. Weighing every package, where the contents exceed 2. cwt. and are under 4 cwt, ...	... ..	0	06
7. Weighing every package, where the contents do not exceed 2 cwt....	... ..	0	02
8. Weighing loose coals, per ton ...	... ..	0	14

9. Gauging and proving every package of rum or other spirits	... ..	...\$ 0 12
10. Gauging every package of molasses	... ..	0 12
11. Gauging every package of any other liquid than those before mentioned	... ..	0 12

PRIVATE BONDS.

(*Under Regulations approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 9th July, 1900.*)

Fees payable to the Receiver General by the owner of goods warehoused in any private bonded warehouse, or for re-warehousing therein, viz :—

Flour, per barrel	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
Rice, per bag	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Kerosine, per case	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Other goods, per package	... ..	1 "

Payment of the foregoing charges shall be made when the goods on which they are leviable are first entered or when permission to warehouse the goods is applied for.

The articles comprised in the following list may not be warehoused in any private bonded warehouse, viz :—spirits, wine, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, opium or any preparation thereof; gange, or any preparation thereof; goods subject to *ad valorem* duty unless with the special permission of the Comptroller or Sub-Comptroller; coal, coke, or mixed preparations thereof; horses, mules, asses, cattle, dogs, or other animals; lumber, paving squares, slates and tiles.

FEES FOR PROVISIONAL PERMITS.

(*Regulations of 13th February, 1902.*)

The following fees shall be payable in all cases where provisional permits are granted, viz :—

Class 1—On goods in packages—per package	... ..	1 cent.
Class 2 ,, ,, bulk per ton	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Class 3 ,, ,, separate as lumber, per per 1,000 feet	... ..	2 cents.
Class 4 ,, ,, separate as paints, pots, &c., per package	... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
Class 5 ,, Bricks and tiles, per 1,000	... ..	5 cents.

And on all other goods not hereby specified, similar rates to the above according to the class in which they may be placed by the Comptroller of Customs.

Such fees shall be payable only upon that portion of any importation in respect of which a provisional permit is issued.

FEES, OFFICERS' OVERTIME.

(Fixed by the Governor and Court of Policy, 8th September, 1885.)

1. For the services of the chief clerk and surveyor, for each hour \$ 1 44
2. For the services of each officer whose salary exceeds £200 per annum, for each hour 1 20
3. For the services of each officer whose salary does not exceed or amount to £200 per annum, and to the supernumerary or casual officers, for each hour ... 0 96
4. For each porter or boatman, for each hour ... 0 16

A proportionate amount to be charged for each quarter of an hour.

The whole amount payable for any one officer's services shall not exceed \$8 in the case of officers whose salaries do not exceed or amount to £200 per annum, or \$10 in the case of all other officers, for each continuous 12 hours of extra service.

Whenever more than one person shall at one time and the same time require such services from any such officers, the charges payable for such services shall be divided between and among such persons in equal proportions.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 5. For the service of an aidwater, or supernumerary or casual officer on board of a vessel discharging beyond the limits of or out of the Port of Georgetown. | } For each day's service or fractional part of a day's service. | } One day's salary or allowance of the officer detailed to the duty, according to such officer's monthly salary or daily allowance; and for a supernumerary officer ...\$ 2 00 |
|---|---|--|

SHIPPING.

FEES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF SHIPPING.

For duties performed under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(Approved by the Governor, 4th November, 1881,
Published 9th June, 1886.)

Sec.		
9.	Declaration of ownership by individual	... nil.
9.	Declaration of ownership by corporate body ; entry thereof, not noting	... .. \$ 5 00
14.	Certificate of registry, registry thereof, and noting..	10 00
24.	Bill of sale on change of owner : registry thereof, and noting	... .. \$ 5 00
25.	Indorsing change of owners or certificate of registry, and registering same	... .. 2 50
19.	Change of Masters	... .. 1 44
17.	Granting new certificate of registry	... .. 5 00
18.	In case of loss of certificate of registry granting provisional certificate	... .. 2 40
23.	Transmission of ships or shares therein, by death, bankruptcy or marriage, entry thereof, and noting.	5 00
31.	Mortgage of ships, or shares therein, entry and noting thereof	... .. 5 00
32.	Discharge of mortgage : entry and noting	... \$ 2 50
37.	Transfer of mortgage : entry of same, and noting thereof	... .. 5 00
38.	Transmission of interest of mortgages by death, bankruptcy, entry and noting same	... .. 5 00
39.	Certificate of mortgage or sale : entry and noting...	5 00
45.	In case of loss of certificate of mortgage or sale	... .. 5 00
46.	Revocation of certificate of mortgage or sale, entry and noting	... .. 5 00
48.	Endorsation of alteration of rig, or tonnage of ship on certificate of registry and entry thereof	... .. 2 50
48.	On alteration of tonnage, when registry anew is required, and certificate	... .. 10 00
53.	Transfer of registry from port to port	... .. 5 00

64. Inspection of registry book	...	...	...\$ 0 24
63. Transcripts forms of registry and all transactions relating to shipping, forwarded to the Registrar General of shipping and seamen	...	...	... nil.
55. Provision for cases of infancy, or other incapacity, and special cases	...	...	... 5 00

COASTING AND PASSENGER TRADE VESSELS.

(*Coasting and Passenger Trade Regulations of 28th April, 1896.*)

Tariff of Fees to be paid by the Owners of Vessels to Inspectors and Admeasurers of Shipping for Services to be performed in pursuance of the above Regulations.

<i>a.</i> For each and every survey of a vessel exceeding 50 tons, including certificate as to good order and seaworthiness of vessel surveyed	...	...	...\$ 5 00
<i>b.</i> For each and every survey of a vessel not exceeding 50 tons	...	...	... 2 40
<i>a.</i> For every examination as to competency of a Master of any vessel employed in coasting voyages, and for granting such person certificate of competency	...	...	... 2 40
<i>b.</i> For do. do. of a Mate as above	...	...	... 1 20
<i>a.</i> For every annual inspection and survey of any vessel of less than 150 tons about to carry passengers from any place within the colony to any place without the colony, and for such certificate as may be required	...	...	... 10 00
<i>b.</i> For every occasional inspection and survey of any such vessel, and for such certificate as may be required, such fee, if any, not exceeding \$10 as may be allowed by the Governor.			

To an Inspector for ascertaining the number of passengers capable of being carried by a steam vessel, in accordance with Regulation 13—(3.)

<i>a.</i> Vessels under 120 feet in length, deck measurement	...	...	... 15 00
<i>b.</i> Vessels of greater length	...	...	... 20 00

To an Admeasurer of Shipping for the Measurement of ships or vessels,—

1. For the measurement for tonnage of a ship or vessel under 100 tons, the hold being clear, according to Rule I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, including certificate of such measurement \$15 00
2. For the measurement of a ship or vessel above 100 tons, the hold being clear, according to Rule I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, including certificate of measurement ... 25 00
3. For measurement of a foreign ship or vessel for tonnage, having cargo, stores, ballast, or dunnage on board, and fitted with bulkheads, cabins, or other fixtures, and which ship or vessel cannot be correctly measured under Rule I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, including certificate of measurement.—the measurement of such ship or vessel being made under Rule II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 10 00
4. For measurement of each crew space intended for the berthing and sleeping accommodation of crew in a ship or vessel, when not included in the first measurement of such ship or vessel for tonnage, including certificate of measurement. ... 5 00
5. For measurement of a poop, or saloon, or cabin, or deck-house, or other enclosed space, in a ship or vessel, when not included in the first measurement for tonnage, including Certificate of measurement 2 00
6. For each separate measurement, when practicable, for allowance of engine room space for propelling power in steam vessels, including Certificate of measurement 5 00
7. For measurement of a decked punt or an open vessel, or boat, and Certificate therefor, if required 2 00
8. For measurement for tonnage, when necessary, of space occupied by deck cargo, and when such

space is not included in the cubical contents forming the ship or vessel's register, including Certificate of measurement ...	...\$ 2 00
9. For each duplicate Certificate of measurement of tonnage or crew space, or saloon, or cabin, or engine room space for propelling power ...	1 00
10. For each visit by an Admeasurer of Shipping, (other than the first visit for the purpose of the measurement of a ship or vessel), and when such visit is made for the inspection of the ship or vessel, in order that he may give his Certificate of Survey in respect to the compliance with the requirements of Sections 6 and 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 ...	... 2 00

ENTERING AND CLEARING FEES.

(Under Sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance 17 of 1900.)

The Master of any vessel entering or clearing at or from any port of the Colony shall pay at the Treasury—

On entering ...	...\$ 1 00
On clearing ...	... 3 00

The Master of every vessel arriving from beyond the limits of the Colony and coming within the limits of the Harbour of Georgetown whether or not such vessel has entered at any Port or Harbour of the Colony shall pay at the Treasury the Harbour Master's fee at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each ton of such vessel's registered tonnage.

The following vessels shall be exempt from payment of the above fees:—

- (a) Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Government or to any Foreign Government recognised by His Majesty ;
- (b) Steam Vessels of the Royal Mail Steamer Packet Company carrying mails ;
- (c) Steam Vessels of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique carrying mails, so long as the said vessels call and leave at fixed dates ;

- (d) Steam Vessel of, or employed by, the Dutch Government; and
- (e) Steam Vessels of the Köninklijke West-Indische Mail Dienst carrying mails, so long as the said vessels are subsidized by the Dutch Government and call and leave at fixed dates.

ENGAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF SEAMEN.

(See under Colonial Taxes.)

LATE VISITS BY HARBOUR MASTER.

(Fixed by the Governor.)

For visits between sunset and sunrise—

For a visit before midnight	...	...\$10 00
„ „ „ after	„	... 15 00

QUARANTINE FEES.

PAYABLE TO THE HARBOUR MASTER AND HEALTH OFFICER.

(Under Ordinance 14 of 1908.)

1. For the first visit to each ship at the Port of Georgetown, of the burden of 50 tons and upwards, each ... \$ 4 00
2. For the first visit to each ship at the Port of Georgetown, if under 50 tons burden, each ... 2 00
3. For every succeeding visit to a ship in quarantine at the Port of Georgetown, each ... 2 00
4. For the first visit to each ship at the Port of New Amsterdam, of the burden of 50 tons and upwards, each ... 4 00

TONNAGE AND LIGHT DUES.

(See under Colonial Taxes.)

PILOTAGE FEES.

(Under Ordinance 31 of 1905.)

(1.) For the pilotage of Vessels from or to the Port of Georgetown to or from the Lightship :—

For each vessel of the draught of 10 feet or under	...	\$ 8 00
„ „ „ „ 11 „ and above 10 ft.		9 00
„ „ „ „ 12 „ „ „ 11 „		11 00
„ „ „ „ 13 „ „ „ 12 „		13 00
„ „ „ „ 14 „ „ „ 13 „		15 00
„ „ „ „ 15 „ „ „ 14 „		16 00
„ „ „ „ 16 „ „ „ 15 „		18 00
„ „ „ „ 17 „ „ „ 16 „		20 00
„ „ „ „ 18 „ „ „ 17 „		25 00
„ „ „ „ 19 „ „ „ 18 „		28 00
„ „ „ „ 20 „ „ „ 19 „		32 00
„ „ „ „ 21 „ „ „ 20 „		35 00

(2.) For moving any vessel from one part of the Harbour of Georgetown to another part ... \$ 3 00

(3.) For the Pilotage of Vessels from Georgetown to the Essequibo River, or from the Essequibo River to sea :—

For each vessel of the draught of 10 feet or under	...	\$16 00
„ „ „ „ 11 „ and above 10 ft.		17 00
„ „ „ „ 12 „ „ „ 11 „		18 00
„ „ „ „ 13 „ „ „ 12 „		21 00
„ „ „ „ 14 „ „ „ 13 „		25 00
„ „ „ „ 15 „ „ „ 14 „		28 00
„ „ „ „ 16 „ „ „ 15 „		30 00
„ „ „ „ 17 „ „ „ 16 „		33 00
„ „ „ „ 18 „ „ „ 17 „		35 00
„ „ „ „ 19 „ „ „ 18 „		42 00
„ „ „ „ 20 „ „ „ 19 „		50 00

(4.) For moving vessels from one part of the Essequibo River to another :—

For a distance of 10 miles and under	\$10 and $\frac{1}{3}$ the fee for pilotage from Georgetown to the Essequibo River.
„ „ over 30 „ and over 10 miles	10 and $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
„ „ over 30 „ and over „ „	10 and $\frac{2}{3}$ „ „

OUTWARDS :

Registered Tonnage of Sailing Vessel.	DRAFT IN FEET NOT EXCEEDING									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17½	18	
Up to 199...	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 20	\$...	\$...	\$...	
200 ,, 299...	20	20	20	20	20	25	...	...	...
300 ,, 399...	30	35	40	40	40	45	50	80	100	
400 ,, 499...	40	45	45	50	50	60	70	100	140	
500 ,, 599...	50	55	60	60	65	75	100	120	160	
600 ,, 699...	60	65	70	75	75	100	120	140	180	
700 ,, 799...	70	80	85	95	100	120	140	160	200	
800 ,, 899...	...	...	100	120	130	140	160	180	250
900 ,, 999..	...	...	120	140	150	160	180	200	300
1,000 ,, 1,099...	...	...	140	150	170	190	210	230	380
1,100 ,, 1,199...	...	...	170	180	190	220	240	260	...
1,200 ,, 1,299...	...	...	200	210	220	240	270	300	...
1,300 ,, 1,399...	...	...	220	230	240	260	300	340	...
1,400 ,, 1,499...	...	...	240	250	260	280	340	380	...
1,500 ,, 1,599...	...	...	260	270	280	300	380	420	...
1,600 ,, 1,699...	...	...	280	290	300	350	420	460	...
1,700 ,, 1,799...	...	...	300	310	320	375	460	480	...

Essequibo River—

Timber vessels towed from Georgetown to the Essequibo or Demerara Rivers and when loaded towed to sea, at the following rates :—

Not exceeding 300 tons...	\$ 200	400 to 499 tons...	\$ 300
Over 300 to 399 tons...	250	500 to 599 tons ...	350

Draft not to exceed 17 feet 6 inches—Over this draft an additional \$50 for each 6 inches or part of 6 inches.

1. Vessels berthed, taken alongside a wharf, or shifted to any part of the River, at the following rates :—

Sailing Vessels.—Not exceeding 300 tons, \$5. Over 300 to 500 tons, \$10 ; over 500 to 1,000 tons, \$15. Over 1,000 tons, \$20.

Steamers.—Not exceeding 1,000 tons, \$15. Over 1,000 tons, \$20.

2. Vessels requiring to be towed must be dropped down to the Fort and clear of the Shipping. If from a wharf or elsewhere in the harbour, an extra charge will be made at berthing rates. Vessels under 300 tons will be let go at the Chequered Buoy.

3. Captains and Consignees are requested to give as many days' notice as possible of the date and tide they require a Tug. —In the event of several Vessels requiring Steam for the same tide they will be taken in strict order of booking.

4. When a tug is ordered, attends, and is not employed, the vessel shall pay the tug \$10 if she attends for towing vessel over the bar ; or \$5 if for berthing.

5. All rates are exclusive of use of hawser. A charge of \$5 is made for hire of Tug's hawser except when berthing, when it will be \$1. Vessels towing to provide a good stout hawser—and all vessels will be held liable for any damage that may be done, or for the detention of the Tug by giving a wrong statement of their draft of water.

6. The Tug Owners will not be responsible for any damage sustained or done by vessels in tow.

7. Deep draft vessels can be lightened on or outside the bar by suitable craft and at moderate rates.

FEES FOR SURVEY OF BOATS, ETC.

(Under River Demerara Boat Regulations of 26, November, 1902.)

(Payable to the Navigation Officer.)

For surveying each and every punt ...	...\$ 1 20
„ „ Boat over 20 ft. and not over 25 ft. ...	50
„ „ „ „ 25 „ „ „ 30 „ ...	75
„ „ „ „ 30 „ „ „ „ ...	1 00
„ „ Boats not over 20 „ „ „ „ ...	50

(Under River Essequibo Boat Regulations of 26, November, 1902.)

(Payable to the Navigation Officer.)

For certificate of inspection of boat ...	...\$ 1 00
„ „ of competency as captain or steersman or bowman ...	... 1 00

(Under North Western District Boat Regulations, 26, August, 1901.)

For certificate of competency as captain or steersman or bowman\$ 1 00
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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

FEES FOR ANALYSES, &C.

(Approved by the Governor-in-Council on 15th October, 1903.)

A.—*Waters.*—

1. Analysis of a potable water with an opinion as to its fitness for drinking and domestic purposes ...	\$ 5 00
2. Analysis of a water with an opinion as to its fitness for agricultural or manufacturing purposes...	10 00
3. Complete analysis of a water including an analysis of the salts and gases dissolved in it with a full report	24 00
4. Determination of chlorine or of magnesia in a water	2 50
5. Determination of hardness in a water ...	2 50
6. Microscopical examination of a water ...	2 50

B.—*Soils, Clays, Limes, and Marls.*—

7. Determination of nitrogen in a soil ...	2 50
8. Determination of phosphoric anhydride, potash or lime soluble in 20 per cent. hydrochloric acid in a soil or a clay	3 00
9. Determination of phosphoric anhydride, potash and lime soluble in 20 per cent. hydrochloric acid in a soil or clay	5 00
10. Determination of nitrogen phosphoric anhydride, potash and lime soluble in 20 per cent. hydrochloric acid in a soil or clay	6 00
11. Determination of probably available phosphoric anhydride, potash, and lime in a soil or clay ..	4 00
12. Determination of nitrogen and of probably available phosphoric anhydride, potash, and lime in a soil or clay	5 00
13. General agricultural chemical analysis of a soil or clay	10 00
14. Complete chemical analysis of a soil or clay ...	15 00
15. Complete chemical and mechanical analysis of a soil or clay	20 00
16. Determination of total lime in a lime or marl ...	2 50

17. Determination of lime as oxide or hydrate and as carbonate in a lime	... ..	...\$ 4 00
18. Agricultural chemical analysis of a lime or marl	...	5 00
19. General chemical analysis of a lime or marl	...	10 00

C.—*Manures.*—

20. Determination of ammonia in ammonium sulphate		2 00
21. Determination of nitrogen, phosphoric anhydride, or potash in any manure	... ..	2 50
22. Determination of nitrogen, phosphoric anhydride, and potash in any manure	... ..	4 00
23. Commercial analysis of guano, sheep, or other animal manure, ammonia salts, nitrates of soda and potash, potash salts, gypsum, dried blood, superphosphates, bones, fish manures, bone ash, bone black, mineral phosphates, slag phosphates, or precipitated phosphates	... ..	5 00
24. Complete analysis of any artificial manure with an opinion as to its agricultural value	...	10 00

D.—*Cattle Foods.*—

25. Determination of moisture, ash, oil, or nitrogen in an oil cake or cattle food	... ..	2 50
26. Determination of moisture, ash, oil, total sugar and nitrogen in an oil cake or cattle food	...	6 00
27. Complete analysis of an oil cake or cattle food with an opinion as to its value	... ..	10 00

E.—*Polarisation of Sugar.*—

28. Samples in cases of disputed tests referred for polarisation by the Government Analyst, each sample		1 20
29. Polarisation of one sample of non-chemical or of molasses sugar	... ..	0 80
30. Polarisation of each additional sample sent at the same time	... ..	0 60
31. Polarisation of samples of "Demerara Crystals," each sample	... ..	0 50

F.—*Suagr and its bye-products.*—

32. Single polarisation of molasses	... ..	1 00
33. Direct and indirect polarisation of molasses	...	1 50

34. Determination of total sugars expressed as glucose in molasses, cane-juice, wort, wash, cattle-foods, etc.	\$ 1 20
35. Determination of saccharose and glucose in molasses, cane-juice, wort, wash, cattle-food, etc. ...	2 00
36. General chemical analysis of sugar or its bye-products	4 00
37. Determination of total sugars (expressed as glucose) of acidity (expressed as acetic acid) and of alcohol in wort, wash, etc.	2 40
38. Determination of the "original gravity" of wort or wash	1 50
39. Determination of proof spirit and obscuration in coloured rums	1 20
40. Comparison of a polariscope with the government standard instrument	2 50
41. Adjustment of a polariscope	5 00
42. Comparison of a Sykes' hydrometer with the government standard instrument	1 20
43. Minute chemical analysis of sugar and of sugar products	8 00

G.—*Articles of Food and Drink.*—

(a) Purchased under the sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1892

44. Analysis of milk	0 60
45. Analysis of butter, ghee, or lard	1 00
46. Analysis of any kind of food or drink other than those included in 44 and 45 and of any drug ...	2 00

(b) Not purchased under the sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1892.

47. Determination of the proportion of fat in butter, ghee, margerine, or lard	1 50
48. Determination of proof spirit in wines, malt liquors or "unobscured" spirits	1 20
49. Determination of proof spirit in "obscured" spirits other than rum	2 50

50. General analysis of bread, flour, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, pepper, ginger, milk, butter, ghee, cheese, lard, etc., with an opinion as to purity or otherwise	\$ 5 00
51. General analysis of spirits, beer, wine, or other fermented liquors, or of non-alcoholic drinks ...	5 00
52. Minute analysis of spirits, beer, wine, or other fermented liquors or of non-alcoholic drinks, with an opinion as to purity or otherwise ...	10 00
53. Microscopical examination of either of the articles in 50	2 00
54. Analysis for purity, etc., of any chemical ...	5 00
55. Analysis for purity, etc., of any drug or medicinal preparation	10 00
56. Examination of any article of food or drink for the presence of arsenic, antimony, tin, lead, or copper...	2 50
H.— <i>Ores, Minerals and Bullion.</i> —	
57. Qualitative examination of quartz or other mineral	3 00
58. Assay of quartz or other mineral for the proportion of bullion present	4 00
59. Each additional sample sent at the same time ...	2 00
60. Assay of quartz or other mineral for gold and silver	5 00
61. Each additional sample sent at the same time ...	2 50
62. Determination of a single constituent in a mineral	4 00
63. Each additional constituent determined ...	2 00
64. Complete chemical analysis of any mineral ...	15 00
65. Microscopical examination of any rock ...	2 00
66. Assay of bullion for gold only	3 00
67. Each additional sample sent at the same time ...	1 50
68. Assay of bullion for gold, silver, and base metals...	4 00
69. Each additional sample sent at the same time ...	2 00
70. Melting gold bullion, 6c. per oz., minimum charge	1 50
I.— <i>Toxicological Examinations.</i> —	
71. Examination of a suspected poisonous salt ...	5 00
72. Analysis of any article of food or drink suspected to contain poisonous substances	10 00

NOTE.—Samples of quartz or other minerals (other than tailings) submitted in a ground state may be refused for assaying at the option of the Analyst.

73. Analysis of urine, faeces, vomit, or other animal product, or of viscera other than human suspected to contain poisonous substances ...	...\$15 00
<i>J.—Medical Analysis.—</i>	
74. Examination of urine for glucose only ...	1 50
75. Examination of urine for glucose, albumen, reaction and specific gravity ...	3 00
76. Microscopical examination of urine ...	2 00
77. Chemical and microscopical examinations of urine	5 00
<i>K.—Miscellaneous.—</i>	
78. Determination of the flashing point of a sample of petroleum... ..	1 00
79. Determination of the percentage of nitro-glycerine in dynamite, blasting gelatine, etc. ...	5 00
80. Examination of methylated spirits for denaturation	2 00
81. Examination of a substance proposed to be used in the methylation of spirits	2 00
<i>L.—Articles not included in the above list—</i>	
82. Determination of one constituent only ...	2 50
83. Determination of each additional constituent ...	1 00
<i>M.—Instruction in Chemical Analysis, etc.—</i>	
84. Instruction in qualitative analysis per lesson (2 hours)	1 00
85. Instruction in quantitative analysis per lesson (3 hours)	2 00
Courses in either 84 or 85 to consist of not less than ten lessons	
86. Instructions in the polariscopic examination of sugars, etc.	10 00
87. Instruction in the general analysis of sugars and their bye-products	25 00
<i>(Approved by the Governor-in-Council on 30th July, 1907.)</i>	
<i>Tobacco—</i>	
88. Determination of the proportion of water or of fat in tobacco	0 60



LAKE, BOTANIC GARDENS.

Photo by J. Willkomm.

(Approved by the Governor-in-Council on 11th October, 1901.)

Spirits—

89. For the determination of obscuration—

- (a.) When the consignment consists of spirits of the same brand contained in vessels of different capacities and the obscuration of the samples thereof sent by the Comptroller of Customs are found to be in practical agreement—a single fee of \$ 2 50
- (b.) Where samples of spirits of the same brands belong to different importers, there shall be charged against each importer a fee of ... 2 50

BOTANIC GARDENS.

PRICES OF FLOWERS, ETC.

(See Official Gazette of 12th September, 1906.)

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Ordinary flowers, per half basket, 12in. diam.				12
„ „ per basket, 18in. diam. ...				24
„ „ per double basket, 28in. diam.				48
„ „ of one colour, per half basket, 12in. diam.				24
Ordinary flowers, of one colour, per basket, 18in. diam.				48
Ordinary flowers, of one colour, per double basket, 28in. diam.				96
Choice flowers, per half basket, 12in. diam. ...				48
„ „ per basket, 18in. diam. ...				96
Orchids, choice varieties, per flower ...		06 to		12
„ common varieties, per spike ...		12 to		60
Eucharis lilies, per flower				02
„ „ per dozen				20
Lotus and other Water lilies, per 25 ...				24
Stephanotis, per quarter basket, 8in. diam. ...				24
Roses, per quarter basket, 8in. diam. ...				24
„ per half basket, 12in. diam. ...				48
Mixed foliage for decorating, per bundle, 40 pcs.				12
Bamboos, long fine-leaved, per bundle, 25 pieces				12
Bamboo poles, each				16

PRICES OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Palms, small, each, in baskets or pots up to 4in. diam.	08	to	12	
„ of medium size, each, in baskets or pots between 4in. and 6in. diam. ...	16	to	36	
„ of larger size, each, in baskets or pots above 6in. diam.	48	to	1 44	
Ferns, common kinds, small, each, in baskets or pots up to 4 in. diam.	08	to	12	
„ common kinds, of medium size, each, in baskets or pots between 4in. and 6in. diam.	16	to	36	
„ common kinds, of larger size, each, in baskets or pots above 6in. diam. ...	48	to	96	
„ rare kinds, small, each, in baskets or pots up to 4in. diam.	16	to	24	
„ rare kinds, of medium size, each, in baskets, or pots between 4in. and 6in. diam..	30	to	48	
„ rare kinds, of larger size, each, in baskets or pots above 6in. diam. ...	60	to	1 44	
Crotons, ornamental shrubs and creepers, small, each, in baskets or pots up to 4in. diam..	08	to	12	
„ ornamental shrubs and creepers, of larger size, each, in baskets or pots above 4in. diam.	16	to	72	
„ ornamental shrubs and creepers, rarer kinds, small, each, in baskets or pots, up to 4in. diam.	12	to	18	
„ ornamental shrubs and creepers, rarer kinds, of larger size, each, in baskets or pots above 4in. diam.	24	to	96	
„ ornamental shrubs and creepers, in baskets or pots, cuttings, each ...	01	to	02	
Roses, common varieties, each			20	
„ rare and newly introduced varieties, each			30	
Anthuriums, Colocasias and other aroids, each	20	to	96	
Crinum, Hippeastrums, Eucharis and other lilies, bulbs, each	04	to	16	
Begonias, Dracaenas, Marantas, each ...	08	to	48	
Orchids, each, according to size and rarity ...	36	to	2 40	

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Orchids, in baskets, each, according to size and rarity	1	50 to	10	00
Seeds, per packet	06 to			12
Hire of large plants for decorative purposes, per doz. not including cartage ...				96
Hire of small plants for decorative purposes, per doz. not including cartage ...				72

PRICES OF ECONOMIC PLANTS.

	Per single plant.		Per dozen.		Per hundred.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Akee (<i>Blighia sapida</i>) ...	02		20			
Anatto (<i>Bixa Orellana</i>) ...	03		30			
Avocado Pear (<i>Persea gratissima</i>) ...	04		40			
Bael Fruit (<i>Aegle Marmelos</i>) ...	04		40			
Balata (<i>Mimusops globosa</i>) ...	05		50			
Banana, various kinds, suckers ...	01		10			
Bilimbi (<i>Averrhoa Bilimbi</i>) ...	02		20			
Bowstring Hemp (<i>Sansevieria</i> sp.) suckers	01		08			60
Bread Fruit (<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>) ...	12	1	20			
Bread Nut (<i>Artocarpus nucifera</i>)...	04		40			
Cacao (<i>Theobroma Cacao</i>) ...	02		20		1	50
Cacao pods (selected) ...	02		20		1	50
Carambola (<i>Averrhoa Carambola</i>)...	02		20			
Cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	03		30			
Casuarina (<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>)	02		20		1	50
Cinnamon (<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>)	04		40			
Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>) ...	04		40			
Coca (<i>Erythroxylum Coca</i>) ...	02		20			
Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), sprouted nut	08		80		5	00
Coffee, Arabian or Creole (<i>Coffea arabica</i>)	02		20		1	50
Do. Liberian (<i>Coffea liberica</i>)...	02		20		1	50

	Per single		Per		Per	
	plant.	dozen.	dozen.	hundred.	hundred.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Coffee, <i>Stenophylla</i> (<i>Coffea stenophylla</i>)	03		30		2	00
Custard Apple (<i>Anona reticulata</i>)	02		20			
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.) ...	02		20		1	50
Galba (<i>Calophyllum Calaba</i>) ...	02		20			
Genip (<i>Melicocca bijuga</i>) ...	02		20			
Golden Apple (<i>Spondias dulcis</i>)...	03		30			
Governor Plum (<i>Flacourtia Ramontchi</i>)	02		20			
Granadilla (<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>)	02		20			
Grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) ...	20		2	00		
Grape Fruit (<i>Citrus decumana</i> , var.)	04		40			
Guava (<i>Psidium</i> spp.), various kinds	02		20			
Jack Fruit (<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>)	04		40			
Jamoon (<i>Eugenia Jambos</i>) ...	02		20			
Kōla Nut (<i>Cola acuminata</i>) ...	03		30			
Lemon (<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>Limonum</i>)	02		20			
Lime (<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>Limetta</i>)	02		20			
Malacca Apple (<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i>)	02		20			
Mammee Apple (<i>Mammea americana</i>)	03		30			
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) seedlings	02		20		1	50
Do. ,, ,, grafted plants... ..	25		2	50		
Nutmeg (<i>Myristica fragrans</i>) ...	04		40			
Orange (<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>) sweet, seedlings	02		20		1	50
Do. ,, ,, grafted plants	25		2	50		
Pimento (<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>) ...	04		40			
Plantain (<i>Musa sapientum</i> , var. <i>paradisiaca</i>) suckers ...	01		10			
Pomegranate (<i>Punica Granatum</i>)...	03		30			

	Per single		Per	Per
	plant.	dozen.	Hundred.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Ramie (<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , var. <i>tenacissima</i>), cuttings ...	01	08		60
Rubber, Ceara, (<i>Manihot Glaziovii</i>)	02	20		1 50
Do. Central American, (<i>Castilloa elastica</i>) ...	02	20		1 50
Do. Para (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>) ...	05	50		
In baskets, per 100 ...	3	75		
In boxes „ „ ...	3	60		
For quantities of 1,000 and upwards, per thousand...			35	00
For quantities of 5,000 and upwards, „ „			32	50
For quantities of 10,000 and upwards, „ „			30	00
Do. West African (<i>Funtumia elastica</i>) ...	02	20		1 50
Do. Guiana (<i>Sapium Jenmani</i>) ...	03	30		2 00
Sapodilla (<i>Achras Sapota</i>) ...	02	20		
Semitoo (<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>) ...	02	20		
Seville Orange (<i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , var. <i>Bigaradia</i>) ...	02	20		
Shaddock (<i>Citrus decumana</i>) ...	04	40		
Sisal Hemp (<i>Agave rigida</i> , var. <i>sisalana</i>) ...	01	08		60
Sour Sop (<i>Anona muricata</i>) ...	02	20		
Star Apple (<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i>) ...	02	20		
Star Apple (<i>Anona squamosa</i>) ...	02	20		
Surinam Cherry (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>)	02	20		
Tangerine Orange (<i>Citrus nobilis</i> var. <i>Tangerina</i>) ...	02	20		
Vanilla, various kinds, in baskets	05	50		
Do. „ „ cuttings...	03	30		

PRICES FOR DELIVERY OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, ETC.

By Messenger ...	8 cents.
By Cart to places,—	
East of Camp Street (including Camp Street) ...	12 „

Between Camp Street and Main Street,
 including the latter 18 cents.
 West of Main Street 24 „
 N.B.—The Government Botanist can undertake the
 delivery of plants and flowers only at such times as it is con-
 venient for the Gardens' labourers and carts to be so employed.

PRICES OF FLOWER POTS.

2 inches diameter	...	...	... 3 cents.
3 „ „	...	...	... 4 „
4 „ „	...	...	... 6 „
5 „ „	...	...	...10 „
6 „ „	...	...	...10 „
7 „ „	...	...	...10 „
8 „ „	...	...	...20 „
9 „ „	...	...	...28 „
10 „ „	...	...	...40 „
11 „ „	...	...	...48 „

N.B.—Flower Pots are not sold except with plants.

The prices of plants include the cost of the baskets, except in cases where the purchaser requires the plants to be re-basketed. Flower pots are charged extra, according to size.

Plants and flowers can be obtained during the hours at which the office is open, viz., from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on Saturdays from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. No flowers or plants are supplied on Sundays or on Public Holidays.

All charges for flowers, plants, pots, delivery, &c., must be paid in advance. For all orders outside the colony, an additional charge of 25 per cent. is made on all prices given above.

The Government Botanist is authorized to allow a discount of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the list-prices for ordinary and choice flowers, for lotus and other water lilies, for mixed foliage and for bundles of bamboos, when purchased for the decoration of churches and other places of worship on the occasions of religious festivals.

At least six months previous notice must be given when large quantities of such plants as coffee, cacao, nutmegs, coco-

nuts, etc., are required, as it has been found too expensive to keep large supplies on hand.

Advice in connection with the cultivation of economic plants will be afforded, if desired, by the Director of Science and Agriculture, the Assistant Director, the Agricultural Superintendent, or the Instructors in Agriculture, either by letter or by interview. The instructors, upon application, will visit any locality whenever it is practicable to do so, and advise cultivators as to the correct treatment of their soils and produce.

PUBLIC GARDENS, NEW AMSTERDAM,

FEES FOR HIRE OF

(Under Regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council,
on 8th September, 1908.)

- (a.) For Fêtes, Concerts and kindred Entertainments by residents in the Colony, including Band performances other than by the Militia Band or by the Berbice Town Band ... \$10 00
 Idem for Religious or Charitable purposes ... 5 00
 Idem by Professional Performers visiting the Colony ... 15 00
 For Picnics or Private Entertainments where tickets are not sold ... 5 00
- (b.) The above fees to be paid to the Commissary, New Amsterdam *in advance*.
- (c.) The fees for any case not provided for on the scale of fees will be fixed, on application, by the Director.

AGRICULTURE.

FEES FOR SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT STALLIONS, BULLS,
RAMS AND BOARS.

Stallions	Service Fee...	\$7 50,	Groom's Fee	\$1 00
Bulls	„	...	0 60	
Rams and Boars	„	...	0 12	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

QUARANTINE STATION.

CHARGES FOR MAINTENANCE OF PERSONS.

(Regulations of the Court of Policy, 29th June, 1909.)

First Class passengers, per diem	...	...\$ 2 00
Second „ „ „ „	...	... 1 00
Third „ „ „ „	...	... 50
Children, according to class at the following rates :—		
From 8 to 12 years of age—Half-rates.		
„ 3 „ 8 „ „ „ —Quarter rates.		
Under 3 years of age—Free.		

Persons detained are at liberty to make their own arrangements for maintenance at their own cost if they so pleased.

VILLAGE APPRAISEMENTS.

(Under Ordinance 13 of 1907.)

For a certificate of appraisal of any property in a village ...	... ..	\$ 0 24
For a re-appraisal of a lot or building ...		3 00

ISOLATION OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ANY DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Regulations of the Court of Policy 7th March, 1904.)

Every person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease who is permitted to remain in his own lodging, upon the same being properly isolated by the Local Authority, or the husband or guardian of such person, shall be liable to pay to the Local Authority whatever expenses they may be put to in keeping the said place properly isolated.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES OCCUPIED BY PATIENT SUFFERING FROM ANY EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Under Regulations of the Court of Policy 24 June, 1903.)

Every Local Authority shall immediately after the removal or death of a patient suffering from any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease, thoroughly disinfect the house or room or

things in connection with the case, the expense incurred to be recoverable as a debt due to the Local Authority.

KEEPING OF DAIRIES AND COWS FOR SALE OF MILK.
(*Under By-laws confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy, on 14th July, 1908.*)

For registration as owner of dairy or cows kept for sale of milk	...	...	...\$ 0 24
For a licence to sell or hawk milk	...	...	24
For badge to be worn by persons selling or hawking or delivering milk	...	...	12

SCHOOL FEES.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

For boys in Form V and VI, \$15 per term.

For boys in Forms III and IV, \$12 per term.

For boys in the Preparatory Form, 7.50 per term.

In the case of two or more brothers attending the College together, the fees for the second or more of any brothers will be one-third less than the above.

An additional charge of \$1 per term for each boy is made for stationery.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(*Under Ordinance 3 of 1876 and the Education Code, 1904.*)

For a pupil who is 12 years of age or who has passed the Third Standard—per week ...4 cents.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(*Under Ordinance 8 of 1907.*)

For maintenance of an inmate there shall be payable by the father, or mother or guardian or other person liable—such sum, not exceeding one dollar a week, as to the Magistrate may seem reasonable.

POUND FEES.

(*Under Ordinance 1 of 1866—Pounds.*)

For delivery of every horse, mare, gelding, pony, mule, bull, ox, cow, heifer or steer ... \$ 0 96

For delivery of every ass	...	...	...\$ 0 64
For delivery of every calf, sheep or goat	...	...	... 0 48
For keep of every horse, mare, gelding, pony, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, heifer or steer, per day	...	...	... 0 24
For keep of every calf, sheep or goat	...	...	... 0 08

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS.

(Under Ordinance 26 of 1907.)

For certificate of registration or for renewal of the same\$ 1 20
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REGISTRATION OF MUSIC AND DANCING HOUSES.

(Under Ordinance 21 of 1907.)

For registration of licence issued for Music or Dancing House	\$ 1 00
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HIRE OF MILITIA BAND.

WHEN UNDER THE NUMBER OF 10 MEN.

PLAYING IN PLAIN CLOTHES.

1. Playing in Georgetown for Picnics, &c., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Interval 1 hour for refreshment), per man and refreshments \$ 1 50
2. For Dances, Balls, &c., from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m., per man and refreshments 1 68
3. On Holidays for Picnics, Balls, Dances, &c., night or day, per man and refreshments 2 50
4. Playing out of Georgetown, Country, &c., on Holidays, for Dances, Balls, &c., per man, passages paid and refreshments 3 00
5. Playing for Excursions by boat or train, per man \$3.50, and refreshments, except to Berbice, which is per man and refreshments 4 00

CHARGES WHEN PLAYING IN UNIFORM AS THE BRITISH GUIANA MILITIA BAND.

For the full Band	...	...	...\$ 36 00
For half the Band under the Band Sergeant	...	...	... 15 50
If with the Bandmaster, \$10 additional or			25 50

POLICEMEN.

Fees for Services of, See Police Regulation 248 (3.)

When Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables are required for private purposes, such as keeping order at balls, fêtes, &c., they will receive pay according to the following scale :—

For the first two hours, each man so employed per				
hour	...	...	...	...\$0 24
And for every additional hour			...	... 0 08

BURIAL GROUND FEES.

GEORGETOWN.

(Payable to the Town Council.)

Any person wishing to acquire a right to build a vault or brick grave or to enclose any grave with a railing or to place any stone or tablet upon any part of any grave for the purpose of acquiring a right of property in such grave, within the burial ground, shall apply to the Council who are hereby authorised to grant leave for the same on payment to them of the value of the land to be occupied or enclosed, at the rate of sixty cents per square foot superficial measure, and unless the land be then and there railed in an additional sum of ninety-six cents to enable the sexton to put up foot paals two feet above ground to mark the land so purchased.

For the interment of the corpse of any person above the age of 12 years, in private ground	...	...	...	...\$ 3 00
For the interment of the corpse of any person above the age of 12 years, in public ground	...	...	...	... 2 00
For the interment of the corpse of a child above the age of 1 year and not above 12 years of age, in private ground	...	...	...	... 2 00
For the interment of the corpse of a child above the age of 1 year and not above 12 years of age, in public ground	...	...	...	... 1 20
For the interment of an infant of 1 year and under in private ground	...	...	...	... 1 20
For the interment of an infant of 1 year and under in public ground	...	...	...	... 0 80
For the interment of twins of 1 year and under in private ground	...	...	...	... 2 00

For the interment of twins of 1 year and under in public ground	... ..	...\$ 1 20
For permission to erect any tomb or vault, including all fees on the entrance into the burial ground of any vehicle carrying materials for the same	... ..	3 00
For permission to erect any railing enclosing a grave on any stone or tablet upon any part of a grave...	... ..	1 50

NEW AMSTERDAM.

(Payable to the Town Council.)

Sec. 195. The Town Council shall have and be entitled to the dues, charges and fees hereinafter mentioned,—

For the interment of the corpse of any person above the age of 12 years	... ..	...\$ 3 00
For the interment of the corpse of an infant under 12 years of age	... ..	2 00
For the interment of a corpse of each person above the age of 12 years interred at the public expense	... ..	2 00
For the interment of the corpse of each infant under the age of 12 years interred at the public expense	... ..	1 25
For the entrance into the burial ground of every hearse carrying a corpse not interred at the public expense	... ..	1 00
For permission to erect any tomb or vault, including all fees on entrance into the burial ground of every vehicle carrying materials for the same	... ..	3 00
For permission to erect any railing enclosing a grave, or any stone or tablet upon any part of any grave	... ..	1 50

 FARES FOR HIRE OF BOATS, CABS AND CARTS.

HIRE OF BOATS.

HARBOUR OF GEORGETOWN.

(Town Council By-Laws, 8th October, 1883.)

For hire of boat *by distance* in the Harbour of Georgetown:—

For one person from any stelling to any vessel, or <i>vice versa</i>	... ..	...\$ 0 24
For each additional person	... ..	0 12

When the vessel is lying in Quarantine ground, Double Fares,

For hire of a boat *by time*—

For one person for each half hour or less ...\$ 0 48

For each additional person for the whole time during
which the boat was hired ... 12

For children whether the boat is hired by time or
distance :—

Above three years of age and under twelve ...Half Fare.

Under three years Nothing.

Between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. double fares
shall be in each of the above cases be chargeable and payable.

For detention at either ship or stelling whether the boat
is hired by time or distance—

For the first fifteen minutes\$ 0 12

For every additional fifteen minutes or less .. 0 08

Each passenger to be entitled to carry 25 lbs. of luggage
free.

For each additional 250 lbs. or less\$ 0 24

For every 250 lbs. of merchandise or less ... 0 24

HARBOUR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

(Under *New Amsterdam Harbour Regulations, 3rd Sept., 1903.*)

The following charges will be made for the use of boats
plying for hire in the Harbour of New Amsterdam :—

For hire of boat by distance—

For one person from any stelling to an vessel, or
vice versa 24 cents.

Where there is more than one passenger, for each
additional person 12 „

When vessel is lying in Quarantine ground, double above
rates.

For hire of a boat by time—

For one person for each half-hour or less ... 48 cents.

For each additional person for the whole time
during which boat was hired 12 „

For Children, whether boat is hired by time or distance—

Above three years and under twelve years of age...Half fare.

Under three years No charge.

Between the hours of 9 p.m., and 5 a.m., double fares
shall in each of the above cases be chargeable and payable.

For detention at either ship or stelling, whether boat is hired by time or distance—

For the first fifteen minutes ... 12 cents.

For every additional fifteen minutes, or less ... 08 „

Each passenger shall be entitled to carry 40 lbs. of luggage free.

For each additional 200 lbs., or less ... 24 cents.

For every 250 lbs. merchandise, or less ... 24 „

CABS.

Cabs plying for hire must be duly licensed and bear the name of the owner and the number of the licence. Cab-drivers are required to wear a badge where it can be easily seen. Persons hiring cabs are entitled to carry a reasonable quantity of luggage without extra charge. Property left in cabs is required within 24 hours to be taken to the Brickdam Police Station and can be claimed there. Cabmen exacting more than the fare are liable to a fine of \$5. For refusing to drive to any place in Georgetown or within a mile thereof, or for not driving at reasonable speed, or for refusing to carry a reasonable quantity of luggage, a cabman is liable to pay a fine of \$10 for each offence. Each cab must have a tariff of fares affixed inside.

FARES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

By Distance—

From any one part to any other part of Georgetown, including stoppages, provided the whole time of use of the carriage does not exceed fifteen minutes—for one passenger not more than 24 cents;—for each additional passenger, not more than 12 cents.

Provided that the fare from any one part of Georgetown, to any other part, included within the boundaries of Water Street on the West, Lamaha Street on the North, Camp Street on the East, and Princes Street on the South, including stoppages (but so that the whole time that the carriage is in use does not exceed 10 minutes) shall not exceed 12 cents for each passenger. Amended By-law, 5 May, 1905.

For any further distance, not more than one mile, out of Georgetown, additional time to be not more than fifteen minutes—in addition to the above, not more than 36 cents.

By Time—

For one person for the use of a carriage for each fifteen minutes, or smaller portion of time—not more than 24 cents.

For each additional person for the whole time that the carriage shall be in use—not more than 12 cents.

NOTE—Children in arms under three years of age not to be charged for, and two children under 12 years of age to count as one person.

The above are the fares that may be charged from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.; from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares may be charged.

Passengers may bargain for lower fares than the above, and drivers shall be bound by any bargains that they may enter into for lower fares.

CARTS.

Carts plying for hire in Georgetown must be licensed and the drivers wear a badge. The driver of a cart may be called on to carry a load of sixteen hundredweight, and any driver refusing to carry such a load, or a load of any less weight, to any place within the limits of Georgetown, is liable to a penalty of \$24 for every such offence. Any driver who exacts more than the legal fare is liable to a fine of \$24.

RATES OF HIRE OF CARTS.

	Horse or Mule carrying up to				Donkey carrying up to		
	3 Tons.	2 Tons.	1 Ton.	16 cwt.	1½ Tons.	10 cwt.	8 cwt.
1. For a load from any place along the line of Water Street to any place in the City, Eastward, as far as the centre line of Camp Street and Russell Street, from North to South ...	\$ 96	64	32	24	48	16	12

RATES OF HIRE OF CARTS.—(Continued.)

	Horse or Mule carrying up to				Donkey carrying up to			
	3 Tons.	2 Tons.	1 Ton.	16 cwt.	1½ Tons.	10 cwt.	8 cwt.	
2. For a load from any place along the line of Water Street to any place in the City, Eastward, beyond the centre line of Camp Street and Russell Street ...	\$ 1 44	96	48	36	72	24	18	
3. For a load from any place to the North of the centre line of Church Street, to the Northern limits of the City ...		96	64	32	24	48	16	12
4. For a load from any place to the South of the centre line of Church Street to the Southern limits of the City ...		96	64	32	24	48	16	12
5. For a load from any place to the North of the centre line of Church Street to the Southern limits of the City ...	1 44	96	48	36	72	24	18	
6. For a load from any place to the South of the centre line of Church Street to the Northern limits of the City ...	1 44	96	48	36	72	24	18	

For a day's hire from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., of a cart with horse or mule and driver carrying up to 1 Ton...\$ 2 00

For a day's hire from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., of a cart with donkey and driver carrying up to 10 cwt. ... 1 00

Above these weights by special arrangement.

These rates shall not prevent a special arrangement in any case.

COLONIAL DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

The Colonial duties of Customs are fixed annually by Ordinance. Under the Ordinance for the Financial year commencing 1st April, 1909, and ending 31st March, 1910, an *ad valorem* duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is payable on all articles not enumerated in the schedule of articles liable to a specific duty or those enumerated in the table of exemptions from duty.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1. Acid, Acetic, containing 66% and upwards of the real acid	per lb. \$ 0 12
2. Acid, Acetic, containing less than 66% and more than 10% of the real acid ...	per gallon. 0 60
3. Acid, Acetic, Vinegar, and substitutes for vinegar containing less than 10 per cent. of the real acid	per gallon. 0 10
Areca or Betel nuts (see Seeds)	
4. Arrowroot	per lb. 0 01
5. Bacon and Bacon Hams	per lb. 0 02
6. Bags and Sacks, not to include paper, canvas or cotton bags	per 100 1 25
7. Beef, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as salted or pickled	per barrel
	not exceeding 200 lbs. 2 00
Beer (see Malt)	
8. Biscuits, sweetened, or sugared, or fancy	per lb. 0 05
9. Blue	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
10. Bolts and Nuts of Iron	per cwt. 0 40
11. Bran and Pollard	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
12. Bread and Biscuit, not fancy or in tins	per 100 lbs. 0 50
13. Ditto not fancy, in tins	per 100 lbs. 0 75
14. Bricks	per 1,000 2 00
15. Brimstone and Sulphur	per lb. 0 01
16. Buckets, Pails and Tubs of all kinds, not otherwise specified	per dozen 0 50
17. Buckets, Pails and Tubs, of wood only	per dozen 0 25

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
18. Bulls, Cows, with or without Calves, Heifers, Steers and Oxen ...	per head \$ 5 00
19. Butter and Butter substitutes where the proportion of fat is not less than 75 per centum ...	...per 100 lbs. 2 00
20. Butter and Butter substitutes where the proportion of fat is less than 75 per centum ...	...per 100 lbs. 6 00
21. Calcium Carbide, in tins or packages, weighing not more than 1 lb. or if in larger quantities in water tight metal packages; when imported with permission of the Comptroller of Customs ...	per lb. 0 01
22. Candles, Adamantine, Hydraulic Press Composition, Spermaceti Wax, or any other than simple Tallow ...	per lb. 0 05
23. Ditto Tallow ...	per lb. 0 01
24. Cannabis Indica, its extracts and its preparations, including Bhang, Gange, Charas, and Majoon ...	per lb. 6 00
25. Cars—Motor—not seating more than four ...	80 00
26. For each additional seat above four... Provided that the total duty on any car is not to exceed \$160	20 00
27. Cards, playing, per pack of not more than 53 Cards in each pack ...	0 16
28. Cartridges, filled ...	per 100 1 50
29. Do. cases capped but not filled	per 100 0 50
30. Cement per barrel not exceeding...	400 lbs. 0 25
31. Chains, black or galvanized, not to include dog, parrot or trace chains... Chalk (see Whiting) ...	per cwt. 0 40
32. Cheese ...	...per 100 lbs. 2 00
33. Chloral Hydrate ...	per lb. 0 24
34. Chloroform...	per lb. 0 20
35. Chocoiate and Cocoa, prepared other wise than of Confectionery ...	per lb. 0 06

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
36. Cigars and Cigarettes per lb.	\$ 1 50
37. Clapboards... per 1,000 feet board measure	5 00
38. Coals, including the packages ...per hogshead	0 32
39. Do. Patent Fuel, and Coke, loose... per ton	0 50
40. Do. Coke in packages per ton	0 50
41. Cocoa, raw, and imitations and sub- stitutes thereof per lb.	0 04½
42. Cocoanut or other Fibre... .. per lb.	0 01
43. Coffee and all imitations of and sub- stitutes for it, Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum (raw)... .. per lb.	0 04½
44. Collodion per gallon.	0 60
45. Confectionery, including Jams, Jel- lies and Sweetened Preserves not otherwise specified per lb. or pint	0 06
46. Cordage, including Gasketing ...per 112 lbs.	1 00
47. Corks, cut per lb.	0 10
48. Corn or Maize per lb.	0 00¼
49. Corn Brooms per dozen.	0 20
50. Cornmeal per 100 lbs.	0 25
51. Cotleue per lb.	0 02
52. Crushed Feed and Ground Feed ... per lb.	0 00¼
53. Currants per lb.	0 01
54. Dogs per head.	5 00
55. Donkeys per head.	1 00
56. Dynamite, Gunpowder and Fireworks : Dynamite, and preparations (other than Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dy- namite and Gelignite) containing more than 75 per cent. of nitro-glyce- rine when imported with permission of the Governor-in-Gouncil per lb.	0 06
57. Dynamite and preparations of nitro- glycerine certified by the Govern- ment Analyst to contain less than 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, Blast- ing Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite or Gelignite, Gun-cotton, and all other	

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
explosives admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes	per lb. \$ 0 04
58. Gunpowder, Rackarock and Fuses, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes	per lb. 0 01
59. Gunpowder, and all other explosives other than fireworks, not admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes ...	per lb. 0 20
60. Fireworks, which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs are manufactured with a view to produce pyrotechnic effect	per lb. 0 40
61. Ether, Acetic and Butyric	per lb. 0 12
62. Do., Sulphuric	per gallon 0 65
63. Etlyl, Chloride, Bromide, and Iodide of Fireworks (see Dynamite)	per lb. 1 20
64. Fish, tinned or canned, and not pickled	per lb. 0 02
65. Fish Dried	per 112 lbs. 0 50
66. Do., Pickled—	
Mackerel ... per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	1 00
67. Salmon do. do.	2 00
68. And all other sorts (including trout), not otherwise specified do. do.	0 50
69. Do., Smoked	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$
70. Do., Preserved in jars or bottles ...	per lb. 0 02
71. Flour of Wheat or grain other than corn, per barrel of 196 lbs. ...	1 00
72. Fruits and vegetables, dried, canned or preserved, other than Currants and Raisins	per lb. 0 02
73. Garlic	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{3}{4}$
74. Gelatine	per lb. 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
75. Ghee ... ..	...per 100 lbs. 2 00
76. Ginger, raw	per lb. 0 01
77. Goats, with or without Kids ...	per head. 0 25

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
78. Grain, of every description not otherwise specified, and every kind of Beans, Peas and Pulse of every description and every kind and whether whole or split	per lb. \$ 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
79. Grease, Anti-friction, Axle Grease and similar compounds	per lb. 0 01
Gunpowder (see Dynamite.)	
80. Gums	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$
81. Hair	per lb. 0 05
82. Hams	per lb. 0 02
83. Hay and Chaff	per 100 lbs. 0 10
84. Horses, Stallions under fourteen and a half hands in height... ..	per head 100 00
85. Do. all others	per head 10 00
86. Hogs and pigs of every description... ..	per head 2 00
87. Honey	per lb. 0 06
88. Hoops, Iron or Steel... ..	per 112 lbs. 0 15
89. Do. Wooden	per 1,000 1 50
90. Isinglass	per lb. 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
91. Iron or Steel, galvanised, in bars, rods, sheets, or corrugated	per cwt. 0 50
92. Iron or Steel, black, in bars, rods, sheets, or plates other than boiler plates	per cwt. 0 40
93. Iron or Steel, wire, black, not otherwise specified	per cwt. 0 30
94. Lard and Lard Compounds, not exceeding 1 per centum of water	per lb. 0 01
95. Lard and Lard Compounds, containing more than 1 per centum of water... ..	per lb. 0 04
96. Lime, Building	per hogshead 0 25
97. „	per tierce 0 18
98. „	per bag or barrel 0 02
99. Do. Hydraulic	per barrel 0 20
100. Do. Temper	per puncheon 0 50
101. Lumber (not including Spars), Yellow or Pitch Pine, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet board measure	5 00

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Lumber, dressed on one or both sides, or grooved and tongued, or grooved or tongued, per 1,000 feet board measure	\$ 5 00
102. *Lumber (not including Spars), Yellow or Pitch Pine, undressed per 1,000 feet board measure	3 00
103. Do. other than Yellow or Pitch Pine, dressed on one or both sides, or grooved and tongued, or grooved or tongued, per 1,000 feet board measure	5 00
104. * Do. undressed	3 00
105. Malt Liquor, the original gravity of which is less than 1,062, viz., Beer, Lager only... per gallon	} To pay rates for Malt Li- quor, "other kinds."
106. Malt Liquor, other kinds, and Cider and Perry, in bulk ... per gallon	0 16
107. Do. do. do. do. in bottle, per gallon †	0 20
108. Matches, in boxes, containing not more than 100 matches each, per gross of boxes ... (Matches in boxes containing any greater quantity than 100 matches each to be charged in proportion.)	0 75
109. Matches, other than in boxes per 14,400	1 00
110. Matches, Vestas, per 14,400	0 75
111. Match Splints, in cases containing each equal to ten gross of matches of the ordinary length ... per case	3 75
112. Meats, Ham, Bacon, Tongues, canned or preserved meats ...per 100 lbs.	2 00
113. Medicinal preparations of the last current British Pharmacopœia (Official) and of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885 and of the	

* Spruce and White Pine Lumber not grooved, tongued or dressed, to be subject to a reduction of 5 per centum for splits.

† Subject to a maximum allowance of 5 per centum for breakage.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
United States last current Pharmacopoeia containing spirits (not otherwise provided for) which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are to be used in the compounding of medicines only ...	per liquid gallon \$ 0 60
114. Medicinal preparations, not Official, and Patent or Proprietary Medicines containing spirits (not otherwise provided for.)	
If containing less than 25 per centum of proof spirit,	per liquid gallon 0 70
115. If containing 25 per centum but less than 50 per centum of proof spirit ...	per liquid gallon 1 40
116. If containing 50 per centum or more of proof spirit—to pay duty as spirits.	
117. Milk, Preserved, evaporated, malted and sterilised, and compounds thereof ...	per lb. 0 01
118. Mules ...	per head 10 00
119. Muskets, Rifles, Guns, and Fowling-pieces ...	each Ad valorem duty.
120. Muzzle-loading Guns ...	each 1 00
121. Nails and Spikes, Iron and Galvanised Iron ...	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
122. Nuts, used in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs as Fruit...	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$
123. Oatmeal ...	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
124. Oats ...	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
125. Oleomargarine and Margarine substances ...	per lb. 0 02
126. *Onions ...	per lb. 0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$
127. Opium, including powdered Opium for medicinal purposes ...	per lb. 6 00

* Subject to an allowance of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum for deterioration on voyage in lieu of any allowance for survey.

Articles.		Rate of Duty.
128. Do., extract of	per lb.	\$ 12 00
129. Do., or Cannabis Indica, Official Tincture of	per gallon	0 80
130. Oils (other than Gasoline, Benzine, Naphtha and Crude Petroleum), when admitted with the sanction of the Comptroller of Customs, which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 85 degrees Fahrenheit, when tested in the Abel-Pensky appa- ratus in the manner laid down in Schedule to the Proclamation of the 10th day of November, 1905, under the Petroleum Ordinance, 1872	per gallon	3 00
131. Do., Crude Petroleum, including such by-products as Jodolite (when admitted with the sanction of the Comptroller of Customs)	per gallon	0 01
132. Oil, Refined Petroleum	per gallon	0 12½
133. Oils, all other, including Castor Oil, Benzine, Naphtha and Gasoline, when admitted with the sanction of the Comptroller of Customs (Essential, Medicinal and Per- fumed Oils excepted)	per gallon	0 25
134. Oilmeal and Cakes	per 100 lbs.	0 12½
135. Paints, mixed for use	per cwt.	0 75
136. Do., and colours ground in oils or any other liquid	per cwt.	0 60
137. Do., Pigments dried, other than Ochres	per cwt.	0 40
138. Do., Ochres, dried, and distempers.	per cwt.	0 20
139. Do., Lakes, Vermilion and fine colours to pay <i>ad valorem</i> .		
140. Percussion Caps	per 100	0 04
141. Pistols, including Revolvers	each.	5 00
142. Pitch, per barrel, not exceeding	200 lbs.	0 50

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
143. Pickles, including Olives and Sauces per reputed quart.	\$ 0 06
144. Pork, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as salted or pickled per barrel of 200 lbs.	2 00
145. Raisins per lb.	0 02
146. Rice per 100 lbs.	0 35
147. Rosin, not imported for use in the manufacture of soap, per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 50
148. Sago per lb.	0 01
149. Salt, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as fine per 200 lbs.	1 50
150. Salt, Coarse, in bulk per 200 lbs.	0 75
151. Saltpetre or Nitrate of Potash per lb.	0 01
152. Sarsaparilla per gallon.	0 75
153. Sheep per head.	1 00
154. Shingles, wooden, of all kinds per 1,000	0 50
155. Shooks, per pack or packs contain- ing shooks for 1 Puncheon or 2 Hogsheads, or 3 Barrels per pack or packs	0 40
156. Shot per lb.	0 02
157. Slates (roofing), Flagstones and Tiles. per 1,000	3 00
158. Snuff per lb.	1 50
159. Seeds, Coriander, Cumin, Anise Seed, mustard, mustard seed, men- thie or mattie seed, areca or betel nuts, adjwine or iowine, mangrail, peepur, murra, kulungun, hurray, black and other pepper, ground or unground, turmeric, carraway, celery, capsicums, myrabolums per lb.	0 02
160. Sparklets containing Carbonic Acid	per doz. 0 08
161. Spices, and all Seeds, not otherwise specified except Garden Seeds (free)	per lb. 0 04
162. Spirits and Strong Waters, for every gallon computed as of the strength given on Sykes' Hydrometer as the proof strength of Spirits	

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
of every description (except per- fumed Spirits) including Naptha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing Spirits...	per gallon \$ 3 50
163. Spirits, Perfumed, not over proof (being in the opinion of the Comp- troller of Customs not potable), com- puted as above ...	per liquid gallon 2 00
164. Do., Perfumed, over proof (being in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs not potable), computed as above ...	per liquid gallon 4 00
165. Where a person importing Sweetened Spirits, Liqueurs, Bitters and Cordials or other preparations containing Spirits in bottle has entered the same in such a man- ner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested ...	per gallon 4 50

Provided always that no Spir-
its be allowed to be imported
into the colony of a lower
strength than 25 under proof
except such as may be passed by
the Comptroller of Customs as
Liqueurs.

Spirit tested for strength and
for obscuration shall be tested
without pre-payment of any
fee; but where the Govern-
ment analyst certifies that the
strength of the spirit could not
be ascertained by the hydrome-
ter without testing for obscura-
tion, the importer shall pay the
Government analyst's fee for
testing.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
166. Spirits, Naphtha or Methyl alcohol not purified so as to be potable... per gallon	\$ 0 25
167. Spirits, Methylated, certified by the Government analyst to contain not less than 10 per centum of Wood Naphtha, and three quarters of one per cent. of Dippel's Oil or of Miner- al Naphtha per gallon	0 50
168. Starch, of all kinds including corn starch and all farinaceous foods, not otherwise enumerated per lb.	0 01
169. Staves and Headings—White Oak... per 1,000	8 00
170. Staves of every other description... per 1,000	6 00
171. Stearine per lb.	0 01
172. Sugar, White refined... ..per 100 lbs.	0 45
173. Do. Other kinds ... ..per 100 lbs.	0 40
174. Tallow, not imported for use in the manufacture of soap per lb.	0 01
175. Tapioca per lb.	0 01
176. Tar ...per barrel, not exceeding 30 gallons.	0 50
177. Tea per lb.	0 16
178. *Tobacco in leaf :— If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs :—Losing not less than 25 nor more than 32 per cen- tum of its weight when dried at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahren- heit, and containing not more than 4 per centum of oil or fat	per lb. 0 50
179. *Tobacco in leaf :— If in packages containing not less than	

* Duty on Tobacco to be paid on the weight being certified, either by a Sworn Weigher and Gauger or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs,

	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	400 lbs. :—Losing less than 25 per centum of its weight when dried at the temperature aforesaid and containing not more than 4 per centum of oil or fat..	per lb. \$ 0 50
180.	and additional for every 2 per centum of its weight less lost than when so dried as aforesaid ...	per lb. 0 05
181	*Tobacco in leaf :— If in packages containing less than 400 lbs : Losing not less than 25 nor more than 32 per centum of its weight when dried at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and containing not more than 4 per centum of oil or fat ...	per lb. 0 60
182.	Do. Losing less than 25 per centum of its weight when dried at the temperature aforesaid and containing not more than 4 per centum of oil or fat ...	per lb. 0 60

* Duty on Tobacco to be paid on the weight being certified, either by a Sworn Weigher and Gauger or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs.

	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
183.	and additional for every 2 per cen- tum of its weight less lost when so dried as aforesaid	per lb. \$ 0 05
184.	All Tobacco in leaf other than the above-named	per lb. 2 00
185.	*Tobacco, Manufactured (Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff excepted)...	per lb. 1 00
186.	†Tobacco Pipes (Clay)	per gross 1 00
187.	Turpentine, Crude	per barrel 0 50
188.	Do. Spirits of	per gallon 0 18
189.	Twine	per lb. 0 02
190.	Varnish and Polish, not containing Spirits	per gallon 0 09
191.	Varnish and Polish, containing any quantity of Methyated Spirits ...	per gallon 0 50
192.	Varnish containing any quantity of Spirits of any other kind to pay duty as Medicinal Preparations not Offi- cial.	
	The article known as International Composition or Rahtjens' Composi- tion, and any other article which, in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs, is of a similar kind, to be regarded as Varnish and Polish con- taining Spirits.	
193.	‡Waters, Aerated and Mineral con- taining lead, copper, arsenic or other matter which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs is injurious to health	per dozen bottles 2 00
194.	Do. Do.	per dozen splits 1 00
195.	‡Waters, Aerated and Mineral not	

* Duty on Tobacco to be paid on the weight being certified, either by a Sworn Weigher and Gauger or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs.

† Subject to a maximum allowance of 20 per centum for breakage.

‡ Subject to a maximum allowance of 5 per centum for leakage.

Articles.		Rate of Duty.
containing any of the above sub- stances per dozen bottles		\$ 0 16
196. Do.	do. per dozen splits	0 08
197. Wax, Beeswax	... .. per lb.	0 06
198. Do. Parafin and Mineral	... .. per lb.	0 01
199. Whiting or Chalk (not including precipitated chalk or chalk in cubes or crayons), except when imported for Manure	per cwt.	0 20
200. Wine, the declared value of which is any sum not exceeding two dollars a gallon, and containing not more than 30 per centum of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' Hydrometer— in bulk	per gallon	0 55
201. *Wine the declared value of which including the cost of packing, bottling and casing, is any sum not exceeding three dollars a gallon, and containing not more than 30 per centum of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' Hydrometer—in bottle ..	per gallon	0 60
202. Wine, of all other descriptions in bulk	per gallon	1 00
203. Do.	do. in bottle... per gallon	1 50
204. Yeast Cakes, and compressed Yeast	per lb.	0 06

And at these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise respectively.

Where in any case in this Schedule reference is made to any article as packed in a particular way, or imported in a particular form, the same duty shall be imposed on such article if packed in any other way or in any other form imported ; and the amount of duty payable in any such case shall be computed by the Comptroller so as to

* For each degree or fraction of a degree of strength of bottled wine in excess of 30 per centum of proof spirits as aforesaid an additional duty of 8 cents per gallon until the strength reaches 42 per centum of proof spirits.

equal as nearly as may be, but be not less than, the amount of duty payable in the like case if the article had been packed in the usual way or imported in the usual form.

Bottles not measured on importation shall be taken to contain as follows:—

Imperial quarts—a quarter of a gallon.

Imperial pints—an eighth of a gallon.

Reputed quarts

measuring up to 27 ozs.—a sixth of a gallon.

Reputed pints

or smaller sizes—a twelfth of a gallon.

Bottles measured singly on importation to be measured up to .005 of a gallon.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

1. Agricultural Implements passed by the Comptroller of Customs as such.
2. Animal Charcoal.
3. Articles passed by the Customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving in the colony from abroad.
4. Articles passed by the Comptroller of Customs subject to the sanction of the Governor, as imported for the official use of the consulate of any foreign country or place : Provided that a similar privilege in respect of similar articles is accorded by the laws and customs of such foreign country or place to His Majesty's Consulate therein.
5. Articles sent to the colony for repair or improvement when passed by the Comptroller of Customs.
6. Bottles empty passed by the Comptroller of Customs as suitable for preserves.
7. Bee Culture, Implements and Supplies used in, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as such.
8. Belting for Machinery.
9. Bullion and Coin and old medals for numismatic collections.
10. Cattle which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to be imported for breeding purposes.
11. Chemicals and other substances, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for the purification of water.
12. Chemicals necessary for the Cyanide Process in Gold Mining.

13. Chimneys or Smoke Stacks imported as integral portions of any machinery exempted from duty under this Schedule.
14. Cotton Seeds.
15. Fire Engines and hose and couplings for the same, and fire extinguishers.
16. Fruits, Vegetables and Ground Provisions not preserved and not enumerated in the Table of Specific Duties of Customs.
17. Furniture and Ornaments proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to be imported for any place of worship of the Christian Religion in the Colony.
18. Goods, Stores, Arms and Ammunition imported by order of the Governor of the Colony.
19. Horses, Baggage, and Furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces.
20. Ice.
Machinery, comprising the following:—
21. Brick and Tile-making Machinery ;
22. Cotton Gins ;
23. Iron Cane Punts, Cane Carrier and Elevator Chains, Iron Bridges, and Grating Bars ;
24. Locks and Sluices for Sea Defences, Water Supply or Drainage of Land ;
25. Locomotive Engines and Railway Plant ;
26. Launches of all kinds ;
27. Machinery and Wire for electric lighting and Railway and power plant, Motors and their parts, Controllers and their parts, Rheostats and rails and their appendages for Electric Street lighting and locomotion. Also implements for electric lighting imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown or of New Amsterdam for lighting any street or place belonging to them, or subject to their control ;
28. Machinery imported for use in Mining operations, including Trucks and Rails, Wire Cables, Wheels and Pulleys, Ore Buckets, Battery Perforated Metal Screens, Belt Conveyors, Automatic Samplers, Amalgamated Plates, Pipes and drill steel ; also machinery and tanks for use in cyaniding, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as such.
29. Machinery imported for the drainage of land or in the manufacture or preparation of the produce of Raw

- Materials, or in the manufacture or preparation of Manures ;
30. Machinery for Saw Mills, Foundries and Factories of whatever kind ;
 31. Machinery for Steam and Motor Boats, Launches and Barges, and Plates, Angles, and other materials and appliances for the construction of Steam Boats and Barges ;
 32. Machinery, Retorts, Gasometers and Pipes imported for the construction of Gas Works in the Colony ;
 33. Machinery for the reaping and preparation for the market of rice ;
 34. Motor Omnibuses imported by a contractor with the Government for the carriage of mails, passengers and their baggage ;
 35. Pans, Teaches, Tanks and other vessels imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of Sugar or for the storage or supply of Water ;
 36. Steam Boilers of every description, and Steam Boiler Plates, Tubes, and Lagging ; and Ploughs, Harrows, Steam Diggers and Steam Dredgers. Mowing machines when the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that such are imported for agricultural purposes. Chimneys or Smoke Stacks imported as an integral portion of any Machinery exempted from duty.
 37. Manures, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Lime, and other substances which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manure or as remedies for diseases of or preventives of insect attacks on plants.
 38. Maps (wall) and Copy Books imported for educational purposes.
 39. Mongooses.
 40. Old iron for transshipment.
 41. Packages in which goods are imported, including Carboys, and Drums containing Sulphuric Acid, except Trunks and Canisters, and except Hogsheads and Puncheons not containing Tobacco, Coals, Lime, Wines or Spirits, and except inner packages of a fancy description.
 42. Packages manufactured in the Colony exported filled with produce and returned empty passed by the Comptroller of Customs as such.

43. Patterns and Samples, subject to any Regulations in that behalf made by the Governor-in-Council.
44. Photographs, unframed.
45. Pipes to be exclusively used for the sinking of artesian wells.
46. Plans.
47. Postage stamps.
48. Poultry.
49. Printed Books not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 3 of 1851, and manuscript.
50. Printed presses, and types, printing paper and printing ink, imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.
51. Provisions and Stores of every description imported by His Majesty's Government for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces.
52. Sewing Machines.
53. Show Cards and advertisements passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
54. Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
55. Seeds, garden ; bulbs and roots, trees, plants, vines and seeds, and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
56. Tallow, rosin, caustic soda, soda ash and silicate of soda which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for the manufacture of soap.
57. Telegraph instruments and other materials imported by telegraph companies and necessary for the construction and use of their works, offices and stations in the colony.
58. Tools used by mechanics, woodcutters, miners and gold diggers, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as such.
59. Uniforms, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and prizes imported by or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or the Colonial Militia, or the Police Force, or any Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
60. Vaccine lymph, and medicinal serum.
61. All steam and other vessels, locomotives carriages, rolling stock, rails and such other material and appliances not herein already exempted as the Governor-in-Council considers necessary for the construction and maintenance of a Railway between the Demerara River and Essequebo

River in terms of the contract dated the 11th December, 1893, made between the Sproston Dock and Foundry Company and the Government of this colony.

62. All stores landed from an Immigrant vessel for the purpose of feeding the Immigrants conveyed thereby in terms of contract of conveyance, and subsequently certified by the Immigration Agent General to have been so used.
63. All materials for use in Railways or other special works which in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council may be useful in the development of the resources of the colony.
64. All materials and articles imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown, or of New Amsterdam, for municipal purposes.

DRAWBACKS.

Persons exporting goods or merchandise on which duty has been paid are entitled to a drawback of duties on such goods within twelve months of the date of importation.

Persons using duty paid oil as fuel for the purpose of driving any machinery within the colony shall be entitled to drawback of duties at a rate per gallon equal to the difference between the amount of duty per gallon and one cent on all such oil which has been so consumed as fuel, and on Candles used in mining the whole amount paid as duty.

EXEMPTION.

The Comptroller may grant permission to any person to bring into the colony any goods, wares or merchandise without payment of duty thereon, provided such goods are for temporary use only subject to the conditions that:—

(a.) Such goods shall be taken out of the colony within six months of the date of such permission; and

(b.) The person granted such permission shall deposit with the Comptroller the amount of the duty on such goods—such deposit to be forfeited if the goods are not taken out of the colony within the six months stipulated in the permission.

REFUND OF DUTIES.

Every person who sells to His Majesty's Government for the Service of any of His Majesty's Regular Troops stationed in the colony, or any of His Majesty's Ships arriving at this colony, shall be entitled to receive back the amount of duty paid on material or supplies or goods so sold or furnished for the service of such troops or ships.

COLONIAL TAXES.

LEVIED UNDER ORDINANCE No. 2 OF 1909.

ACREAGE TAX.

For each acre of land being part of, or worked, with a plantation which contains more than fifty acres under cane cultivation, at the rates following,—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. For each acre of land under cane cultivation ... | \$1 50 |
| 2. For each acre of land empoldered but not under
cane cultivation ... | ... 0 02 |

Provided that land belonging to a plantation and leased to farmers for the purpose of cane cultivation shall not be liable to acreage tax.

The said tax shall be payable by the proprietors of plantations in such instalments and in such manner and subject to such conditions as by the Acreage Tax Ordinance, 1898, have been enacted or may from time to time be enacted by any Ordinance passed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy.

The abovementioned sums of one dollar and fifty cents and of two cents shall be exclusively applied in diminution of the amounts payable by the employers of indentured immigrants to the Immigration Fund and not otherwise.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. On a vessel of seventy tons and upwards, per ton... | \$0 25 |
| 2. On a vessel under seventy tons, not to be collected more than four times in any one year, per
ton ... | ... 0 05 |
- or, in the case of steamers, a tonnage duty on the weight or measurement of goods as landed or taken on board. When the cargo carried is not equal to the registered tonnage of the vessel such cargo to be calculated as

per bill of lading per ton ; when not described, computed as follows :—

10 Barrels Salted Meat, Flour, or other goods, per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs. net weight	} Each item equal to 1 Ton.
40 Bushels Corn, Peas, or other grain unground	
4,000 Shingles	
20 Cubic feet Hardwood	
1,200 Pieces of Wood Hoops	
3 Horses, Mules, or Horned Cattle	
5 Asses	
10 Pigs or Sheep	
4 Hogsheads, Spirits, Wine, or Malt Liquor in bulk, not exceeding 65 gallons measurement	
1 Hogshead Sugar	
2 Tierces Sugar	
8 Barrels or 9 Bags of Sugar	
2 Puncheons of Molasses	
1,000 Feet White Pine, Spruce, Pitch Pine, or other Lumber, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	
1,200 Hogshead or Puncheon Staves, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	
1,200 Bricks or Tiles equal to 3 tons.	

Provided that in no case shall the tonnage duty computed in either or both of the said ways exceed the amount which would be payable once on the registered tonnage as aforesaid.

When payment is to be made by weight or measurement, the agent must deliver to the Customs Authority at the time of entry an estimate of the tonnage, and pay provisionally the duties payable according to such estimate, and within 30 days after such entry must deliver to the Customs Authority the freight list together with the bills of lading, and thereupon pay any difference between the sum provisionally paid and the amount of duty as computed from the freight list and bills of lading. When the amount of duty which has been provisionally paid is in excess of the duty so computed the difference shall be refunded.

In the case of a vessel leaving the Colony with goods shipped from the Colony, the agent must within 3 days of departure produce to the Customs Authorities an account showing the nature and description of the goods and the weight or measurement and shall thereupon pay the duty

payable according to the computation thereof by the Customs Authorities.

When a steamer carrying mails leaves the Colony after having paid tonnage duty and returns within 21 days thereafter on the return voyage, the tonnage duty payable shall not exceed the difference between the duty payable on the whole of such steamer's registered tonnage and the duty paid on such previous arrival.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

Vessels belonging to or chartered by His Majesty's Government or a Foreign Government recognised by His Majesty's Government not employed in carrying merchandise or freight ;

Vessels employed in any work of public utility ; and yachts used for pleasure.

LIGHT DUTIES.

On every vessel other than a Coasting Vessel, per ton 4 cents.

On every Coasting Vessel which enters the Port of New Amsterdam 2 cents.

Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Government or chartered by His Majesty's Government or any Foreign Government recognised by His Majesty's Government not employed in the carriage of merchandise or freight are exempt.

SHIPPING FEES.

Engagement of Seamen 48 cents each.

Discharge of Seamen 48 cents each.

Payable before the Harbour Masters of Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Springlands or Morawhanna.

The said Harbour Masters may refuse to proceed with any engagement or discharge unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

For the purposes of this section the said Harbour Masters shall each be deemed to be a "Superintendent" within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

SPIRIT DUTIES.

Spirituos Compounds manufactured under the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance per gal. ...\$ 2 15
Spirituos Compounds passed by the Comptroller

of Customs as medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits, per liquid gal.	...\$	60
All other spirits manufactured in the Colony, other than rum, for consumption, per gal.	...	2 15

RUM DUTIES.

Rum taken out of Bond by, or sold for consumption to, Licensed Retail Spirit dealers.	... .. per proof gallon	50
Rum taken out of Bond by, or sold for consumption to, other than Licensed Retail Spirit Dealers.	... .. per gallon	2 50

EXEMPTION.

Rum used exclusively in any laboratory or in the preservation of specimens of Natural History for any Museum in the colony.

DUTY ON MATCHES.

Upon all matches manufactured in the Colony per case containing 10 gross of boxes of not more than 100 matches in each \$	3 50
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STAMP DUTIES.

Affidavit or Declaration under the Statutory Decla- rations Ordinance, 1893	0 24
<i>Exemptions</i> — (1.) Affidavits made by police or rural constables for the purpose of proving the service of process in a Magistrates Court, (2.) Declarations made by officers of the Post Office under section 9 of the Post and Telegraph Ordi- nance, 1893.		
(3.) Declarations made by applicants for Homestead Grants under Regulation 28 of the Crown Lands Regulations, 1903.		
Agreement or any Memorandum of Agreement not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same is only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument	... ..	0 12
<i>Exemptions</i> —		
(1.) Agreement or Memorandum the matter where- of is not of the value of \$25 ;		
(2.) Agreement or Memorandum for the hire of		

any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant ;			
(3.) Agreement, Letter or Memorandum made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise ;			
(4.) Agreement or Memorandum made between the master and any mariner of any vessel for any voyage coastwise in this Colony ;			
(5.) Agreement made with the Postmaster General or any one on his behalf for the renting of any telephone wire and apparatus ;			
(6.) Guarantee for treatment of paying patient under the Hospital Patients Regulations, 1903.			
Ante-nuptial Contract	...	...	\$ 3 60
Articles of Apprenticeship or Clerkship to a Barrister-at-Law, Advocate or Attorney-at-Law	...	...	20 00
BANKER'S CHEQUE—			
On any Cheque on any Bank or Banking Company in this Colony	...	...	0 02
<i>Exemption—</i> Cheques drawn by any Public Officer or any Officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Service in the execution of his duty.			
BILL OF EXCHANGE—			
Foreign, payable on demand or at sight	...	...	0 02
Foreign, of every other kind whatsoever drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated within this Colony—			
For every sum not exceeding	\$24	...	0 02
Exceeding \$24 and not exceeding	48	...	0 04
Do.	48	do. 120	0 06
Do.	120	do. 240	0 12
Do.	240	do. 360	0 18
Do.	360	do. 480	0 24
For every additional \$480 or part thereof		...	0 24
Bills of Exchange, Inland, twice the above rates			
Promissory Note of any kind whatsoever (except a Bank Note) for Ten Dollars or upwards, drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid, or endorsed or in any manner negotiated within			

this Colony for any of the sums above specified, twice the above rates.

Exemptions—Bills of Exchange purchased by the Government

Bills of Exchange drawn by the Government on the Crown Agents for remittances for charges in respect of the Postal Union expenditure.

Bills of Exchange, Inland, for payment of wages for any sum not exceeding \$25.

Bills of Health...\$	1	00
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Exemptions—Bills of Health issued for the use of vessels mentioned in section 9, sub-head 1.

Bills of Lading, each copy	0	12
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Bill of Sale or Mortgage, for every \$250 or part thereof	0	30
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Bill of Transfer or Assignment thereof, for every \$250 or part thereof	0	15
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Cancelment of Bill of Sale or Mortgage, for every \$250 or part thereof	0	30
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Provided that the total Stamp Duty shall not exceed \$3 60.

Certificate or Declaration by the Governor legalizing any document or documents or signature or signatures	5	00
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Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any vessel, or any Memorandum, Letter or other Writing between the master or owner of any vessel and any other person for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods or effects on board of such vessel				0	12
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Conveyance or Transport of, or Letters of Decree for, immovable property, for every \$250 or part thereof	0	60
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On every Transfer of any Scrip or Stock at the following rates:—

Where the face value does not exceed \$24	...	02
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Exceeds \$24 and does not exceed 48	...	04
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Do. 48 do. do. 120	...	06
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Do. 120 do. do. 240	...	12
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Do. 240 do. do. 360	..	18
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Do. 360 do. do. 480	...	24
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For every additional \$480 or part thereof ... \$ 24

DEEDS—

On a Power of Attorney providing for the representation of a person resident in and remaining in the Colony	1 20
On a Power of Attorney providing for the representation of a person in his absence from the Colony	3 60
On every Deed of any kind whatever not otherwise specifically charged with duty and not expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty ...	3 60
On every Deed, Decree, or Instrument whereby immovable property is conveyed in exchange, if no sum or sums under \$960 is or are paid for equality of exchange	9 60
Above \$960, <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.	
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Colony, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> Stamp, the same duty as on a like Instrument executed in the Colony.	
On every Deed or other Instrument executed partly in the Colony on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one-half of the Colony duty.	
On every Bond or Debenture issued by any person, company or corporation for the payment of money borrowed by them an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of one-half of one per centum on the amount of such Bond if such amount does not exceed \$700, and if such amount does exceed \$700 a duty of...	3 60
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Colony, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> Stamp, the Colony duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	16 80
But if every such Deed or Instrument executed wholly or partly out of the Colony relates to land or property therein and is not stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full Colony duty shall be payable.	

Exemptions—

- (1.) Policies of Insurance and transfers and assignments thereof.
- (2.) All Bonds executed under the provisions of the Spirits Ordinance, 1905.
- (3.) Bonds given by vendors of Stamps under the Stamp Duties Management Ordinance, 1888.
- (4.) Powers *ad lites*.
- (5.) Acts of deposit of any document or money in the Registry of Court,
- (6.) Colonial Bonds and Bonds issued by the Consolidated Immigration Loan Commissioners.
- (7.) Bonds or recognizances under the provisions of the Small Tenements and Rent Recovery Ordinance, 1903.

Lease of House or Land or of House and Land or transfer thereof, where the annual value exceeds
 \$250 \$ 0 60

LEGACY DUTY—ANY PERSON DYING BEFORE 1898—

Legacies and Successions to personal or movable estate upon intestacy where the testator, testatrix, or intestate shall have died on or after the day on which these duties come into force ;

For every Legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, given by any will or testamentary instrument either out of personal or movable estate or charged upon immovable property or out of any moneys to arise by the sale, mortgage, or other disposition of immovable property, whether such gift be by way of annuity or in any other form ;

Also for the clear residue or for every share of the clear residue of personal or movable estate (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first payable thereon), whether the title to such residue or share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition or upon a total or partial intestacy ;

And also for the clear residue or for every share of the clear residue of the moneys to arise from the

sale, mortgage, or other dispositions of any immovable property directed to be sold, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of by any will or testamentary instrument (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first made payable thereout, if any) :—

To a child or descendant of a child of the deceased, or to a father or mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased	... ..	... ..	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
To a brother or sister or any descendant	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
To an uncle or aunt or any descendant	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
To a great-uncle or aunt or any descendant...	...	...	...	3 per cent.
To any other relation or to a stranger in blood	...	...	...	5 per cent.

Exemptions—

- (1.) Legacy or residue left to a husband or wife of the deceased ;
- (2.) Money left for payment of legacy duty, so that a bequest shall be given duty free ;
- (3.) Legacy of books, prints, pictures, statues, works of art, or other specific articles to a corporation, society, or endowed school in this Colony, to be preserved by the donee and not for the purposes of sale ; and
- (4.) Legacy or residue left by a person whose whole personal estate does not amount to \$500.

Licence for Marriage without publications of Banns...\$ 10 00

Licence to practise as a Chemist and Druggist, to be issued by the direction of the Receiver General to those persons who are, under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1899, qualified to dispense and compound drugs: Provided that a person who obtains any such Licence under this section, or under any similar enactment, shall not be required to renew the same in any Financial Year thereafter :

Provided further that no person who at the commencement of this Ordinance holds a licence to practice as a druggist shall be required to take out any further licence in order to enable him to practise as a Chemist and Druggist

... 5 00

Oath or Affidavit taken or made by a Barrister-at-Law, Advocate or Attorney-at-Law, on his admission to practise	\$ 100 00
Oath or Affidavit taken or made by a Notary Public or Sworn Clerk, on his admission	30 00
Passports—each	0 24
Private Bill to be paid before the second reading (except where the Governor and Court of Policy may be pleased to remit payment of the same)...	100 00
Provisional Permit granted by the Comptroller of Customs	0 24
Receipt including any Note, Memorandum, or writing whatsoever whereby any money amounting to ten dollars or upwards is acknowledged or expressed to have been received, or deposited or paid, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied, or discharged or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person	0 02

Exemptions—

Banker's acknowledgment of any Bill or Note for acceptance, or collection.

Banker's Receipt in a deposit Book for lodgment at call.

Receipt for any Postal Money Order.

Receipt given by any Public Officer or any Officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Service in the execution of his duty.

Receipt given for return of duties in over-entries.

Receipt given to or by a depositor on lodging or withdrawing money from any Government or Post Office Savings Bank, or the Savings Department of the British Guiana Bank.

Receipt written upon any Promissory Note duly stamped.

Succession Duty—Any person dying before 1898—

On every succession, according to the value thereof—

To the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

To a brother or sister or any descendant	1½ per cent.
To an uncle or aunt or any descendant	2½ per cent.
To a great-uncle or aunt or any descendant	3 per cent.
To any other relation or to a stranger in blood	5 per cent.

Exemptions—

- (1.) Where the whole successions or successions derived from the same predecessor and passing upon death to any person or persons shall not amount in money or principal value to \$500 ;
- (2.) Any succession which, as estimated according to the provisions of the Ordinance in that behalf, is of less value than \$100 on the whole ;
- (3.) Any moneys applied to the payment of the duty on any succession according to any trust for that purpose ;
- (4.) Any successions which, if it were a legacy bequeathed to the successors by the predecessors, would be exempted from legacy duty ; and
- (5.) Any property subject to a legacy duty.

Testamentary Duty—Any person dying before 1898—

On the affidavit to be required and received from the person depositing the will or on the inventory to be filed in a case of intestacy, where the value of the estate and effects exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and not beneficially, shall be above

\$500\$	7	50
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And so on at the rate of \$7 50 for every \$500 or part of \$500 *ad infinitum*.

Any person dying after the commencement of the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1898, the following Duty namely,—

On the value of any property passing on the death of a deceased person to :—

- (a.) A husband or wife or any child or descendant of a child of the deceased after allowing such deductions therefrom or in respect thereof as are specified in the said Ordinance ...1 per cent.
- (b.) A father, mother, brother or sister, after allowing the deductions aforesaid ...3 per cent.

(c.) Any other person after allowing the deductions aforesaid 6 per cent.

Exemption—

Any estate and property (otherwise subject to such duty) the value of which before any deductions therefrom are made does not exceed in the whole \$480.

STORES AND SHOPS.

Annual Rental Value	Licence Duty.
Where the appraised rental exceeds \$10,000	... \$250
Exceeds \$9,000 but does not exceed 10,000	... 230
„ 8,000 „ „ 9,000	... 210
„ 7,000 „ „ 8,000	... 190
„ 6,000 „ „ 7,000	... 170
„ 5,000 „ „ 6,000	... 150
„ 4,000 „ „ 5,000	... 130
„ 3,000 „ „ 4,000	... 120
„ 2,000 „ „ 3,000	... 110
„ 1,500 „ „ 2,000	... 100
„ 1,000 „ „ 1,500	... 90
„ 750 „ „ 1,000	... 70
„ 500 „ „ 750	... 50
„ 250 „ „ 500	... 30
„ 150 „ „ 250	... 20
„ 100 „ „ 150	... 15
„ 50 „ „ 100	... 12
does not exceed „ „ 50	... 8

The appraisements of rental value shall be made by the Commissary of Taxation of the district, subject to the approval of the Receiver General or Assistant Receiver General, as the case may be, and such Commissary shall, as soon as they are made, communicate them to the persons requiring the licences respectively.

Any such person may appeal from such appraisement to the Stipendiary Magistrate of Georgetown, when the premises in question are situate in or near Georgetown, and to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the Berbice Judicial District, when the premises are in New Amsterdam, who shall respectively have power to fix the rental value and whose decision shall be final.

LICENCES.

Private.

Four-wheeled carriage, including motor cars	...	\$	10	00
Two-wheeled carriage	... ..		5	00
Horse, pony, or mule	... ..		4	00
Cart drawn by any of the above-mentioned animals...			6	00
Cart drawn by a donkey	... ..		4	00
Bicycle or other cycle	... ..		2	00
Occasional Cycle for one month, per month	...		50	
Schooner, Sloop, Vessel, boat bateau, Corial or Craft...			24	
Horse, pony, mule, ox or cart, belonging to and used only in the service of any sugar plantation (as defined by the Roads Ordinance, 1905) or of any wood-cutting grant, cattle farm, lot or farm under cultivation, cocoa estate, or private grant, or any mining or placer claim, as follows :—				
For each horse, pony, mule or ox	... ..		4	00
For each cart drawn by any of the above-mentioned animals	... ..		5	00
Each cart drawn by a donkey	... ..		2	00

EXEMPTIONS.

Any craft used exclusively within the Plantations Estates or Villages ; Ballahoes used by wood-cutters exclusively within the Creeks ; and any craft kept and used by any Aboriginal Indian.

Horses, Carriages, Bicycles, or other Cycles kept by any member of the Police Force or of the Cycle Corps of the B. G. Militia for the performance of his duty or by any Naval or Military Officer on actual service ; any cycle used by a child under 12 years.

Horse, pony, mule, ox or cart belonging to and used only in the service of any Sugar Plantation, Wood Cutting Grant, Cattle Farm, lot or farm under cultivation, Cocoa Estate, or any mining or placer claim, where such animal or cart is used exclusively within the bounds of such sugar plantation, etc.

TRADE OR HIRE.

1. For a licence for each omnibus or tramcar other than a tramcar worked by electricity plying within Georgetown or New Amsterdam ...\$ 25 00

2. For a licence for each tramcar worked by electricity	\$ 50 00
3. For a licence for each tramcar not constructed to be worked by electricity but which is attached to and drawn by a tramcar worked by electricity in accordance with such conditions as the Colonial Civil Engineer may impose for the public safety	12 00
4. For a licence for every other omnibus or tramcar	12 00
5. For a licence for each hackney carriage plying in Georgetown	5 00
6. For a licence for each four-wheeled carriage including any hearse used in Georgetown or New Amsterdam	10 00
7. For a licence for each four-wheeled vehicle used in any Rural District exclusively for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage ...	10 00
8. For a licence for each two-wheeled carriage ...	5 00
9. For a licence for each horse, pony, mule or ox ...	4 00
10. For a licence for each cart drawn by any of the abovementioned animals, with or without springs, kept and used in Georgetown ...	24 00
11. For a licence for each cart, drawn by any of the abovementioned animals, with or without springs, kept and used elsewhere than in Georgetown	12 00
12. For a licence for each cart drawn by a donkey, kept and used in Georgetown	4 00
13. For a licence for each cart drawn by a donkey kept and used elsewhere than in Georgetown...	2 00
14. For a licence for each bicycle or other cycle ...	2 00
15. For each motor car plying for trade or hire in town or country	24 00

Exemptions—

Or any race horse brought to this Colony and entered at any race, if such race horse does not remain in the Colony for a period exceeding three months; or

Any hearse not used in Georgetown or New Amsterdam; or

Any watering cart, mule or donkey cart, or any animal drawing the same, which is owned and used exclusively by

the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown or of New Amsterdam for municipal purposes.

GOVERNMENT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

STORAGE RENT.

The rates for storage rents are equivalent to the charges for portorage. For portorage rates see page 362.

STORAGE DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

For each month or part of a month—

Per Puncheon	...	...	... 32c.
Per Hogshead	...	...	... 16c.
Per Barrel...	...	...	... 08c.
Per Case containing not more than 10 gallons	...	...	... 02c.
Per Drum containing not more than 10 gallons	...	...	... 02c.

and in other packages in proportion, all such storage rent to be exclusive of any charge incurred for portorage.

LICENCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aerated Mineral Waters and non-alcoholic drinks,			
Bread and Milk	...	...	...\$ 3 00
Auctioneer	...	...	... 100 00
Ditto in New Amsterdam only	...	...	... 30 00
Ball or dance, public—			
In Georgetown or New Amsterdam	...	...	... 8 00
In the Country	...	...	... 4 00
Balata—to purchase sell or export	...	...	... 5 00
Banking House...	...	...	... 1,000 00
Billiard Table or Bagatelle Board—public or sub-			
scription—if in Georgetown or New Amsterdam...			24 00
Bonded Warehouse	...	...	... 120 00
Butcher shop, in rural district, for the sale of meat			
other than fresh pork or game	...	...	... 8 00
Ditto—occasional (3 days)	...	...	... 50
Cook shop in Georgetown or New Amsterdam	...	...	... 1 00
Coconut Rum or toddy—sale of	...	...	... 600 00
Dog—(dogs owned by Aboriginal Indians excepted)...			1 00

Druggist Shop—

If situated in Main Street or to the Westward of it in Wards of N. Cumingsburg, S. Cumingsburg, Robbstown, Newtown, and Stabroek, in Georgetown	\$ 60 00
Ditto, in any other part of Georgetown or within a mile thereof, or in New Amsterdam ...	20 00
Drugs sold in any market owned by Town Councils of Georgetown or New Amsterdam ...	16 00
Drug Shop in rural district	4 00
Explosives, Sale of—	
By wholesale	8 00
By retail	4 00
Fireworks—Sale of	24 00

Firearms.

Guns (except those used by the Militia, Volunteer Force, Rifle Association, Officer of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces on actual Service, Police or other person duly authorised; or Aboriginal Indians)... ..	4 00
Ditto—licence for two months	1 00
Pistol or revolver (Military or Naval Officers on actual service exempted)	5 00
Gold—Licence to trade in	25 00

Hotel or Tavern,—

If in Georgetown	480 00
Elsewhere in the Colony	120 00
In any Station of the Demerara Railway Company except the Georgetown Railway Station ...	12 00

Hucksters licence—

(Sale of Bibles, bread, ice, pastry, sweetmeats, jams, jellies, fresh fish, pork, game, eggs, milk, fruit or vegetables, etc., excepted)	4 00
Huckster's Assistant	2 00
Insurance Company	250 00
Liquor Store licence in Georgetown or New Amsterdam	100 00
Liquor licence to sell single bottle— (issued to holder of liquor store licence only) ...	48 00

Master or Super cargo of a vessel to sell goods not consigned to any person having a store or licence —for each voyage	...	...	...\$	48 00
Market—				
Stabroek	...	...	...	200 00
Cumingsburg	...	...	...	30 00
Bourda	...	...	...	30 00
Ditto				
New Amsterdam	...	...	...	40 00
Milk—				
Shop for sale of fresh milk, bread, cakes, or non- alcoholic, aerated and mineral waters	...	...	...	3 00
Opium, Charas, Bhang, or Gange—				
By wholesale—in quantities not less than 10 lbs. avoirdupois	...	...	...	480 00
By retail,—in less quantities than 10 lbs. avoirdupois				20 00
Pawnbroker—				
In the City of Georgetown or within a circuit of half a mile thereof	...	...	...	240 00
In the Town of New Amsterdam or within half a mile thereof	...	...	...	120 00
Elsewhere in the Colony...	...	...	...	1 00
Precious Stones—Licence to trade in	...	...	...	50 00
Public concert, theatrical or other public enter- tainment (except entertainment held for the ex- clusive benefit of a purely religious, educational, or charitable object) each performance	...	...	...	2 00
Ditto—for a term not exceeding 3 months if in Georgetown or New Amsterdam or their suburbs	...	...	...	24 00
Ditto—if in any other part of the Colony	...	...	...	8 00
Public Entertainment—licence to sell spirituous liquor (other than rum) Wine and Malt liquor and tobacco for each day	...	...	...	2 00
Store or Shop in rural district	...	...	...	8 00
For sale of goods for which no special licence is provided by law				
Ditto—Ditto— if provisions alone are dealt in	...	...	...	4 00
Spirit Shop—retail—for every gallon assessed—	...	...	...	2 00
Tabacco—Sale of	...	...	...	5 00

Weigher and gauger (except those employed by the Customs or Commissaries' Department)	...\$	10 00
Wine or Malt Liquor—In Georgetown or within a quarter of a mile thereof, or in New Amsterdam not to be consumed on the premises—Holder of Hotel Tavern or Retail Spirit Shop Licences excepted ... ..	...	16 00
Ditto Ditto—In any other part of the Colony...		10 00

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.*

The value of the imports of the colony for the financial year 1907-08 was returned at \$8,473,720 94 which shows an increase of \$357,858 over that of the previous year. Taking the estimated population at 304,549, the consumption per head was \$27 82.

The total value of the imports during each of the past five years (after deducting the item Coin and Bullion), has been as follows :—

1903-4	...	...	\$ 7,842,113 76
1904-5	...	...	7,250,373 05
1905-6	...	...	7,872,381 16
1906-7	...	...	7,848,761 87
1907-8	...	...	8,234,333 02

The total value of the imports for 1907-08 (exclusive of coin and bullion) was more by \$385,571 15 than the value of the imports in 1906-7, and it exceeded the average value of the previous four years by \$530,925 56.

The value of coin and bullion imported into the colony during 1907-08 was \$27,712 51 less than in 1906-07. As compared with the average of the previous four years, it is greater by \$87,704.

The value of the imports during the last four quinquennial

*In comparing the figures relating to imports, it must be borne in mind that the figures from 1903-04 (inclusive) here given include an addition of approximately 15 per cent. to the invoice or entry value of the goods to cover cost of freight, insurance and packages.

periods and the annual average in each case, also for the years 1906-7 and 1907-8 are given hereunder :—

Periods.	Value.
1886-1890	\$ 39,918,840 00
Annual Average	7,983,768 00
1891 to 1895-1896... ..	40,901,280 00
Annual Average... ..	8,180,256 00
1896 1897 to 1900-1901	32,199,960 00
Annual Average... ..	6,439,992 00
1901-1902 to 1905-1906	37,030,434 53
Annual Average... ..	7,406,087 00
1906-1907	8,115,862 30
1907-1908	8,473,720 94

It will be observed that the value of last year's imports exceeds all of the annual averages of the four quinquennial periods given above.

The following table shows the value of the imports under classified heads and the duty collected thereon for the year 1907-08 and the previous four years :—

CLASSIFICATION.	VALUE.				
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Goods paying "Specific" Duty	\$ 4,219,077 42	\$ 3,858,552 94	\$ 3,774,982 03	\$ 3,928,036 61	\$ 4,198,610 64
Goods paying "Ad Valorem" Duty	1,818,826 51	1,707,492 41	1,935,787 97	2,108,219 22	2,118,838 53
Wines and Spirits	122,322 81	133,627 52	138,629 71	144,336 45	160,351 48
Specified Goods admitted free	1,516,430 50	1,386,957 75	1,749,624 43	1,636,379 14	1,668,323 44
Miscellaneous Goods admitted free	2,481 00	11,370 59	4,535 24	3,844 55	3,890 28
Goods Warehoused for Transshipment.	269,775 22	282,436 15	375,128 52	275,046 33	323,706 57
Total	\$ 7,948,913 46	\$ 7,380,437 36	\$ 7,978,537 90	\$ 8,115,862 30	\$ 8,473,720 94
CLASSIFICATION.	DUTY.				
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Goods paying "Specific" Duty	\$ 1,285,815 99	\$ 1,146,931 41	\$ 1,140,031 83	\$ 1,140,393 38	\$ 1,142,469 43
Goods paying "Ad Valorem" Duty	251,686 87	226,475 03	256,509 49	278,598 84	276,304 80
Wines and Spirits	139,415 90	137,766 66	139,386 07	145,871 84	156,829 02
Total	\$ 1,676,918 76	\$ 1,511,173 10	\$ 1,535,927 39	\$ 1,564,864 06	\$ 1,575,603 25

Of the total duty collected during 1907-08, namely, \$1,575,603 25.

Specific contributed	...	...	72.51	per centum
Ad Valorem do.	...	...	17.53	„ „
Wines and Spirits do.	...	...	9.96	„ „

The value and direction of the import trade of the colony for 1907-08 compared with the four previous years was :—

COUNTRIES.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
United Kingdom ...	\$ 4,170,062 12	\$ 3,775,219 68	\$ 4,127,780 82
British Colonies ...	922,622 07	914,122 40	977,827 81
Foreign Countries ...	2,586,454 05	2,408,659 13	2,497,850 75
Transit Trade ...	269,775 22	282,436 15	375,128 52
Total ...	\$ 7,948,913 46	\$ 7,380,437 36	\$ 7,978,587 90

COUNTRIES.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.
United Kingdom ...	\$ 4,424,085 61	\$ 4,442,201 83	\$ 317,914 77
British Colonies ...	819,181 92	922,638 39	14,219 84
Foreign Countries ...	2,597,548 44	2,785,154 15	362,526 06
Transit Trade ...	275,046 33	323,706 57	23,110 01
Total ...	\$ 8,115,862 30	\$ 8,473,720 94	\$ 617,770 68

The distribution of the trade for 1907-08 was as follows :—

			per cent.
United Kingdom ...	...	...	52.72
Dominion of Canada	...	...	7.73
Other British Colonies	...	...	3.16
United States America	...	...	28.79
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	4.08
Transit Trade ...	...	...	3.82

The total value of imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase of \$18,116, when compared with the figures for 1906-7, and it also showed an increase of \$317,914.00 over the average of the preceding four years.

The value of imports from the United States of America was more than in 1906-7 by \$138,840, and it exceeded the average value of the preceding four years by \$195,710.

The value of imports from the Dominion of Canada was

more than that of 1906-7 by \$107,849.00 and it exceeded the average value of the previous four years by \$128,218.

The value of the imports (not including the transit trade) for 1907-8 from the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries, apportioned between the general headings into which imports are divided in accordance with the Board of Trade requirements, was :—

GROUPS.	IMPORTS.			
	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
(1.) Food, Drink and Tobacco	\$ 727,215 85	\$ 676,806 96	\$ 1,659,615 96	\$ 3,063,638 77
(2.) Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	190,103 11	101,103 85	479,219 11	770,426 07
(3.) Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	3,251,662 28	136,756 67	566,835 36	3,955,254 31
(4.) Miscellaneous unclassified	57,415 70	4,555 05	59,336 55	121,307 30
(5.) Bullion and Specie..	215,894 89	3,435 86	20,147 17	239,387 92
(6.) Precious Stones ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Value	\$ 4,442,201 83	\$ 922,658 39	\$ 3,085,154 15	\$ 8,150,014 37

The principal items were :—

(Under Head Foods, etc.)

Flour ... ..	...	...	\$ 931,574 00
Dried and salted Fish ... ..	...	...	232,392 00
Pickled Beef and Pork... ..	...	...	281,136 00
Butter and Substitutes... ..	...	...	165,350 00
Canned goods ... ..	...	...	109,267 00
Malt Liquors Wines and Spirits ... ..	...	...	244,132 00
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	115,368 00

(Under Head Raw Materials, etc.)

Coal ... ..	...	...	\$ 147,724 00
Lumber ... ..	...	...	203,371 00
Oats ... ..	...	...	128,347 00
Oils ... ..	...	...	280,291 00

(Under Head Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.)

Bags and Sacks	...	...	\$ 266,816 00
Boots and Shoes	...	...	124,171 00
Haberdashery and Millinery	...	...	242,611 00
Hardware and Cutlery...	...	...	10,814 00
Linen Cotton and Wollen goods	...	...	754,315 00
Machinery ...	...	...	356,726 00

Among *Miscellaneous* items, Live Stock, Government Stores and unclassified goods account for the larger part of the importations.

EXPORTS.

The total value of the goods exported from the Colony during the Financial year 1907-08 amounted to \$8,215,408.08 including transit trade which was returned at \$323,706.57.

A comparison of the above figures with those of the previous year gives the following results :—

Produce of the Colony	... Decrease	...\$ 547,089 99
Other Produce	... Do. ...	84,419 25

The decrease in the value of the colony's produce was caused chiefly by the sugar crop being less than that of the previous year by 14,214 Tons, so that the total quantity exported realized \$266,292 72 less than in the previous year.

In the case of Rum, there was a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with 1906-7, in quantity by 701,908 proof gallons and in value by \$55,682 20. Compared with the average of the previous four years, there was a decrease of 734,299 proof gallons in the quantity, and in the value, of \$8,859 78.

With regard to Molasses, the quantity exported was less than the quantity sent away in 1906-7 by 229,405 gallons, and the value was less by \$37,083 18. As compared with the average of the previous four years, last year's figures show a decrease in quantity of 219,140 gallons and in value of \$34,131 27.

The quantity of Molascuit and other cattle foods exported was less by 3,385 tons than the quantity shipped in 1906-7. The value was less by \$87,729 44. When compared with the average of the previous four years, the following results are arrived at, viz., increase in quantity of 548 tons and a decrease in value of \$53,751 14. This newly-found by-product of the sugar cane has taken a permanent place in the export list of the colony.

The decrease in the value of other produce was due to

smaller exports of Raw Gold, Silver Coin, Dry Goods, Fish, Flour, Old Iron, Machinery, Old Metal and sundry other items.

The relative proportion of the value of the colony's produce and the produce of other places in the last two years has been as follows :—

		1906-7.	1907-08.
Colony's Produce	...	90·03	90·29
Other Produce	...	9·97	9·71

The total value of the exports in each of the past five years (after deducting the value of bullion and coin not the produce of the colony) has been :—

1903-4	...	...	\$ 8,655,940 90
1904-5	...	...	9,467,443 61
1905-6	...	...	9,404,737 89
1906-7	...	...	8,511,205 48
1907-8	...	...	7,992,377 80

This shows that the value of the exports (without bullion and coin), was less in 1907-8, than in any other year of the quinquenniad. When compared with the average value of the previous four years, it is found that there has been a decrease of \$1,017,454 17.

Exports of Sugar from British Guiana during the past 16 years.

Year.	To U. Kingdom. Tons.	To U. States Tons.	To Canada Tons.	To Elsewhere Tons.	Total Tons.
1892-3	38,730	70,114	3,821	215	112,880
1893-4	39,759	61,615	6,230	167	107,771
1894-5	51,687	48,762	1,815	238	102,502
1895-6	33,950	63,459	3,572	178	101,159
1896-7	30,053	75,672	1,227	121	107,073
1897-8	30,350	69,194	1,121	174	100,839
1898-9	17,612	78,609	218	209	96,648
1899-0	75,931	63,422	331	98	84,782
1900-01	16,902	76,216	1,588	39	94,745
1901-02	12,868	85,000	7,774	43	105,694
1902-03	16,327	89,896	*13,777	127	120,127
1903-04	11,451	45,887	68,328	283	125,949
1904-05	17,632	44,633	44,329	72	106,716
1905-06	21,040	29,987	65,436	87	116,550
1906-07	25,110	38,522	51,217	102	114,951
1907-08	12,990	...	87,708	39	100,737
Per cent...	392,442 23·10	945,997 55·68	358,492 21·10	2,192 ·12	1,699,123 Annual } =106·195 Average }

* N. B.—A Surtax was placed by Canada on German Sugar in 1903.

It will be observed that of the total quantity of sugar shipped during this period the

United Kingdom took	...	23.10 per cent.
Canada	... ..	21.10 ,,
United States	... ..	55.68 ,,
Other Countries	... ..	.12 ,,

The value of the Canadian Market to the sugar planter is evidenced by the exports for 1907-8. While not a single ton of sugar found its way into the United States, 87,747 tons (or 87.11 per cent. of the production of the colony) valued at \$4,124,335 83, were shipped to Canada. Comparing the export of sugar in 1907-8 to the United Kingdom with that to Canada, the ratio is as 1 to $6\frac{3}{4}$, that is to say, for every ton taken by the United Kingdom, Canada took $6\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of Sugar, Rum and Molasses exported in the last four quinquennial periods and the annual average in each case, also for the year 1907-8. Molascuit has been included from 1902-3.

PERIOD.	Sugar, Tons.		Rum, Proof Gallons.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
1886-90	575,920	\$ 39,429,267	10,237,465	\$ 3,710,730
Annual Average	115,184	7,885,853	2,047,493	742,146
1891—1895-6	541,280	34,962,588	10,938,020	3,886,898
Annual Average	108,256	6,792,518	2,187,604	777,380
1896-97 to 1900 01	484,090	25,378,711	16,477,814	3,774,229
Annual Average	96,818	5,075,742	3,295,563	754,846
1901-02—1905-06	575,037	27,312,384	18,559,435	2,797,818
Annual Average	115,007	5,462,477	3,711,887	559,563
1906-07	114,951	5,085,617	3,342,896	520,610
1907-08	100,737	4,819,324	2,640,988	464,928

PERIOD.	Molasses.		Molascuit and other Cattle Food, Tons.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
1886-90 ...	11,156,800	\$ 1,528,460	...	...	...
Annual Average ...	2,231,360	305,692	...	...	...
1891—1895-6 ...	5,494,110	696,824	...	...	...
Annual Average ...	1,098,822	139,365	...	...	...
1896-97 to 1900-01 ...	2,574,835	333,862	...	...	...
Annual Average ...	514,967	66,772	...	...	...
1901-02—1905-06 ...	1,447,025	230,052	...	...	...
Annual Average ...	289,405	46,010	385	\$ 7,313 50	(1902-03)
1906-07 ...	344,127	56,780	2,880	60,402 82	(1903-04)
1907-08 ...	114,722	19,697	8,967	176,211 52	(1904-05)
			11,405	200,947 49	(1905-06)
			12,961	191 153 34	(1906-07)
			9,576	103,429 00	(1907-08)

The following table shows the value of the exports of Colonial Produce other than Sugar and its by-products for the years 1906-7 and 1907-8.

ARTICLES.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Gold ...ozs. ...	86,125	\$ 1,532,266 39	65,717	\$ 1,148,299 38
Balata ...lbs. ...	634,242	240,510 37	973,269	368,538 09
Timber ...cubic ft....	170,985	74,669 74	232,669	97,310 00
Charcoal ...bags ...	65,919	34,109 60	83,241	41,839 88
Diamonds ...carats ...	4,113	32,627 25	1,863	14,529 00
Shingles ...No. ...	2,075,200	7,935 50	2,537,400	9,943 76
Cattle ...head ...	1,389	31,932 30	1,438	26,988 00
Hides ...No. ...	4,018	8,944 96	4,542	12,289 43
Puncheons & Casks val...	441	3,181 75	270	2,206 50
Lumber, G. H. Scantling, &c. ...feet ...	49,841	12,835 30	69,304	9,049 87
Fish Glue ...lbs. ...	16,124	5,757 20	16,154	5,905 14
Railway Sleepers Mora No	3,000	1,200 00	3,500	1,290 00
Firewood & Wallaba val...	...	10,626 07	...	15,083 24
Poultry and Stock " ...	...	538 32	...	619 80
Cocoa ...lbs. ...	50,033	6,819 81	60,105	10,738 76
Coconuts ...No. ...	49,990	713 19	631,705	10,051 54
Kolanuts ...lbs. ...	3,652	292 16	...	...
Starch—Cassava lbs. ...	7,600	225 10	...	...
Gums " ...	7,253	1,019 98	3,684	856 12
Ground Provisions val...	...	2,209 42	...	3,054 71
Plantains ...bunches...	46	11 16	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...

ARTICLES.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Bread & Crackers lbs. ...	2,921	200 68	695	48 30
Corn ...lbs. ...	...	...	7,400	148 00
Cassareep ...value ...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...lbs. ...	303	51 48	12	2 88
Kaolin ...tons ...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...lbs. ...	3,474,512	89,078 21	6,977,877	191,423 60
Fruits, Fresh ...value ...	...	16 60	...	15 36
Rubber ...lbs. ...	2,563	1,613 70	6,873	4,814 80
Ice (artificial)... ..	...	...	...	...
Sundry small items val... ..	...	10,993 10	...	35,030 73
Total value ... ..	...	\$ 2,110,379 34	...	\$ 2 010,076 89

The total value of these products was less than the value in 1906-7 by \$100,302 45. It was also below the average value of the previous four years by \$131,691 51.

The value of these exports was equal to 24.47 per cent. of the total value of the exports from the colony.

The following statement shows the value of colonial produce, other than sugar, rum, molasses and molascuit, the total value of all exports in the four last quinquennial periods, and the annual average in each case; also for 1906-7 and 1907-8.

PERIOD.	Colonial Produce other than Sugar, Rum, Molasses, and Molascuit.	Total Exports.
1886-90	\$ 3,356,387	\$ 61,316,320
Annual Average	671,277	10,263,264
1891 to 1895-6	12,240,370	53,443,510
Annual Average	2,448,074	10,688,722
1896 97 to 1900-1901	11,755,602	45,385,340
Annual Average	2,351,120	9,077,068
1901-1902 to 1905-1906	10,977,382	45,402,495
Annual Average	2,195,476	9,080,499
1906-07	2,110,379	8,846,917
1907-08	2,010,076	8,215,408

The percentage of the value of the exports of sugar, rum, molasses and molascuit as compared with the percentages of other produce of the colony for 1907-8 was—

Sugar, rum, molasses and molascuit 73 per cent. of the the domestic exports.

Other produce of the colony 27 per cent. of the domestic exports.

The value of the trade with each group of countries stands as follows :—

COUNTRIES.	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.	Aggregate Trade per cent.
United Kingdom	52·42	35·95	44·31
Dominion of Canada...	7·73	50·57	28·82
Other British Possessions ...	3·16	3·59	3·37
United States of America ...	28·79	2·23	15·72
Other Foreign Countries ...	4·08	3·72	3·90
Transit Trade	3·82	3·94	3·88

It will be observed that the colony did most of its import trade with the United Kingdom and the United States of America ; and export trade with the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom.

With respect to the aggregate trade, the above table shows that the United Kingdom obtain 44·31 per cent., the Dominion of Canada 28·82 per cent., and the United States of America 15·72, the other countries making up the balance of 11·15 per cent.

The total value of exports to the United Kingdom showed a decrease of \$896,863 when compared with the figures for 1906-7 ; and it also showed a decrease of \$765,157 over the average of the preceding four years.

The value of the principal exports to the United States of America was less last year than in 1906-7 by \$1,807,791 and it also showed a decrease of \$1,855,872 over the average of the preceding four years.

The total value of the exports to the Dominion of Canada showed an increase of \$1,875,355 when compared with the figures for 1906-7 and it also showed an increase of \$1,430,427 over the average of the preceding four years.

The exports (not including the transit trade) for 1907-8 grouped under the general heads prescribed by the Board of Trade compare as follows :—

GROUPS.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
(1.) Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	\$ 1,134,779 76	\$ 4,347,741 65	\$ 143,247 60	\$ 5,625,769 01
(2.) Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ...	313,549 93	72,336 74	236,679 24	622,565 91
(3.) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	11,507 25	8,493 98	50,723 56	70,724 79
(4.) Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	132,180 23	15,741 08	38,807 83	186,729 14
(5.) Bullion and Specie	1,350,228 06	4,800 00	16,355 60	1,371,383 66
(6.) Precious Stones ...	11,278 00	...	3,251 00	14,529 00
Totals ...	\$ 2,953,523 23	\$ 4,449,113 45	\$ 486,064 83	\$ 7,891,701 51

The principal items making up Class I, are sugar, rum, molasses, rice and cocoa. Of Class II, the more important items are :—

balata \$368,538 ; lumber, timber and shingles, \$116,303 ; charcoal \$41,839 ; hides \$12,289 and rubber \$4,815.*

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the several ports of the colony during the year 1907-08 was 2,743 of a tonnage of 786,880. The number and tonnage were greater by 400 and 61,386, respectively, than those of the previous year.

There is a large increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entered at Georgetown and Springlands, and a decrease in those entered at New Amsterdam and Morawhanna.

It should be understood that vessels visiting the Ports of Springlands and Morawhanna are small craft trading in one case across the Corentyne River between Springlands and Nickerie ; and in the other case, on the Barima River, between Morawhanna and the Venezuelan north-eastern coast line.

* For further statistical information in regard to Imports and Exports see under "Statistics."

The nationality and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered during 1907-08 was :—

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.					
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	207	256,585	676	19,924	883	276,509
American ... ..	...	...	5	2,599	5	2,599
French	25	11,130	12	790	37	11,920
Dutch	57	41,534	134	1,022	191	42,536
Norwegian	43	40,225	4	1,839	47	42,064
Russian ... ..	...	..	9	2,813	9	2,813
Portuguese ... ..	...	..	2	434	2	434
Spanish ... ..	...	..	1	168	1	168
Danish	9	14,355	...	...	9	14,355
Venezuelan ... ..	...	..	190	808	190	808
Total	341	363,829	1,033	30,377	1,374	394,206

The proportion of steam and sailing vessels entered was :—

Steam	24.81 per cent.
Sailing	75.19 „ „

The respective nationalities of the vessels entered are shown to have been in the following proportions :—

NATIONALITIES.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total Entered.
British	60.70	65.44	64.26
American ... ..	...	.49	.36
French	7.33	1.16	2.69
Dutch	16.72	12.97	13.90
Norwegian	12.61	.39	3.42
Russian ... ..	...	.87	.66
Portuguese ... ..	...	.19	.15
Venezuelan ... ..	...	18.39	13.83
Danish	2.64	...	.66
Spanish ... ..	...	.10	.07

The number and tonnage of steam vessels entered are classified hereunder according to the lines to which they belong.

LINE OF STEAMERS.				Number.	Tons.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	...	...	...	33	46,540
London Direct Line	...	...	...	15	29,083
London and Berbice Steamship Company	...	...	...	10	18,356
Liverpool Line	...	...	...	14	13,876
Glasgow Direct Line	...	...	...	15	28,285
Canadian Mail	...	...	...	30	46,563
Sprostons, Limited (Surinam Service)	...	...	...	56	7,904
Quebec Steamship Company	...	...	...	25	50,001
Armstrong Line	...	...	...	14	16,408
Royal Dutch Mail	...	...	...	27	30,659
Dutch Government (Surinam)	...	...	...	30	10,875
French Mail ...	...	...	...	24	11,079
East Asiatic Company, Ltd.	...	...	...	9	14,355
Cayenne-Bolivar Line ...	...	...	...	11	5,375
Elder Dempster Steamers	...	...	...	8	16,547
Nourse Line ...	...	...	...	4	8,565
All other Steamers	...	...	...	16	9,358
Total				341	363,829

The following statement shows the total number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in the past five years :—

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903-1904	1,193	396,160	1,190	397,372
1904-1905	1,050	432,663	1,043	433,941
1905-1906	1,033	398,335	1,017	396,105
1906-1907	1,168	367,407	1,175	368,087
1907-1908	1,374	394,206	1,369	392,674
Average	1,164	397,754	1,159	397,636

See also under "Statistics" in Index.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

OVERSEA.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

In the matter of its cable communication the colony is served by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, which receives an annual subsidy of £3,000 from the Government. By agreement with the Government the Company is duplicating its cable service between Demerara and Trinidad by wireless telegraphy without any additional subsidy. The erection of the requisite apparatus has been completed but at the time of writing the service has not yet been opened to the public, certain necessary "tuning" operations being in progress.

PERSONNEL.

Directors—Walter B. Kingsford, *Chairman*; W. Ford, Henry Holmes; *Head Offices in London*—Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.; *General Superintendent*—Robert Morrell, St. Thomas; *Head Offices in the West Indies*—St. Thomas; *Manager and Secretary*—R. T. Brown, London; *Clerk in charge of Local Branch*—H. Legall; *Clerks*—J. E. Mathews, H. J. Sayers, Henry Walters (Learner); *Office Hours*—From 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 8 a.m. till 10 a.m. and from 7 p.m. till about 9 p.m. The Clerk in charge is now responsible for the entire working of this Station; all communications to be addressed to him.

WEST INDIA STATIONS.

	Per Word.		Per Word.
Antigua ..	...\$ 0 72	Panama ...	...\$ 1 48
Barbados ...	... 0 57	Porto Rico, San Juan	
Colon ...	... 1 42	and Ponce ...	1 28
Cienfuegos ...	... 1 34	Santiago de Cuba ...	1 34
Dominica ...	... 0 62	Santa Cruz ...	1 26
Grenada ...	... 0 41	St. Kitts ...	0 51
Guadeloupe—		St. Thomas ...	1 20
Basseterre ...	0 86	St. Lucia ...	0 53
Pointe-a-Pitre ...	0 88	St. Vincent ...	0 48
Capesterre ...	0 88	Trinidad, San Fernando	0 30
Havanna ...	1 34	Port of Spain and	
Jamaica ...	1 06	other Stations ...	0 32
Martinique ...	0 76		

RATES FOR PLACES BEYOND CUBA.

	Per Word.		Per Word.
Austria ...	...\$ 1 76	Madeira ...	...\$ 1 94
Belgium ...	... 1 69	New Brunswick ...	1 44
Bermuda ...	... 1 37	Newfoundland ...	1 54
British Columbia ...	1 49	Norway ...	1 79
Canada ...	... 1 44	Nova Scotia ...	1 44
Cape Breton ...	... 1 44	Portugal ...	... 1 83
Ceylon ...	... 2 20	Prince Edward Island	1 50
Denmark ...	... 1 79	Russia in Europe ...	1 87
France ...	... 1 69	Spain ...	... 1 82
Germany ...	... 1 69	Sweden ...	... 1 82
Great Britain ...	1 69	Switzerland ...	1 74
Greece ...	... 1 80	Turks Island ...	1 25
Holland ...	... 1 69	United States East of	
India ...	... 2 18	Mississippi ...	1 44
Ireland ...	... 1 69	United States West of	
Italy ...	... 1 75	Mississippi ...	1 49
Key West ...	... 1 62	Vancouver Island ...	1 49

Rates over New French Company's Cables via Guadeloupe as follows :—

	Per Word.		Per Word.
Paramaribo ...	... \$1 36	Southern Region ...	\$ 1 88
French Guiana ...	1 76	Argentine Republic &	
Brazil N. Region	} 1 78	Paraguay ...	1 93
Northern Region including Rio Janeiro		Uruguay ...	1 88

Other rates, etc, can be ascertained at the Local Station of the Company.

There is now a universal system of counting and charging Messages as follows :—

The maximum length of a chargeable word is fixed at 15 letters. Should a word contain more than 15 letters, every 15 or fraction of 15 letters is counted as a word, but in the address of the Message, the name of the Delivery Office and the name of the Country in which it has to be delivered are counted respectively as one word only, no matter how many letters are employed.

Code or mixed Messages *must not* contain words exceeding 10 letters in length. They may be composed of words in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin languages. Proper names (*i.e.*, names of persons and places) are not allowed in the text of Code Messages except in the manner they are used in ordinary private messages.

Mixed Messages are those composed of words in plain languages and words in Code languages.

Cypher Messages may be composed either wholly or partly of figures or letters, or of a continuation of words and figures, words and letters, or words, figures and letters, constructed for the purpose of concealing the meaning and intention of the sender; messages, composed of words not to be found in any European language, are charged as Cypher Messages.

Figures are charged at the rate of 5 to a word, plus 1 word for any excess. The same rule applies in counting groups of letter.

Messages transmitted to Great Britain by the Company pass through St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Cuba and over the territory of the United States of America from Key West to New York. Telegrams to Great Britain, however, if routed "via Bermuda" must in Jamaica be handed over by the W.I. and Panama Telegraph Company to the Direct West India Cable Company, and they are then transmitted to their destination over the lines of the latter Company and of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company—that is to say all over British lines. This supplies an All-British Route from British Guiana to Great Britain except as regards the breaks at St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

OCEAN STEAM COMMUNICATION.

WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Under a Contract entered into between the Imperial Government and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the Colony enjoys a regular fortnightly Mail Service with the United Kingdom.

Under this Contract the Colony pays for the conveyance

of mails between the United Kingdom and Barbados, the terminus of the Service, at the following rates :—

	s.	d.
Letters or Postcards per lb. ...	3	0
Other Postal Packets „ „ ...	0	3
Parcels not over 3 lbs. ...	0	4
Parcels over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. ...	0	8
Parcels over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. ...	1	0

Connection with this Ocean Service is secured by an Inter-colonial Service under a Contract between this Company and the Crown Agents on behalf of British Guiana and certain of the West Indian Islands, towards which the Colony pays a subsidy of £5,000 a year.

Communication with the United Kingdom is also provided by the following Lines of Steamers :—

The Direct Line. Fortnightly from London and every three weeks from Glasgow.

The Liverpool Line. Sailings tri-weekly from Liverpool during September to March, and monthly from April to August.

East Asiatic Line. Monthly sailings from Copenhagen touching outwards and homewards at London and other Ports.

Elder Dempster Line. From Liverpool. Steamers call frequently during the crop season.

COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.

The following lines of Steamers provide communication with New York :—

Armstrong Line. Direct communication fortnightly.

Quebec Steamship Company. From Quebec every 10 days for the West Indies and Demerara calling at New York and other Ports outwards and homewards.

Royal Dutch West India Mail Company. Fortnightly from New York *via* Barbados and returning *via* Paramaribo and Trinidad.

Other Lines of Steamers calling regularly at Demerara are :—

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Between Fort-de-France and Cayenne calling at Demerara and other Ports outwards and homewards.

Pickford and Black's. Canadian Line of Steamers. From Halifax every 12 days, from Demerara alternately every 11 and 13 days. Touching at Demerara and other Ports outwards and homewards.

LINES OF STEAMERS.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Offices :—18, Morgate Street, London.

R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton.

Manager:—Alfred S. Williams.

Secretary & Assistant Manager :— R. L. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON—Superintendent :—Captain Hicks.

Agents in Demerara :—Garnett & Co., Lots 18 & 19, Water St.

WEST INDIES AND NEW YORK MAIL SERVICE—PASSENGERS
FARES.

ALL BAGGAGE AT PASSENGERS' RISK, UNLESS INSURED.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGES.

Passengers must pay their own Expenses when waiting for connecting Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG.	SINGLE TICKETS, OUT OR HOME.					RETURN TICKETS, OUT OR HOME.					
	First Cabin*			Second Cabin.	Steerage (Men Only.)	First Cabin*			Second Cabin.		
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ser. vants.			Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ser. vants.			
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£		
Antigua ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Barbados ...	30	0 24	0 17	10	18	10	48	0 38	0 26	10	27
§Colon (Aspinwall)	35	0 30	0 20	0	20	12	52	10 45	0 30	0	30
Demerara ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Dominica ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Grenada ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
§Jamaica ...	35	0 30	0 20	0	20	12	52	10 45	0 30	0	30
§La Guayra ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	12	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Limon ...	35	0 30	0 20	0	20	12	52	0 45	0 30	0	30
New York ...	40	0 35	0 25	0	25	+	70	0 60	0 40	0	40
Martinique ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Monserrat ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Nevis ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
St. Kitts ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
St. Lucia ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
St. Vincent ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
§†Pto. Colombia } (Savanilla) }	35	0 30	0 20	0	20	12	52	10 45	0 30	0	30
Tobago ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30
Trinidad ...	30	0 25	0 17	10	20	10	48	0 40	0 26	10	30

Steerage Return Tickets not Issued.

* Column 1.—Main and Upper Decks, Outside, Forward, and a few Aft.
Column 2.—Main Deck Amidships, and Aft with few exceptions.

The above distinctions in First Cabin accommodation apply more particularly to the Transatlantic Voyages, but they will also be adhered to as far as practicable on board the Intercolonial Vessels. The difference in the Rates of First Cabin Passage-money, shown above, refers merely to the position of the sleeping cabins; in all other respects the Passengers are precisely on the same footing.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES OF PASSAGE FROM DEMERARA,

DEMERARA BRANCH LINE.

FIRST CABIN FARES.

From	To Barbados.	To Demerara.	To Grenada.	To St. Vincent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barbados ... ..	...	3 2 6	...	...
Demerara	3 2 6	...	2 1 8	2 12 1
Grenada	1 11 3	...	...	1 0 10
St. Vincent	1 0 10	...	...	...

Intercolonial Passengers must not be booked further than they can be conveyed by the vessel in which they embark. They must re-book on arrival at Barbados.

TIME TABLE, 1909.

SOUTHAMPTON.	BARBADOS.	DEMERARA.		SOUTHAMPTON.
		Arrives Thursday.	Leaves Saturday.	
Leaves Wednesday.	Arrives Tuesday.	Arrives Thursday.	Leaves Saturday.	Arrives Monday.
Dec. 23, 1908.	Jan. 5, 1909.	Jan. 7, 1909.	Jan. 9, 1909.	Jan. 25, 1909.
Jan. 6, 1909.	„ 19, „	„ 21, „	„ 23, „	Feb. 8, „
„ 20, „	Feb. 2, „	Feb. 4, „	Feb. 6, „	„ 22, „
Feb. 3, „	„ 16, „	„ 18, „	„ 20, „	Mar. 8, „
„ 17, „	Mar. 2, „	Mar. 4, „	Mar. 6, „	„ 22, „
Mar. 3, „	„ 16, „	„ 18, „	„ 20, „	Apl. 5, „
„ 17, „	„ 30, „	Apl. 1, „	Apl. 3, „	„ 19, „
„ 31, „	Apl. 13, „	„ 15, „	„ 17, „	May 3, „
Apl. 14, „	„ 27, „	„ 29, „	May 1, „	„ 17, „
„ 28, „	May 11, „	May 13, „	„ 15, „	„ 31, „
May 12, „	„ 25, „	„ 27, „	„ 29, „	June 14, „
„ 26, „	June 8, „	June 10, „	June 12, „	„ 28, „
June 9, „	„ 22, „	„ 24, „	„ 26, „	July 12, „
„ 23, „	July 6, „	July 8, „	July 10, „	„ 26, „
July 7, „	„ 20, „	„ 22, „	„ 24, „	Aug. 9, „
„ 21, „	Aug. 3, „	Aug. 5, „	Aug. 7, „	„ 23, „
Aug. 4, „	„ 17, „	„ 19, „	„ 21, „	Sep. 6, „
„ 18, „	„ 31, „	Sep. 2, „	Sep. 4, „	„ 20, „
Sep. 1, „	Sep. 14, „	„ 16, „	„ 18, „	Oct. 4, „
„ 15, „	„ 28, „	„ 30, „	Oct. 2, „	„ 18, „
„ 29, „	Oct. 12, „	Oct. 14, „	„ 16, „	Nov. 1, „
Oct. 3, „	„ 26, „	„ 28, „	„ 30, „	„ 15, „
„ 27, „	Nov. 9, „	Nov. 11, „	Nov. 13, „	„ 29, „
Nov. 10, „	„ 23, „	„ 25, „	„ 27, „	Dec. 13, „
„ 24, „	Dec. 7, „	Dec. 9, „	Dec. 11, „	„ 27, „
Dec. 8, „	„ 21, „	„ 23, „	„ 25, „	Jan. 10, 1910.
„ 22, „	Jan. 4, 1910.	Jan. 6, 1910,	Jan. 8, 1910.	„ 24, „
Jan. 5, 1910.	„ 18, „	„ 20, „	„ 22, „	Feb. 7, „
„ 19, „	Feb. 1, „	Feb. 3, „	Feb. 5, „	„ 21, „

FAMILIES—FIRST CLASS.

Transatlantic Voyages.

An abatement of 15 per cent. from the tariff rate of First Class Passage is made in favour of families taking single Transatlantic Tickets when the passage money (if charged in full for the whole party) would be equal to the full charge for four adult cabin passengers. The abatement is not made to passengers taking return Tickets.

SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS

Will be conveyed for £20 between Southampton and all Ports, each way; Return Tickets £30, except Barbados, in which case the fare is £18 single, and £27 return.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

Are conveyed from Southampton to Demerara (men only) and *vice versa*, at £10 each.

SERVANTS.

Passengers' servants cannot be booked as deck passengers, nor at the rate of "Servants" unless they accompany their employers. Men servants will be berthed in the fore part of the ship. Women servants will have beds made up in the Ladies' Saloon.

DOGS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

Dogs, Carriages, Horses, live stock, &c. (for the shipment of which special application must be made) are conveyed only under Bill of Lading; the owner undertaking all risk of conveyance whatsoever; as the Company are not responsible for any injury or damage (however caused) occurring while on board the Company's ships, or on embarkation, transfer, or disembarkation; and the shippers must in all cases provide food, boxes, pens or coops.

If shippers prefer it, the Company will, on timely notice being given, provide boxes for horses, and pen and fodder for sheep, for an additional payment.

No dogs can be conveyed to England by the Company's vessels.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

AND

"DIRECT" LINE JOINT CARGO SERVICE.

Agents : Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 18, Moorgate Street,
London, E.C.

Prentice, Service & Henderson, 175, West George
Street, Glasgow.

Scrutton, Sons & Co., 9, Gracechurch Street, London.

G. R. Garnett, La Penitence, Demerara.

LONDON STEAMERS.

These steamers run regularly every fortnight. During the Sugar Seasons extra Steamers are put on the route.

All the steamers are classed 100 A1. at Lloyds and are well and comfortably found in every respect.

GLASGOW STEAMERS.

These steamers sail regularly all the year round *via* Barbados and Trinidad, leaving Glasgow every 3 weeks, and are of the same class as the London Line.

FARES.

Per London Steamer—Single £17 10s. Return £35

„ Glasgow „ „ 15 15 „ 31 10s.

Children under 16 years, £1 1s. per year ; under 12 months, free.

Servants travelling with family, £8. If alone, £12.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

QUEBEC, CANADA, AND 29, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agents : THOM & CAMERON, LTD., Water Street.

PORTS OF CALL.

New York, Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and Demerara.

STEAMERS.

Bermudian	2889 tons net.	Manoa	1967 tons net.
Campana	1154 „	Parima	1875 „
Guiana	2294 „	Trinidad	1354 „
Korona	1871 „		

SAILINGS.

Weekly for Bermuda, and every twelve days for the West Indies and Demerara.

ARMSTRONG LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND DEMERARA.

Agents: BOOKER BROS., McCONNELL & Co., LTD., Water Street.

Agents, New York: L. W. & P. ARMSTRONG, 106, Wall Street.

Carrying United States and Colonial Mails. Sail fortnightly—average passage 10 days.

Uller—1,900 Tons Register;
and another first-class steamer of 2,000 Tons Register.

LIVERPOOL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents: BOOKER BROS., McCONNELL & Co., LTD., Water Street.

Agents, Liverpool: BOOKER BROS., McCONNELL & COY., LTD., 77, The Albany.

Sailing tri-weekly from Liverpool from September to March, and monthly from April to August.

Carmelina	... 1694 tons.	Malm	... 1433 tons.
Ottar	... 1550 „		or other 1st class steamers.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

Agents: WIETING & RICHTER, Water Street.

The vessels of this Company leave St. Nazaire on the 9th of each month, and arrive at and leave the ports of call on the following dates :—

Out.	DATES.		Home.	DATES.		
	Arrive.	Depart.		Arrive.	Depart.	
<i>From Saint Nazaire to Colon.</i>						
St. Nazaire ...	...	9	Colon ...	...	3
Pointe-a-Pitre ...	20	21	Carthagena ...	4	4	
Basseterre ...	21	21	Savanilla ...	5	5	
Fort-de-France ...	21	23	Porto-Cabello ...	7	7	
La Guayra ...	24	25	La Guayra ...	7	8	
Porto Cabello ...	25	25	Fort-de-France ...	10	11	
Savanilla ...	27	27	Basseterre ...	12	12	
Carthagena ...	28	28	Pointe-a-Pitre ...	12	12	
Colon ...	29	...	St. Nazaire ...	23	...	

<i>From Fort-de-France to Cayenne.</i>						
Fort-de-France ...	...	23	Cayenne ...	...	3
Saint Lucia ...	23	23	Surinam ...	4	4	
Trinidad ...	24	25	Demerara ...	5	5	
Demerara ...	27	27	Trinidad ...	7	7	
Surinam ...	28	28	Saint Lucia ...	8	8	
Cayenne ...	29	...	Fort-de-France ...	9	...	

<i>From Trinidad to Colon.</i>						
Trinidad ...	...	...	...	Arrive.	Depart.	10
Carupano ...	...	...	...	11	11	
La Guayra ...	...	...	...	12	12	
Porto Columbia ...	...	...	...	14	14	
Colon ...	...	...	...	15	16	
Port Limon ...	...	...	...	17	20	

FARES FROM ST. NAZAIRE AND VICE VERSA.

PORTS.	1ST CLASS SINGLE.			Between Decks.	1ST CLASS RETURN.		
	1st Category.	2nd Category.	3rd Category.		1st Category.	2nd Category.	3rd Category.
St. Nazaire to—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pointe-a-Pitre	180	160	150	80	234	208	195
Basseterre	180	160	150	80	234	208	195
Fort-de-France	180	160	150	80	234	208	195
La Guayra	190	170	150	80	235	255	225
Porto Cabello	190	170	150	80	235	255	225
Savanilla	200	180	160	80	300	270	240
Colon	200	180	160	80	300	270	240
St. Lucia	180	160	150	80	270	240	225
Trinidad	190	170	150	80	285	255	225
Demerara	180	160	150	80	270	255	225
Surinam	180	160	150	80	270	240	225
Cayenne	200	180	160	80	300	270	250

INTERCOLONIAL FARES.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Demerara to			
Trinidad... ..	\$ 22 00	\$ 11	\$ 4 56
St. Lucia	30 00	15	6 24
Fort-de-France	32 00	17	6 72
Pointe a-Pitre	38 40	22	7 68
Basseterre	38 40	22	7 68
Carupano	30 00	15	6 50
La Guayra	46 00	23	10 56
Porto Cabello	52 00	25	12 56
Savanilla	72 00	36	18 56
Colon	82 00	41	20 56
Surinam	9 60	8	4 00
Cayenne	30 00	17	10 00

15 per cent. allowed for Return passages.

Children up to 3 years old, free.

from 3 to 8 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ fare.

„ 8 „ 12 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Return Tickets for Europe, available for 1 year.

Do. intercolonial „ „ 3 months.

If the above are taken on board 20 % more is charged.

The passage for any of the above mentioned ports for Servants (men and women) will be \$100.

Reduction of 15 per cent. to families paying equal to four first-class passages.

KONINKLIJKE WEST INDISCHE MALDIENST.

Royal Dutch West India Mail Service, under contract with the Netherlands Government for the conveyance of mails.

Head Office : 125, de Ruyterkade,
Amsterdam.

General Agency, New York : Royal Dutch West India
Mail, 17, State Street.

Freight Agents, New York : Funch Edey & Coy.,
8-10, Bridge Street,

Agents at Demerara : The New Colonial Co., Ltd.

The Steamers of this Line are—"Prins Frederik Hendrik",
"Prins der Nederlanden", "Prins Maurits", Prins Willem I",
Prins Willem II", Prins Willem III", "Prins Willem IV",
"Prins Willem V".

They sail from Amsterdam (Thursday) and from New York
(Friday) every fortnight.

PASSENGER FARES FROM DEMERARA.

PORTS.	1ST CLASS.		2nd Class.	Deck.
	Single.	Return.		
Amsterdam	\$ 160 00	\$ 240 00	\$ 80 00	\$...
Havre	150 00	...	80 00	...
Paramaribo	10 00	15 00	5 00	2 50
Port-of-Spain	15 00	26 00	10 00	4 00
Carupano	25 00	43 00	16 00	6 00
Cumana	32 00	54 00	21 00	9 00
Guanta	32 00	54 00	21 00	9 00
La Guayra	35 00	60 00	21 00	9 00
Porto Cabello	40 00	68 00	26 00	11 00
Curacao	45 00	77 00	30 00	14 00
Jacmel	61 00	104 00	40 00	19 00
Aquin	68 00	116 00	44 00	21 00
Aux Cayes	68 00	116 00	44 00	21 00
Jeremie	71 00	121 00	46 00	22 00
Petit Goave	73 00	124 00	48 00	23 00
Port au Prince	75 00	128 00	50 00	24 00
St. Marc	77 00	131 00	51 00	25 00
New York	90 00	153 00	55 00	...

Return tickets to Amsterdam and New York are available for
12 months, and to other ports 4 months. No return

tickets are issued for 2nd Class and no deck tickets for Amsterdam or New York.

The Steamers of the Fruit Service between Paramaribo and New York leave the latter port every week, as follows :—
Every alternate Monday the s.s. "Saramacca" or "Marowyne" for Trinidad, Paramaribo, Barbados, and back to New York.

On other Mondays the s.s. "Suriname" or "Coppename" for Barbados, Demerara, Paramaribo, Trinidad and back to New York.

Passengers are landed at Demerara on the ninth day after leaving New York.

The rates of passage are :—

To New York	...	\$80—Single.	\$144—Return.
„ Paramaribo	...	\$10— do.	\$ 18— do.
„ Barbados via)			
Paramaribo)		\$30— do.	\$ 45— do.

Return tickets from Paramaribo are available by the steamers of the fortnightly service.

PICKFORD & BLACK'S.

CANADIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

Under contract with the Imperial and the Canadian Governments for the transmission of Mails between Canada, Bermuda, West Indies and Demerara.

Agents—SANDBACH, PARKER & Co.

PORTS OF CALL.

St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, N.S., Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Demerara, returning to St. John, via same Ports except Halifax.

STEAMERS.

Dahomé	...	...	100	A.1	...	...	2470	tons gross
Sobo	...	...	100	A.1	...	...	3652	„ „
Ocamo	...	...	100	A.1	...	...	1910	„ „
Oruro	...	...	100	A.1	...	...	1919	„ „

or other steamers.

SAILINGS.

From Halifax, N.S., every 12 days. From Demerara alternately every 11 and 13 days.

TIME TABLE.

Name.	Leave Halifax, N.S.	Leave Demerara.
	1909.	1909.
Sobo	Dec. 18th, 1908...	Jan. 4th
Oruro	" 30th	" 5th
Dahomé	Jan. 11th 1909	" 28th
Ocamo	" 23rd	Feb. 8th
Sobo	Feb. 4th	" 21st
Oruro	" 16th	Mch. 4th
Dahomé	" 28th	" 17th
Ocamo	Mch. 12th	" 28th
Sobo	" 24th	Apl. 10th
Oruro	Apl. 5th	" 21st
Dahomé	" 17th	May 4th
Ocamo	" 29th	" 15th
Sobo	May 11th	" 28th
Oruro	" 23rd	June 8th
Dahomé	June, 4th	" 21st
Ocamo	" 16th	July 2nd
Sobo	" 28th	" 15th
Oruro	July 10th	" 26th
Dahomé	" 22nd	Aug. 8th
Ocamo	Aug. 3rd	" 19th
Sobo	" 15th	Sept. 1st
Oruro	" 27th	" 12th
Dahomé	Sept. 8th	" 25th
Ocamo	" 20th	Oct. 6th
Sobo	Oct. 2nd	" 19th
Oruro	" 14th	" 30th
Dahomé	" 26th	Nov. 12th
Ocamo	Nov. 7th	" 23rd
Sobo	" 19th	Dec. 6th
Oruro	Dec. 1st	" 17th
Dahomé	" 13th	" 30th

FARES FROM DEMERARA.

Ports.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	Deck.
St. John or Halifax	\$ 75 00	\$ 50 00	*None.
Return	130 00	80 00	
Bermuda	60 00	40 00	\$ 16 00
Return	110 00		
St. Kitts	32 50	19 50	6 50
Antigua	30 00	18 00	6 00
Mentserrat	30 00	18 00	6 00
Dominica	25 00	15 00	5 00
St. Lucia	20 00	12 00	4 00
Barbados	15 00	9 00	4 00
St. Vincent	20 00	12 00	4 00
Trinidad	15 00	9 00	4 00

Hong Kong, via St. John, N.B., and Vancouver.

1st Class \$356.50 Single

Steerage \$130.00 „

Children under 12, half fare, under 8, quarter fare, and 1 child under 3, free.

Servants in Cabin, 2nd Cabin rate.

Passengers can be booked to Bermuda, from which port there is frequent opportunity for New York.

Passengers can be booked to Halifax or St. John, N.B., from which ports there are frequent opportunities for England and Europe.

No return tickets issued to W. I. Islands.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

WEST INDIA LINE.

Agent—Sandbach, Parker & Co.

Regular monthly sailings.

Ports touched at—

OUTWARDS.

Copenhagen, Rotterdam, London, St. Thomas, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo.

HOMEWARDS.

Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Havre, London, Rotterdam and Copenhagen. Connection with all West Indian, Isthmus, British and Continental Ports.

Steamers—“ St. Thomas”, “ St. Croix”, “ St. Jan,” each about 2,500 tons ; 1,500 horse power. New and specially built for the trade.

A doctor and stewardess carried on each boat.

The fares Demerara to London are—

Single	...	Return
£20	...	£38.

Return tickets are available for twelve months.

INLAND COMMUNICATION.

COLONIAL STEAMERS.

Worked under contract with the Government by Sproston, Limited.

STEAMERS.—S.S. *Amy*, *Charlestown*, *Cuyuni* (Tug), *Eliza*, *Essequebo*, *Guiana*, *Horatia*, *Ira*, *Lady Longden*, *Mazaruni*, *Mallali*, *New Amsterdam*, *Parika*, *Penwortham*, *Puruni* and *Sproston Wood*. LAUNCHES—*Abary*, *Alice*, *Arthur W.*, *Blanche*, *Elfrida*, *Eloise*, *Gertie*, *Gretchen*, *Ismay*, *Marjorie*, *Montreal*, *Mora*, *Nellie*, *Payuca*, *Piamah*, *Potaro* and *Wisnar*.

Booking offices are provided on all the stelling's at which the steamers stop for the purpose of receiving and booking goods. Cargo is received at the offices in Georgetown the day previous to the departure of the steamer, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Parcels and live stock are also received on the morning of the departure of the steamer to within 15 minutes of the hour of leaving.

STEAMER SERVICES.

GEORGETOWN-SUDDIE SERVICE.

A steamer leaves Georgetown every day at 7 a.m. for Suddie, Essequebo, returning same day, calling at Leguan, Wakenaam and Aurora both ways.

FARES.

Stations.	Georgetown.		Leguan.		Wakenaam.		Aurora.		Suddie.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Georgetown ...	...	...	1.00	48	1.50	48	2.00	48	2.00	48
Leguan ...	1.00	48	...	...	0.75	24	1.50	24	1.50	24
Wakenaam ...	1.50	48	0.75	24	...	...	0.48	16	0.75	24
Aurora ...	2.00	48	1.50	24	0.48	16	...	...	0.48	16
Suddie ...	2.00	48	1.50	24	0.75	24	0.48	16	...	...

For rates of Freight see page 472 *et seq.*

GEORGETOWN-BARTICA (AND PENAL SETTLEMENT) SERVICE.

Leaves Georgetown for H.M.P.S. and then to Bartica Grove, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.30 a.m., returning on Wednesday, Friday and Monday, touching at Tuschen both ways, leaving Bartica at 8 a.m. The steamer does not, however, call at H.M.P.S. on her way to Bartica on Court days every first and third Tuesday in the month.

FARES.

Stations.	Georgetown.		Tuschen.		H. M. P. Settlement.		Bartica.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Georgetown ... ..	...	...	1.00	24	2.00	64	2.00	64
Tuschen	1.00	24	...	...	1.00	48	1.00	48
H.M. Penal Settlement.	2.00	64	1.00	48	...	...	48	24
Bartica	2 00	64	1.00	48	48	24	...	...

For rates of Freight see page 472 *et seq.*

GEORGETOWN-BERBICE (NEW AMSTERDAM) SERVICE.*

Leaves Georgetown for Berbice every Monday and Thursday at 8.30 p.m.

Leaves Berbice for Georgetown every Tuesday and Friday about 8.30 p.m.

FARES.

Stations.	Georgetown.		New Amsterdam.		Blairmont.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Georgetown ... ..	...	...	\$ 1.44	72 c.	\$ 1.44	72 c.
New Amsterdam	\$ 1.44	72 c.	...	...	...	...
Blairmont	1.44	72 c.	...	...	...	...

For rates of Freight see page 477.

* Not a Contract Service.

BERBICE RIVER SERVICE.

Leaves New Amsterdam at 7 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, touching at intermediate stations, arriving at Coomacka at about 9 p.m.

Leaves Coomacka on Tuesdays at 9 a.m., touching at intermediate stations, arriving at Mara at about 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, leaves there on Wednesdays at 7 a.m., and arrives at New Amsterdam at about 9 a.m.

On Fridays the steamer runs through to New Amsterdam, leaving Coomacka at about 5 a.m. and arriving in New Amsterdam about 6.30 p.m.

FARES.

Stations.	New Amsterdam.		Mara.		Bartica.		Friendship.		Coomacka.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
New Amsterdam ...	\$	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	\$	c.
Mara	32	16	64	32	96	48	1.20	64
Bartica	32	16	...	...	64	32	96	48
Friendship	64	32	32	16	...	...	64	32
Coomacka	96	48	64	32	...	...	32	16
	1.20	64	96	48	64	32	32	16

Passengers joining the steamer at any other place than Mara, Bartica, or Friendship (Patoir's) are charged the fare from the station next before, and, when leaving, the station next following.

For rates of Freight see page 472.

GEORGETOWN-NORTH WEST DISTRICT (MT. EVERARD) SERVICE.

Leaves Georgetown for Mount Everard every Tuesday at 12.30 p.m., returning to Georgetown on Fridays, calling at Morawhanna both ways.

FARES.

Stations.	Georgetown.		Morawhanna.		Mt. Everard.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Georgetown ...	...	...	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00
Morawhanna...	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	...	...	3.00	1.00
Mount Everard	...	6.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	...

Saloon Passengers are taken for the round trip including meals, as under—To Mount Everard and back—\$12.

For rates of Freight see page 472 *et seq.*

DEMERARA-ESSEQUEBO RAILWAY SERVICE.
(GEORGETOWN TO TUMATUMARI.)

AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

Steamer, Train and Launch Service to Potaro Landing.

Under the Time table and Working Bill framed by the Governor-in-Council on 23rd August, 1906, a steamer leaves Georgetown daily at 8. a.m. (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Wismar on the same day, after stopping at various points on the Demerara River, and leaves Wismar for Georgetown daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.45 a.m.

Train leaves Wismar for Rockstone every week-day after arrival of Steamer from Georgetown, and not earlier than 5.30 p.m.

Train leaves Rockstone for Wismar daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.

One or more launches, conveying cargo and passengers leaves Rockstone for Tumatumari daily at 6.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted), and leaves Tumatumari for Rockstone at 7 a.m. the following day.

A launch runs daily between Tumatumari and Potaro Landing, taking passengers and cargo.

TARIFF OF FARES AND FREIGHTS. *

	Georgetown to Wismar and <i>vice versa.</i>	Wismar to Rockstone and <i>vice versa.</i>	Georgetown to Rockstone and <i>vice versa.</i>	Rockstone to Tumatumari and <i>vice versa.</i>	Wismar to Tumatumari and <i>vice versa.</i>	Georgetown to Tumatumari and <i>vice versa.</i>
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
FARES—						
1st Class Passengers	2 00	1 50	3 00	2 50	4 00	5 00
2nd do. do.	72	84	1 44	1 00	1 80	2 40
				return fare 2nd class	return fare 2nd class	return fare 2nd class
				64	1 44	2 08
FREIGHTS—						
(1) Bread, biscuits, potatoes, onions, oil and corn, at a tonnage rate calculated on a mean between weight and measurement, of	3 00	5 00	8 00	15 00	20 00	22 00
(2) Calves, each	1 00	1 00	2 00	3 75	4 75	5 50
(3) Cattle ,,	1 00	1 50	2 50	6 00	7 00	8 00
(4) Dogs ,,	24	48	50	50	80	1 00
(5) Dynamite in packages of not less than 25 lbs.—per lb. ... ..	...	...	...	20	20	20
(6) Feathered Stock—per head	02	04	06	10	10	10
(7) Goats or sheep, each	24	72	96	1 50	1 80	2 00
(8) Horses or mules, ,,	2 00	3 00	5 00	9 00	12 00	13 00
(9) Lumber, W. P.—per 1,000 feet	3 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	22 00	25 00
(10) Lumber, P. P.—per 1,000 feet	4 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	26 00	30 00
(11) Machinery—per ton—in pieces not exceeding one ton.	3 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	22 00	25 00
(12) Timber (colony cut) per cubic foot, including haul- age, loading and discharg- ing ... ..	...	04	...	...	...	...
(13) Goods, other than those enumerated above at a rate calculated on weight or measurement on the basis of per ton (minimum 56 lbs. or 1 cubic feet)	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	17 00	20 00

* See "Official Gazette" 3rd October, 1900—page 1,180.

Steamers plying daily between Georgetown and Wismar and *vice versa* under this contract shall stop at the undermen-

tioned places for passengers and such passengers shall be charged only the proportionate rate of fares :—

Supply, No. 2 Island (Government Station), Coeverden, Hyde Park Police Station, Dunoon, Berlyn, Vryheid, Dora, (Kooliseraboe Creek), Tapanaquana, Yaruni, Hooradia, Dalgin, Christianburg.

The following are the fares charged between the under-mentioned intermediate stopping places :—

		First Class.	Second Class.
Georgetown to	Dunoon	... \$ 0 48	\$ 0 24
	Dalgin	... 1 50	0 48
	Kooliseraboe	... 1 00	0 36
	Omai	... 4 50	2 08
	Potaro	... 5 48	2 64
Dunoon to	Kooliseraboe	... 0 48	0 24
	Dalgin	... 1 00	0 36
	Wismar	... 1 50	0 48
	Georgetown	... 0 48	0 24
Kooliseraboe to	Dalgin	... 0 48	0 24
	Dunoon	... 0 48	0 24
	Wismar	... 1 00	0 36
	Georgetown	... 1 00	0 36
Dalgin to	Georgetown	... 1 50	0 48
	Dunoon	... 1 00	0 36
	Kooliseraboe	... 0 48	0 24
	Wismar	... 0 48	0 24
Rockstone to	Omai	... 1 50	0 64
	Potaro	... 2 88	1 32
Omai to	Tumatumari	... 1 00	0 48
	Rockstone	... 1 00	0 48
	Georgetown	... 4 00	1 92
Tumatumari to	Potaro	... 0 48	0 32
Potaro to	Georgetown	... 5 48	2 32
	Rockstone	... 2 48	0 88
	Tumatumari	... 0 48	0 24

Passengers joining the steamer at any other place than Dunoon, Kooliseraboe and Dalgin, are charged the fare from the station next before, and, when leaving, to the station next following.

LAUNCH SERVICES.

UPPER DEMERARA RIVER SERVICE.

Wismar to Mallali.

Leaves Wismar for Akyma and Mallali every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a.m.

Leaves Mallali for Akyma and Wismar every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a.m.

FARES.

Stations.	Wismar.		Akyma.		Muritaro.		Mallali.	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wismar ... ..	...	...	...	24	...	36	...	72
Akyma ... ..	...	24	...	...	...	...	1 20	72
Muritaru ... ..	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Mallali	1 20	72	1 20	72	...	36	...	...

TARIFF OF FREIGHT.

Horse or Mule ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 1 50
Bull, Cow or Ox ... ..	...	...	...	1 00
Foal, Calf or Ass ... ..	...	...	...	0 50
Sheep, Goat, Pig or Dog ... ..	...	...	...	0 32
Feathered Stock, per head ... ..	...	...	...	0 02
Wheelbarrow, Tricycle or Bicycle ... ..	...	...	...	0 24
Barrels of Biscuits, Potatoes and other Ground Provisions ... ..	...	...	...	0 16
Barrels of Flour, Corn, Peas, Pork, Beef or Pickled Fish... ..	...	...	...	0 24
Bags of Rice and other Grain and seed ... ..	...	...	...	0 16
4-Quintal Casks of Salt Fish ... ..	...	...	...	0 48
Drums or Boxes of Salt Fish ... ..	...	...	...	0 12
Hogsheads, full ... ..	...	...	...	2 00
Do. empty ... ..	...	...	...	1 00

Puncheons and Tierces, full ...	...	...\$ 1 00
Do. do. empty ...	...	... 0 50
Hogsheads of Wine, Spirit, Malt and Oil ...	...	... 0 50
Lumber per 1,000 feet ...	...	... 3 00
Shingles, per bundle of 50 ...	...	... 0 03
Staves, each ...	...	... 0 04
Bunches of Plantains ...	...	... 0 04
Bateaux or Boats not exceeding 30 feet long ...	...	... 3 00
All other packages not enumerated above for every 100 lbs. or part of 100 lbs. or of a cubic content of 3 feet or part of 3 feet one uniform rate of ...	...	... 0 08

UPPER BARIMA RIVER.*

Mt. Everard to Arakaka.

A Launch runs between Mt. Everard and Arakaka on the Barima for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers and towing bateaux when there is sufficient water in the river.

UPPER ESSEQUEBO RIVER.*

Tumatumari to Potaro Landing.

A launch runs daily between Tumatumari and Potaro Landing, taking passengers and cargo.

FARES.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Tumatumari to Potaro ...	\$ 0 48	\$ 0 32
Potaro to Tumatumari ...	0 48	0 24

FREIGHTS.—Calculated at the rate of \$4 per ton weight or measurement at the steamer Company's option.

* Not Contract Services.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Georgetown-Suddie Service.										*Georgetown-Bartica Service	*Berbice River Service.	*Georgetown-Mount Bevard Service.	Demerara Ferry.	Berbice Ferry.	Essequibo Ferry.
	Georgetown to Leguan.	Georgetown to Wakenaam.	Georgetown to Aurora.	Georgetown to Suddie.	Leguan to Wakenaam.	Leguan to Aurora.	Leguan to Suddie.	Wakenaam to Aurora.	Wakenaam to Suddie.	Aurora to Suddie.						
Acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	...	48	48	48
Aerated Drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	08	08	08
Ass	24	40	44	50	24	28	10	16	12	12	50	50	...	16	16	16
Bran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	08	08	08
Bicycle or Tricycle	12	20	20	24	10	12	04	06	04	24	24	...	...	16	16	16
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	08	08	08
Bricks	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	...	3,00	3,00	3,00
Brooms	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	...	08	08	08
Biscuits	08	12	12	12	08	08	04	06	04	10	16	16	...	08	08	08
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	08	08	08
Butter	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	...	08	08	08
Bloomer	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	...	08	08	08
Batteau or Boat (not exd. 30') each	1,32	2,40	2,64	3,00	1,28	1,52	1,92	48	80	54	...	...	...	48	48	48
Do.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...	...
Do. do. (exd. 30') per ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Do. do. minimum charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00	3,00	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	...	12	12	12
Carrriage or Cart (4 wheeled) each	90	1,60	1,76	2,00	86	1,04	1,28	32	56	40	2,00	2,00	...	48	48	48
Do. do. (2 wheeled) each	90	1,50	1,50	1,50	86	1,04	1,28	32	56	40	1,50	1,50	...	32	32	32
Cows	48	80	90	1,00	46	54	64	20	32	24	1,00	1,00	...	32	32	32
Calves	24	40	44	50	24	28	32	10	16	12	50	50	...	16	16	16
Cement	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	...	48	48	48
Corn	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	04	06	06	16	16	...	08	08	08
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	08	08	...	08	08	08
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	08	08	08
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	08	08	08

*The freights for intermediate places on these services are the same as those quoted above for terminal stations.

FERRY SERVICES.

DEMERARA.—The Ferry steamer plies across the river every week day at 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. and 12 o'clock, noon, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.15, 6 o'clock, and 6.30 p.m., and returns at the half hour except the 5.15 p.m., 6 o'clock and last boat, which return at 5.40, 6.15, 6.45 p.m., respectively. On Sunday, at 6.15, 7, 8, and 10 o'clock a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.

Passengers can book through from Georgetown to any station on the West Coast Railway.

Fares—First Class, 12 cents ; Second Class, 8 cents ; Special 2nd Class rate of 4 cts. by 6.15 a.m., and 5.15 p.m., to Vreed-en-Hoop, and 6.30 a.m., and 5.40 p.m., to Georgetown.

BERBICE.—The Ferry steamer leaves New Amsterdam for Rosignol every week day at 6.30 a.m., 10.15 a.m. and 12, noon, and for Blairmont at 8 a.m., 1, 3 and 5 p.m., returning half-an-hour later in each case.

As a tentative measure the 5.30 p.m. a boat from Blairmont calls at Rosignol on her way to New Amsterdam, except on Monday's when an extra boat is run from New Amsterdam to Rosignol, and back to connect with the 4 p.m. train from Georgetown. On Sundays a boat leaves New Amsterdam for Blairmont at 8 and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, 4 and 5 p.m., and returns in half-an-hour.

Fares—First Class, 16 cents ; Second Class, 8 cents.

ESSEQUEBO.—The Ferry steamer leaves Leguan every week day at 7 a.m. 9.30 a.m., and 12.20 p.m., and 3.30 p.m. returning from Tuschen at 8.20, 11 a.m., 2 and 5 p.m. On Sunday, the steamer leaves Leguan at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., and Tuschen at 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Fares—First Class, 32 cents ; Second Class, 16 cents.

Children under 12 years of age are charged half the ordinary rates on all routes, and children in arms are free.

Passengers may carry 50 lbs. of luggage free of charge ; excess luggage charged at the rate of 8 cents for every 100 lbs. or 3 cubic feet, or part thereof.

GEORGETOWN-SURINAME & ST. LAURENT SERVICE.*

A steamer leaves Georgetown on Tuesday, 10th August, and every alternate Tuesday for Parimaribo *via* Springlands and Nickerie, calling at Nickerie on her way to Georgetown.

A steamer leaves Georgetown on Tuesday, 3rd August, and alternate Tuesday, for Parimaribo, Albina and St. Laurent, calling at Parimaribo on the return to Georgetown.

Dates of sailing are subject to alteration as the necessity may arise.

FARES.

STATIONS.	Georgetown.		Springlands.		Nickerie.		Parimaribo.		Albina & St. Laurent.	
	1st Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	Deck.
Georgetown	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$. . .
Springlands	2 40	1 20	2 40	1 20	3 00	1 50	3 00	3 00	10 00	5 00
Nickerie	3 00	1 50	1 20	72	..	..	3 00	1 50	..	..
Parimaribo	5 00	3 00	3 00	1 50	3 00	1 50	..	..	4 00	{ To Albina \$1 20 To St. Laurent 1 50

* Not a Contract Service.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

GEORGETOWN TO

	*New Amsterdam.	Springlands.	Nickerie.	Parimaribo.	Albina & St. Laurent.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Acid (Sulph)	96	96	1 00	1 00	1 00
Ass	50	1 00	1 50	2 00	..
Barley, bag	16	24	28	32	50
Balata, per 200 lbs.	12	18	20	24	50
Bricks, per 1,000	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	..
Brooms, per bundle of 1 doz.	08	09	12	16	20
Biscuits, per barrel	12	15	20	24	50
„ „ box	12	12	16	20	32
Butter or meat, kegs	08	12	14	16	25
„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs	08	09	08	10	16

* Georgetown-(New Amsterdam) Berbice Service mentioned on page 465.

RATES OF FREIGHT,
GROGETOWN TO

	New Amsterdam.		Springlands.		Nickerie.		Paramaribo.		Albina & St. Laurent.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Bloomer, per carboy	96		1 00		1 20		1 50		..	..
Charcoal, per bag	08		12		14		16		24	
Carriage or Cart (4 wheeled)	3 00		4 50		5 00		6 00		..	..
" " " (2 wheeled)	2 00		2 25		2 50		3 00		..	..
Cows, each	1 00		2 00		2 00		4 00		6 00	
Calves, each	50		1 00		1 00		2 00		3 00	
Cement, per barrel	24		30		40		48		75	
Corn	12		15		20		24		50	
" per bag	12		09		12		16		25	
Candles, per box	08		06		06		08		12	
Dholl, per bag	12		15		20		24		45	
Dogs, each	12		16		20		24		40	
Feathered Stock, each	02		03		06		06		08	
Fish, Salt, cask	32		36		48		64		75	
" " box or drum	12		09		16		20		25	
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ box	08		06		10		12		20	
" Pickled, per barrel	12		15		20		30		50	
Flour, bags	12		15		20		24		50	
" barrels	12		15		20		24		50	
" $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	08		09		12		16		30	
Galv. Sheets, case	96		1 20		1 60		2 00		3 20	
" " each	03		03		05		05		10	
Ghee and M. Oil, case	12		18		20		24		50	
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ case	08		09		12		16		25	
" " " tin	08		09		06		08		14	
Goats and Sheep, each	12		16		20		24		..	..
Ground Provision, bags or barrels	12		15		20		24		..	..
Hay, truss	32		30		40		56		..	..
" $\frac{1}{2}$ truss	16		16		24		32		..	..
Horse, each	2 00		3 00		5 00		5 00		..	..
Lumber, W. P. and P. P. per M. feet	4 00		4 00		4 00		5 00		6 00	
" " " G. H.	8 00		8 00		8 00		10 00		10 00	
Lime, puns.	1 00		90		1 20		1 50		..	..
" brls.	12		15		20		24		50	
Lard, case	12		16		20		24		50	
" tin	08		06		06		08		14	
Malt, brl. or case	12		15		20		24		50	
" hhd.	40		48		64		80		1 00	
Meat, Salt, brl.	16		20		24		32		50	
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ brl.	08		12		12		16		32	
Milk, per case	08		09		12		16		25	
Matches, per case (Colony)	12		15		20		24		..	..
Mule, each	2 00		3 00		5 00		5 00		..	..

RATES OF FREIGHT.

GEORGETOWN TO

	New Amsterdam.		Springlands.		Nickerie.		Paramaribo.		Albina & St. Laurent.	
	¢	c.	¢	c.	¢	c.	¢	c.	¢	c.
Nails, 100 lbs. nett ...	08		12		12		16		25	
„ 50 „ „ ...	08		06		08		12		16	
Oats, bag ...	12		15		20		24		50	
Oil, cask ...	40		45		64		80		1 00	
„ Kerosine, case ...	08		09		19		12		20	
„ „ tin ...	08		06		06		08		14	
Pigs, each ...	12		16		20		24		1 00	
Pitch, brl. ...	12		15		20		24		50	
Potatoes, brl. ...	12		15		20		24		50	
„ hampers or boxes, 100 lbs. ...	08		12		10		12		25	
„ „ „ „ 50 lbs. ...	08		06		06		08		16	
Paper, bundle ...	04		06		06		08		16	
Peas, brls. or bags ...	12		15		20		24		50	
„ ½ brls. ...	08		09		10		12		25	
Plantains, bunch ...	02		03		04		04		08	
Pig tails, tierce ...	32		36		48		64		50	
Salmon, case ...	08		09		10		12		25	
Sardines, case ...	08		09		10		12		25	
Soap, box ...	04		06		06		08		16	
Salt, brl. or bag ...	12		15		20		24		50	
Shingles, bdle. ...	03		03		04		06		10	
Staves, Vat, each ...	03		03		03		03		06	
„ Paaling, per 100 ...	50		80		1 00		1 20		1 50	
Spirits, case ...	08		12		12		16		25	
Sugar, brl. or bag ...	16		16		24		30		50	
Tobacco, per ½ hhd. ...	90		1 35		1 60		2 00		...	
Vermicelli, box ...	08		06		06		08		16	
Wine, cask ...	40		36		48		64		1 00	
Packages not enumerated, by weight or measurement, per ton ...	1 20		1 50		2 00		2 40		4 00	
Machinery ...	As per arrangement.									

SPECIAL RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE COLONY.

GEORGETOWN TO SUDDIE—

Steamer leaves Georgetown every week day at 7 a.m.,
returning to Georgetown between 5 and 6 p.m.

Return fare (including breakfast and lunch) ... \$3.00

GEORGETOWN TO BARTICA—

Steamer leaves Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 a.m. and Bartica every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a.m. arriving in Georgetown between 2 and 3 p.m.

Return fare for two-day trip (including breakfast and lunch both days) ...	... \$4.00
Return fare as above with dinner and permission to sleep on board and coffee next morning ...	... \$5.00
Return fare for week-end (including all meals and permission to sleep on board)...	... \$6.00

N.B.—Launch at Bartica may be hired by special arrangement.

GEORGETOWN TO WISMAR, ROCKSTONE, TUMATUMARI AND POTARO—

Steamer leaves Georgetown for Wismar every week day at 8 a.m. and Wismar for Georgetown at 8.45 a.m.

Train leaves Wismar for Rockstone about half-an-hour after arrival of steamer at Wismar, but not before 5 p.m.

Launch leaves Rockstone at 6.30 a.m. for Tumatumari and Potaro.

To WISMAR—

Return fare for two-day trip (including breakfast and lunch both days on steamer, dinner, lodging and early coffee at Wismar Hotel) ...	... \$5.50
Return fare for week-end trip (including all meals on steamer and accommodation at Wismar Hotel) ...	... \$6.50

To ROCKSTONE—

Return fare for two-day trip (including breakfast and lunch both days on steamer, dinner, lodging and early coffee at Rockstone Hotel) ...	... \$7.00
Return fare for week-end trip (including breakfast and lunch both days on steamer, and accommodation at Rockstone Hotel) ...	... \$8.00

To TUMATUMARI—

Return fare without meals on steamer or Hotel
accommodation, available for one week \$7.50

To POTARO—

Return fare without meals on steamer or Hotel
accommodation, available for one week \$8.00

WISMAR HOTEL—

Lodging 72c., Coffee 12c., Breakfast 60c., Lunch
48c., Dinner 72c., or \$2.16 per day without lunch.

ROCKSTONE HOTEL—

Lodging 96c., meals at same rates as Wismar Hotel,
or \$2.40 per day without lunch.

Parties desirous of travelling beyond Rockstone must
provide themselves with hammocks and space will be
allotted at the Tumatumari rest house. There is no
rest house at Potaro as the launch returns to Tu-
matumari the same day. Parties must also provide
their own meals after leaving Rockstone until their
return. Provisions may be obtained from the Rock-
stone agency for the purpose.

GEORGETOWN TO MORAWHANNA AND MOUNT EVERARD AND
ARAKAKA—

Steamer leaves Georgetown every Tuesday at 12.30
p.m. and returns to Georgetown on Fridays between
10 a.m. and 12, noon.

To MOUNT EVERARD—

Return fare for four-day trip (including meals and
sleeping accommodation on board steamer) ... \$12.00

To ARAKAKA—

Single fare (2nd Class only) by launch from Mount
Everard 64c.

MOUNT EVERARD REST HOUSE—

Rates same as at Rockstone Hotel.

ARAKAKA REST HOUSE—

Parties must provide their own hammocks and pro-
vision for the journey before leaving Mount Everard.

N.B.—These special return fares are only issued to
bona fide visitors to the colony on application at the
Head Office, Lombard Street.

RAILWAYS.

There are three lines of Railways, viz. :—

1. From Vreed-en-Hoop, on the West Bank of the Demerara River, opposite Georgetown, to Greenwich Park on the West Coast of Demerara—a distance of 15 miles. Gauge of line 3' 6". A steam ferry connects Vreed-en-Hoop with Georgetown.
2. From Georgetown to Rosignol at the mouth of the Berbice River opposite to the town of New Amsterdam. Length of line $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Gauge 4' $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". Rosignol is connected with the town of New Amsterdam by steam ferry.

Both these lines have been constructed and are worked by the Demerara Railway Company.

The total cost of construction of these lines on 31st December, 1908, was returned at £693,333 16s. 7d.

Of the capital raised £312,500 is preferent and entitled to 4% interest in perpetuity.

For the year 1908 the passenger receipts (including mails, parcels and police) amounted to £29,911 8s. 9d. and the goods receipts to £21,744 6s. 4d. The total expenditure for the same period (excluding charge for interest) was £33,434 13s. 9d.

The Company receives from the Government in respect of that portion of the Georgetown-Rosignol Line extending from Mahaica to Rosignol, known as the Berbice Railway, and also in respect of the West Coast Line, a guarantee or subsidy for each half-year of such a sum as with the net revenue from such line in respect of such half year shall make up, but not in any event exceed, a sum equal to interest at the rate of 4% per annum on the sum of £260,416 13s. 4d. (\$1,250,000) in the case of the Berbice Railway, and on the sum of £52,083 6s. 8d.

(\$250,000) in the case of the West Coast Line. An annual subsidy of £625 is also paid to the Company for the conveyance of mails, police and prisoners on that portion of the Georgetown-Rosignol line extending between Georgetown and Mahaica which is known as the old line.

- 3 The Demerara Essequibo Railway which runs from Wismar on the left bank of the Demerara River to Rockstone on the right bank of the Essequibo River, a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Metre gauge. The line was constructed, and is worked, by Sproston's, Limited, a private firm, who obtained a loan from the Colony of £41,616 repayable without interest over a period of 20 years. £70,000 of the capital consists of debenture loans entitled to interest at 4%.

The line was constructed to provide expeditious and safe means of access to the Potaro gold fields on the Upper Essequibo River, the route *via* the Essequibo below the terminus of the Railway being obstructed by a series of falls dangerous and tedious to navigate. There is daily communication by steamer between Georgetown and Wismar, and launch services carrying passengers and freight connect Rockstone, the Essequibo River terminus, with Tumatumari and Potaro Landing, stopping at other places on the way.

DEMERARA-BERBICE RAILWAY TABLE OF FARES.

STATIONS.	Georgetown.		Kitty.		Plaisance.		Peterverwag.		Buxton.		Enmore.		Belfield.		Clonbrook.		Mahaica.		DeKinderen.		Mahaicony.		Belladrum.		Lichfield.		Port Wellington.		Rosignol.		
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Georgetown	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.
Kitty	12	06	28	14	40	20	56	28	68	34	80	40	88	44	108	54	140	70	160	80	200	100	220	110	256	128	300	150	352	176	416
Plaisance	28	14	20	10	32	16	44	22	60	30	72	36	80	40	108	54	132	66	152	76	192	96	212	106	244	122	292	146	336	168	384
B. V. Wagting.	40	20	32	16	16	08	16	08	16	08	28	14	40	20	48	24	72	36	100	50	124	62	164	82	184	92	216	108	264	132	312
Buxton	56	28	44	22	28	14	16	08	16	08	16	08	28	14	36	18	56	28	88	44	108	54	148	74	168	84	200	100	248	124	304
Enmore	68	34	60	30	40	20	28	14	16	08	16	08	24	12	36	18	48	24	44	22	72	36	100	50	136	68	168	84	216	108	288
Belfield	80	40	72	36	56	28	40	20	28	14	16	08	24	12	36	18	48	24	22	72	36	100	50	144	72	176	88	224	112	312	
Clonbrook	88	44	80	40	64	32	48	24	36	18	24	12	36	18	48	24	60	30	56	28	68	34	80	40	116	58	148	74	196	98	264
Mahaica	108	54	108	54	88	44	72	36	56	28	44	22	56	28	60	30	80	40	60	30	84	42	124	62	144	72	176	88	224	112	312
De Kinderen	140	70	132	66	112	56	100	50	88	44	72	36	60	30	80	40	100	50	84	42	108	54	140	70	160	80	200	100	240	120	320
Mahaicony	160	80	152	76	132	66	124	62	108	54	100	50	84	42	76	38	96	48	60	30	100	50	140	70	160	80	200	100	240	120	320
Belladrum	200	100	192	96	172	86	164	82	148	74	136	68	124	62	116	58	144	72	132	66	152	76	200	100	220	110	260	130	340	170	400
Lichfield	220	110	212	106	192	96	184	92	168	84	156	78	144	72	132	66	152	76	144	72	164	82	200	100	220	110	260	130	340	170	400
F. Wellington.	256	128	244	122	224	112	216	108	200	100	188	94	176	88	168	84	148	74	116	58	140	70	180	90	200	100	240	120	320	160	400
Rosignol	300	150	292	146	276	138	264	132	248	124	236	118	224	112	216	108	196	98	160	80	140	70	180	90	200	100	240	120	320	160	400
N. Amsterdam.	316	158	308	154	292	146	280	140	264	132	252	126	240	120	232	116	212	106	176	88	156	78	168	84	180	90	210	105	240	120	300

First Class Return Tickets at single fare and one-third. — Between Stations less than 25 miles apart, available for return on day of issue or day following; those over 25 miles, for one week after date of issue.

Saturday to Monday morning 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at single fare and a quarter will still be issued to Stations beyond Mahaica by the 7.30 a.m. Train and to Stations between Georgetown and Mahaica from the mid-day Train on Saturdays, and on Sundays between all Stations where the Sunday Trains run, available for return on Monday mornings following.

DEMERARA AND BERBICE RAILWAYS.

TIME-TABLE FROM 21ST MARCH, 1908, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

DOWN.	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.		
	a. m.	Noon	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a. m.	p.m.	
Georgetown ... Dep.	7.30	12.00	4.00	Mondays Only.	6.00	6.30	7.15	4.00	
Kitty	7.35	12.05	4.05		6.04	6.34	7.20	4.05	
Plaisance... ..	7.45	12.15	4.15		6.16	6.46	7.30	4.15	
Beterverwagting..	7.55	12.27	4.23		6.26	6.56	7.40	4.23	
Buxton	8.05	12.35	4.31		6.36	7.06	7.50	4.31	
Nonpareil*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
Enmore	8.15	12.45	4.40		6.46	7.16	8.00	4.40	
Golden Grove* ...	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
Belfield	8.20	12.55	4.50		6.55	7.25	8.05	4.50	
Do.	8.25	1.00	4.55				8.10	4.55	
Clonbrook	8.30	1.05	5.00			8.15	5.00		
Mahaica	8.40	1.20	5.10			8.25	5.10		
Do.	8.45			5.15					
De Kinderen* ...	*			*					
Mahaicony ... Arr.	9.13			5.40	Except Mondays.	Mondays Only.			
Do.	9.18			5.43					
Belladrum	9.40			6.05					
Lichfield	9.50			6.15					
Fort Wellington... ..	10.10			6.35					
Rosignol	10.35			7.00					
UP.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
Rosignol ... ..	...	6.55		3.30				
Fort Wellington... ..	...	7.20		3.51				
Lichfield ... ..	...	7.40		4.06				
Belladrum ... ..	...	7.50		4.15				
Mahaicony ... Arr.	...	8.10		4.37					
Do. ... ..	...	8.15		4.42				
De Kinderen* ...	...	*		*				
Mahaica ... ..	...	8.45		5.14				
Do. ... ..	...	8.50	1.50		5.20		8.35	5.20
Clonbrook ... ..	...	9.00	2.00		5.30		8.45	5.30
Belfield ... ..	...	9.05	2.05		5.35		8.50	5.35
Do.	6.40	9.08	2.10	Mondays Only.	5.38		8.55	5.38	
Golden Grove* ...	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Enmore	6.45	9.15	2.15		5.45		9.00	5.45	
Nonpareil*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
Buxton	6.55	9.25	2.25		5.55		9.10	5.55	
Beterverwagting... ..	7.05	9.35	2.35		6.05		9.20	6.05	
Plaisance	7.15	9.45	2.45		6.15		9.30	6.15	
Kitty ... ..	...	9.56	2.55		6.26		9.41	6.26
Georgetown ... Arr.	7.30	10.00	3.00		6.30		9.45	6.30	

NOTE.—*Stops by signal or informing Conductor at preceding Station. Fares as from preceding Station.

Passengers may be taken up or set down at any of the recognized side-lines between Stations on payment of an extra fare of 48 cents for each stop outside the Station. The recognized side-lines will be *Success*, *La Bonne Intention*, *Mon Repos*, *Lusignan* and *Non Pareil*.

WEST COAST RAILWAY.

Time Table on and after Monday, 1st June, 1908.

DOWN TRAINS.		WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAYS.		
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Vreed-en-Hoop Dept.	...	7.20	12.20	3.20	5.35	8.15	3.15	5.30
Windsor Forest*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blankenburg*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hague ...	...	7.38	12.45	3.45	6.00	8.40	3.40	5.55
Leonora ...	...	7.46	12.53	3.53	6.07	8.48	3.48	6.03
Uitvlugt*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boeraserie ...	...	7.56	1.04	4.04	6.19	9.00	4.00	6.14
Tuschen ...	...	8.01	1.10	4.10	6.24	9.05	4.05	6.20
Greenwich Park Arr.	...	8.07	1.15	4.15	6.30	9.10	4.10	6.25
UP TRAINS.					Sat. only.			
Greenwich Park Dept.	...	a.m. 6.15	8.25	1.25	4.25	6.35	9.25	4.25
Tuschen ...	...	6.20	8.30	1.30	4.30	6.40	9.30	4.30
Boeraserie ...	...	6.25	8.35	1.35	4.35	6.45	9.35	4.35
Uitvlugt*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leonora ...	...	6.37	8.47	1.47	4.47	6.57	9.47	4.47
Hague ...	...	6.45	8.55	1.55	4.55	7.05	9.55	4.55
Blankenburg*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor Forest*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vreed-en-Hoop Arr.	...	7.10	9.20	2.20	5.20	7.30	10.20	5.20

* Stop by signal or on informing Conductor at preceding Station. Fare as from preceding Station.

PASSENGER FARES.

	To Georgetown.		To Vreed-en-Hoop.		To Blankenburg.		To Hagne.		To Leonora.		To Boeraserie.		To Tuschen.		To Greenwich Park.	
	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Sing.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.	1st Ret'n.	2nd Sing.
Georgetown (including Ferry) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vreed-en-Hoop ...	44	66	22	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32
Blankenburg ...	44	66	22	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32
Hagne ...	44	66	22	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32	42	16	32
Leonora ...	54	80	26	42	56	20	20	26	10	12	16	06	24	32	12	32
Boeraserie ...	68	98	34	56	74	28	32	44	16	24	32	12	16	22	08	...
Tuschen ...	72	104	36	60	80	30	40	54	20	32	44	16	24	32	12	08
Greenwich Park ...	84	120	42	72	96	36	48	64	24	42	56	20	32	44	16	16

First Class Return Tickets are available for return on date of issue, or day following.

Saturday to Monday 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at Single Fare and a quarter are issued by the 3.20 p.m. and 5.35 p.m. Trains on Saturdays and all Trains on Sundays, available for Return on Monday mornings following.

Children under 3 years of age accompanying adults, free.
 3 years and upwards, but under 12 years of age, half fare.

Luggage—Each Passenger will be entitled to carry free of charge the undermentioned weight of *personal** luggage.

1st Class Passengers 100 lbs.
 2nd „ „ 60 „

Luggage in excess of weight allowed above will be charged for at the rate of one half cent per lb.

SPECIAL TRAINS

The charge for a Special Train consisting of one 1st Class Carriage—

\$2 per mile for distances below 20 miles and
 \$1 50 „ „ „ „ above 20 „

the distance being calculated on the total mileage run, out and home. Minimum charge \$25.

For Special Trains on Sundays the charge will be double.

These charges only apply to Trains run between sunrise and sunset.

\$5 per hour (or any portion of an hour) will be charged for detention.

Application for Special Trains to be made to the Manager.

PARCELS RATES BY PASSENGER TRAINS. DEMERARA—BERBICE RAILWAY.

DISTANCES.	Weights							Above 112 lbs.
	Up to 4 lbs.	Above 4 lbs. not exceeding 12 lbs.	Above 12 lbs. not exceeding 28 lbs.	Above 28 lbs. not exceeding 42 lbs.	Above 42 lbs. not exceeding 56 lbs.	Above 56 lbs. not exceeding 84 lbs.	Above 84 lbs. not exceeding 112 lbs.	
Not exceeding 12 Miles	04	06	12	20	24	32	40	½c. p.lb.
Above 12 and not exceeding 33 Miles	06	08	16	24	36	40	52	½c. „
Above 33 and not exceeding 50 Miles	08	12	20	30	44	50	56	½c. „
Above 50 Miles	10	16	24	36	50	56	56	½c. „

Passengers excess Luggage, half-cent per lb.

*N.B.—The term “Luggage” has been legally defined to mean clothing and such articles as a traveller *usually* carries with him for his personal use and convenience on a journey, or for personal adornment and utility on arrival at destination.

All Parcels must be delivered at the Station 15 *minutes* before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be forwarded, or their despatch by it cannot be guaranteed.

Packages, frail or very bulky in proportion to their weight; such as Pasteboard boxes of light Millinery or Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Lace, small Birds alive in cages, cases of stuffed Birds, Furniture, Picture Frames, Pictures, bottles of Medicine, Barometers, Thermometers, and parcels containing brittle articles, such as Glass, China, Porcelain, will be charged one half more than the above rates, and will only be taken at owner's risk.

NOTE.—The words "Glass," "China," and "Porcelain" apply to Glassware, Chinaware, Ornaments, Clocks, and things of that kind.

Bicycles—Carried as Passenger's Luggage—

Up to 33 miles...	...12 cents each	} At owner's risk.
Over 33 ,, ...	...24 ,, ,,	
Do. Carried as Parcels double the above rates.		

Motor Bicycles will be charged at double the rates for ordinary Bicycles.

PARCEL TARIFF.

*Between Georgetown and all Stations on West Coast Railway
(including Ferry.)*

Up to	14 lbs.	...	...	...\$0 06
15 lbs. to	28 ,,	...	...	... 12
29 ,, to	42 ,,	...	...	... 20
43 ,, to	56 ,,	...	...	... 24
57 ,, to	84 ,,	...	...	... 32
85 ,, to	112 ,,	...	...	... 40

Over 112 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Packages of Meat, Bread or Vegetables in small quantities for household consumption.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. gross.

Ice, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., Minimum 4 cents.

Do. in large quantities 8 cents per 100 lbs. gross, or part thereof.

Fish, Fresh, Packages under 50 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Minimum 6c.

Do. from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. 24c.

Do. over 100 ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Through rates for Goods and Parcels between Georgetown and Stations, other than Vreed-en-Hoop, on the West Coast Railway, irrespective of distance (including Demerara River Ferry Freight.)

GOODS TARIFF.			
Bicycles, each ...	\$ 0 24	Oil, Kerosene, per case ...	\$ 08
Do. accompanying passenger.	12	Do. do. per tin ...	04
Beef, per brl. ...	24	Oil Meal, per bag ...	12
Do. per ½ brl. ...	12	Onions, per box—112 lbs. ...	12
Beer, per brl. ...	16	Paper, per bale of 5 reams ...	08
Do. per case ...	12	Pianos and Harmoniums, if packed in cases each, at owner's risk ...	3 00
Bread, per brl. ...	12	Pianos and Harmoniums (at owner's risk) if not packed in cases ...	4 00
Do. per box ...	12	Peas, per brl. ...	16
Bran, per bag ...	08	Do. per ½ brl. or bag ...	08
Butter, per firkin ...	08	Plantains, per bunch ...	02
Cement, per brl. ...	32	Pork, per brl. ...	24
Charcoal, per bag ...	12	Do. per ½ brl. ...	12
Corn, per brl. ...	16	Potatoes, per brl. ...	12
Do. per bag ...	08	Potatoes, in boxes of not more than 150 lbs. ...	12
Dholl, per bag ...	12	Rice, per bag ...	12
Dogs, each ...	24	Do. per ½ bag ...	08
Feathered Stock per head	02	Rum, per hhd. ...	48
Fish, Salt, per 4-qt. cask ...	32	Salmon, per box ...	04
Do. do. per drum ...	08	Salt, per brl. ...	16
Do. do. per box ...	08	Sardines, per box ...	04
Do. Pickled Herrings per brl. ...	24	Soap ,, ...	04
Do. per ½ brl. ...	12	Spirits, per case ...	08
Do. Smoked Herrings, per bdl. of 10 boxes ...	08	Stout, per brl. ...	16
Flour, per brl. ...	16	Do. per case ...	12
Do. per ½ brl. ...	08	Sugar, per brl. or bag ...	20
Galvanized Sheets, in cases, per ton ...	1 60	Do. per ½ brl. or bag ...	12
Do. per single sheet ...	02	Shingles, per 1,000 ...	60
Ground Provisions, per brl. ...	12	No less charge for any single consignment than eight cents.	
Do. per bag ...	08		
Do. per quake ...	04		
Lard, per case—4 tins ...	08		
Do. per tin ...	04		
Lemonade and Mineral Waters, per brl. or case ...	16		
Lime, per brl. ...	16		
Lumber, W.P., per M feet ...	3 00		
Do. P.P. do. ...	3 60		
Machinery, in pieces not exceeding ½ ton, per ton ...	2 00		
Massala, per bag ...	12		
Matches, per case ...	12		
Meal, per brl. ...	16		
Meal, per ½ brl. ...	08		
Meat, per keg ...	08		
Milk, per case ...	04		
Mustard Seed, per bag ...	12		
Oats, per bag ...	12		

PARCELS TARIFF.			
Parcels and Articles not enumerated above, carried in Van of Passenger Train, will be charged as under:—			
Up to	14 lb.	\$	0 06
15 lb. to	28 ,,		12
29 ,, to	42 ,,		20
43 ,, to	56 ,,		24
57 ,, to	84 ,,		32
85 ,, to	112 ,,		40
Over 112 lb.	½c. per lb.		
Ice	¼c. per lb., Min. 4 cents.		
Fish, Fresh, pkgs, under 50 lbs.,	½c. per lb. Min. 6c.		

TRAMWAYS.

In Georgetown there is an Electric Tramway worked on the overhead trolley system with 10 miles of line, of 4' 8" gauge, operated by the Demerara Electric Company, a Canadian concern with a capital of \$425,000. A turbine engine, intended to eliminate the effects of vibration, has recently been laid in position at the Company's power station.

During the year ended December 31, 1908, the gross tramway, light and power earnings (excluding earnings from house wiring) were \$123,767, and the net earnings, after providing for the interest on the outstanding bonds, were \$26,041.

Single fares without a ticket—5 cents. Adult tickets can be purchased in strips of three tickets for 12 cents. Books of 60 tickets can be purchased for \$2.40 a book.

Children's tickets for children under twelve can be had in strips of 9 tickets for 24 cents.

ROADS.

The public roads of the colony may be classed under two general heads:—"Coast" roads, and "Bush" roads, as the roads in the interior are called.

COAST ROADS.

The coast roads run throughout their entire length within a mile, more or less, of the sea crossing *en route* all the Plantations and Villages situated within the occupied portion of the Sea Coast of the colony. They extend from "Better Success" on the north coast of the County of Essequibo, in the West, to Plantation Skeldon on the Left Bank of the Corentyne River in the East, with branch roads extending for short distances up the banks of the principal rivers crossed on the way, the whole being connected by bridges and steam ferries.

The total length of road between the points named is 268 miles, which includes 30 miles of roads in the Islands of Leguan and Wakenaam at the mouth of the Essequibo River. (Leguan 21 miles, Wakenaam 18 miles.)

With the exception of the portions which pass through sugar Plantations, the Roads and Bridges are maintained exclusively at the expense of the Public Revenue. The portions which pass through sugar Plantations, aggregating 88 miles, are maintained by the proprietors of the estates, who receive from the Government a uniform rate for their upkeep. A proposal that the Government should take over the upkeep of the whole of the roads and bridges is at present under consideration.*

By Ordinance 13 of 1905 which consolidated and amended the law relating to the public roads of the colony, the roads which were formerly in the charge of the Treasury Department were transferred to the Public Work Department. Under this Ordinance the Colonial Civil Engineer is responsible, subject to directions from the Governor, for the general care and supervision of the roads including those being maintained by the proprietors of sugar Plantations.

Under this Ordinance the colony is divided for administrative purpose into road Districts under the charge of road Officers who are vested with all necessary powers for enforcing the maintenance of the roads in a state of efficient repair.

The total cost of maintenance—including the sugar estates roads—for the financial year 1908-09 was \$93,537.88.

The sum provided on the estimates for the maintenance of the roads during 1909-10 is \$118,850.

In addition to the roads dealt with above, and falling within the category of "Coast" roads, there are about 50 miles of streets in Georgetown and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles in New Amsterdam.

For the upkeep of the streets of Georgetown the Mayor and Town Council are responsible. Towards the cost of maintenance, which averages \$19,300 per annum, the Government contributes a fixed sum of \$5,000 a year.

*Since the above was written the maintenance of the roads passing through Sugar Plantations has been taken over by the Government as from the 1st April, 1909.

PLATE 7.



BARIMA-BARAMA ROAD, NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.

Photo by E. R. Anson.

The cost of maintenance of the streets of New Amsterdam is borne one-half by the Municipality of that town and one-half by the Government.

The total cost of upkeep for the year 1908 was \$4,660.

“ BUSH ROADS AND “ TRAILS.”

In Mining Districts.

The Potaro-Konawarook Road.—A cart road extending in a S.S.E. direction from Potaro Landing, a point on the Potaro River about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Tumatumari, to Minnehaba Creek, a tributary of the Konawarook River, a distance of $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and thence by bridle path to Konawarook River, a distance of 7 miles.

Barima-Barama Road.—Extending in a southerly direction from Arakaka on the right bank of the Barima River at a point about 110 miles above Morawhanna, to Towakaima Falls on the Barama River, a distance of about 29 miles. The first 5 miles of this road from the Arakaka end is maintained as a cart road, the remaining portion being a bridle road. A trail of 5 miles in length extends from a point on this road a few miles inwards from the Towakaima Falls, to Mazawinni Landing on the Barama River a few miles below the Towakaima Falls.

From the Towakaima Falls a line has been traced to the mouth of the Acarabisee Creek on the upper Cuyuni River in a S.W. direction, a distance of 48 miles. This line is not however used.

Eclipse Portage.—A cart road skirting the Eclipse Falls on the upper Barima River. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Camaria Road.—Which skirts the Camaria Rapids on the Cuyuni River. Length 3 miles.

Tumatumari to Tiger Creek Trail.—A trail or foot-path extending in a southerly direction from Tumatumari, the terminus on the Potaro River of the steamer and Railway contract service, connecting Georgetown with the Potaro gold-fields, to Tiger Creek, a distance of 10 miles. A branch of this trail extends from a point 7 miles inwards from Tumatumari, to the Konawarook River, a distance of 4 miles.

Kokerite Trail.—Extending from Kokerite Landing on the Barama River in a southerly direction to Imoti on the Waini River, a distance of 15 miles.

Bartika-Kaburi Line.—Traced to connect Bartika village at the junction of the Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers, with the Kaburi Creek, a tributary of the first named river. The line is not used. Length 35 miles.

All of the bush roads, trails, etc., enumerated above, have been constructed and are maintained by the Government. The sum provided on the estimates for the upkeep of these roads for the financial year 1909-10 amounts to \$12,030.

The Kartabu-Puruni Road.—A cart road of 65 miles in length, extending in a westerly direction from Kartabu Point at the junction of the Mazaruni and Cuyuni Rivers to the Peters' Mine on the Cuyuni River, made and maintained by the proprietors of the Mine.

CANALS.

USED FOR NAVIGATION PURPOSES.

There are three Canals on the Demerara River, two on the left bank, each 7 miles long, and one on the right bank, 4 miles long. All are 60 feet wide and run at right angles to the river. They are used for navigation and drainage as waterways by the inland estates, the proprietors of which bear the cost of maintenance. The Canals on the left bank are within 7 miles of the city of Georgetown, that on the right bank being within 5 miles of it.

WATERWAYS.

Provision is made annually for clearing the rivers and creeks in use, of fallen trees and other obstructions. The sum provided for this purpose on the Annual Estimates for the year 1909-1910 amounts to \$3,300.

NEW AMSTERDAM-SKELDON MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

TIME TABLE.

Down Mail.

Leave New Amsterdam	...	7	a.m.
„ Nigg	...	8	a.m.
„ Whim	...	8.35	„
„ Eversham	...	9.20	„
„ No. 50	...	9.45	„
„ Benab	...	10.15	„
Arrive Skeldon	...	11.	„

Up Mail.

Leave Skeldon	...	1.	p.m.
„ Benab	...	1.45	„
„ No. 50	...	2.15	„
„ Eversham	...	2.40	„
„ Whim	...	3.25	„
„ Nigg	...	4	„
Arrive New Amsterdam	...	5	„

CALLING STATIONS AND FARES.

New Amsterdam to Skeldon and Between.		Intermediate Stations		1st Class.	2nd Class.
		1st	3rd		
Bramfield	4 Miles and New Amsterdam	24	12	24	12
Merville	8 Do. and Bramfield	24	12	48	24
Albion	12 Do. and Merville	24	12	72	36
Whim	18 Do. and Albion	24	12	96	48
Eversham	27½ Do. and Whim	48	24	1 44	72
No. 50	33 Do. and Eversham	48	24	1 92	96
No. 63	39 Do. and No. 50	48	24	2 16	1 08
Skeldon	47 Do. and No. 63	48	24	2 40	1 20

Skeldon to New Amsterdam and Between.

No. 63	7 Miles and Skeldon	48	24	48	24
No. 50	14 Do. and No. 63	48	24	96	48
Eversham	25 Do. and No. 50	48	24	1 44	72
Whim	30 Do. and Eversham	24	12	1 68	84
Albion	35 Do. and Whim	24	12	1 92	96
Merville	39 Do. and Albion	24	12	2 16	1 08
Bramfield	43 Do. and Merville	24	12	2 40	1 20
New Amsterdam	47 Do. and Bramfield	24	12	2 40	1 20

POSTAL INFORMATION.*

DELIVERIES.

TOWN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE.—On week days there are three house-to-house deliveries in Georgetown, viz., at 7 a.m. the whole city; 11 a.m. the whole city; 4 p.m. the whole city, except Albouystown, Lodge and Wortmanville. At New Amsterdam there are three house-to-house week-day deliveries, 7 a.m. 11.30 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. and deliveries as far as Kendalls, East Coast, on Mondays, and Thursdays, and at Sandvoort on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

COUNTRY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE.—There are house-to-house deliveries within certain limits in the following Postal Districts, viz., Skeldon, Fort Wellington, Mahaicony, Mahaica, Belfield, Enmore, Buxton, Beterverwagting, Plaisance, Grove, Bagotville, Vreed-en-Hoop, Fellowship, Leonora, Tuschen, Taymouth Manor, Anna Regina, Danielstown, Bartica, Whim, Sisters, Wales, Nigg, Kitty, Aurora, Ann's Grove, Suddie, Reliance, Blairmont, Weldaad, Albuoystown, Agricola, Providence, Met-en-Meerzorg, De Kinderen, Leguan, Wakenaam.

INTERCEPTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.—A fee of 12 cents is charged to every person requiring Inland Correspondence or Correspondence arriving by mail steamer, or both, detained in Georgetown, and delivered either on application at the General Post Office or otherwise, or sent to an address other than that to which it is directed. All applications must be made in writing, and applications will not be attended to until the fee is paid. The registration of Special Instructions as regards detention will remain in operation for such time as may be fixed in such instructions, and in the absence of any such fixture for a period of one month.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—Persons changing their residence should furnish the Post Office both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going, with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles (including telegrams and money orders) received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to

*For rates of postage and other charges see under Fees—Postal Department.

the person giving the instructions only, or also to members of his family or household. No fees are chargeable in respect of redirection to changes of address.

PRIVATE BAGS.

FEE FOR PRIVATE LETTER BAG.—Persons living in the country will find it advantageous to have Private Letter-bags. The fee for a Private Letter-bag is \$5 a year, payable in advance.

BAGS TO BE PROVIDED.—Bags must be provided by each person. The bags must be so constructed as to secure their contents from inspection, and must be furnished with a lock, one key of which must be handed to the Postmaster General. The name of the owner must be legibly painted on each bag.

PROHIBITION.—Letters containing coins or valuables may not be transmitted in a private letter-bag. If discovered they will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

EXPRESS DELIVERY.

DELIVERING OFFICES.—In Georgetown and at New Amsterdam, and at every postal telegraph office, Inland letters and parcels can be specially delivered immediately on arrival at the Post Office if desired by the sender. The sender must in such case indicate on the article by the words "Express Delivery" that it is intended for special delivery.

FEES.—The fees for such delivery must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the article.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.—In cases of complaint of overcharge, or of delay in the delivery of any article, the cover or wrapper, with the Post Office marks upon it, should always be forwarded with the letter of complaint. In cases of complaint of the loss of any article sent by the person complaining, it is desirable that the actual posting of the article should be, if possible, established as the first step. In a large proportion of complaints it is found that articles entrusted to the messengers or servants were never posted, or were not posted at the time believed, or that the posting is altogether uncertain. Letters containing complaints against the Post Office need not be stamped, provided that they are addressed to the Postmaster General. Complaints cannot be

attended to unless preferred within six months of the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

SIGNS OF INJURY.—Where a letter when delivered bears signs of injury, the addressee should call attention to the fact of such injury at the time of delivery and if possible open the letter in the presence of an Officer of the Post Office. The cover should be forwarded to the Postmaster General with information as to the parties in whose presence it was opened.

CAUTION AS TO SENDING COIN, &c., BY POST.—Neither money nor any other article of considerable value ought to be sent through the Post, except by means of a money order or in a registered packet. Any person who sends money or jewellery unregistered not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation everyone through whose hands the article passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some Post Office servant to ruin. The Government considers itself relieved of responsibility to make enquiry in respect to the loss of *unregistered* packets containing money or other valuables.

INLAND POST. NEWSPAPERS.

COVERS MUST BE OPEN AT ENDS.—Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without cover, or in a cover open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. The cover must not be fastened by means of gum, sealing-wax, postage stamps or otherwise. If this rule is infringed the newspaper is liable to be treated as a letter. It is recommended that the addresses be written on exposed parts of the newspapers themselves, as well as on the covers.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT.—A packet of newspapers must not exceed two lbs. in weight, two feet in length and one foot in width and depth.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES CURRENT.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—Circulars should be entirely open at the ends or sides, as for the purpose of inspection a corner of the cover cut off is not sufficient. And if sent without covers they must not be fastened by means of gum, wafers, seals, &c. Paper fasteners or string may be used. When posted in a cover, which, from any cause, cannot be readily removed, they are closed for inspection and will be treated as letters.

POSTING IN BULK.—When circulars and prices current are posted in large numbers it is desirable, in order to facilitate their despatch, that they should be tied in bundles with the addresses all in one direction, and handed over the counter instead of being placed in the letter-box.

MAY BE SENT BY BOOK-POST.—Circulars and prices current may be made up in packets and forwarded at the rate chargeable for book-packets.

BOOK PACKETS.

WHAT A BOOK-PACKET MAY CONTAIN.—A book-packet may contain :—

- (a)—Newspapers and publications of all kinds.
- (b)—Books, whether blank or printed ; engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto.
- (c)—Any quantity of blank paper, parchment, or card-board.
- (d)—And generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed, on paper, parchment or card-board.
- (e)—Bills of account whether sent for payment or returned after payment with a receipt, provided they contain no other communication to the person to whom they are addressed.
- (f)—Business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, &c.
- (g)—Manuscripts of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of personal correspondence. Manuscript sent to a newspaper for publication, may also be sent as a book packet, even when it has the form and character of personal correspondence.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination.

The privilege of transmission at the low rate of postage applicable to book-post is forfeited by any packet the contents of which are in any way fastened into the cover, or the cover of which cannot from any cause be withdrawn without difficulty. A book-packet may however be tied at the ends with string or may be secured by paper fasteners.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT.—No book-packet may exceed 2 lbs. in weight nor be above 18 inches in length and 9 inches in width and depth.

PARCELS.

MODE OF POSTING.—In order that a packet may be sent by parcel post it must be presented at the counter of a Post Office for transmission as a *parcel* and must bear the words "Parcel Post" written conspicuously in the left hand top corner.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.—The following articles are not permitted to be sent through the Post :—Fish, meat, and all articles of a perishable nature ; glass bottles or glass in any form, unless enclosed in boxes or tins, or otherwise securely packed to prevent fracture ; anything of a greasy or oily nature ; live birds, animals and insects : bladders or other vessels containing liquids or semi-liquids such as jelly, paint, and varnish (these latter can, however, be sent in tins or cans securely fastened) ; gunpowder, matches, or anything of an explosive or inflammable nature ; razors, scissors, knives, or other sharp instruments, unless they are packed and guarded in such a manner as to afford protection to the contents of the mail bag ; and parcels which bear on the outside or contain within any writing, drawing, or thing of indecent or offensive nature.

REGISTRATION.

CONDITIONS AS TO ENCLOSING.—Every article presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong cover, securely fastened. If money is to be sent, either in coin or postage stamps, it should be enclosed in a registered letter envelope, sold by the Post Office at 5 cents each, and if coins are sent, they must be packed and enclosed in such a way as to move about as little as possible. Any officer to whom a postal packet is tendered for registration is instructed to refuse to register it

if the packing thereof is in his opinion obviously such as to afford inadequate protection to the contents.

PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.—Registered articles must be fully prepaid as regards both postage and registration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee on payment of an extra fee of four cents at the time of registration.

MANNER OF REGISTERING.—Every article to be registered must be presented at the counter to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt obtained for it; and it should on no account be dropped into a letter box. If, contrary to this rule, an article marked "Registered" be dropped into a letter-box it will, if directed to any place in the colony, be charged on delivery a registration fee of eight cents, instead of the ordinary fee of 4 cents. Letters containing coin or valuables posted without registration, will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery a registration fee of 8 cents.

OBJECT OF REGISTERING.—The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as under ordinary circumstances a registered packet can be traced through its whole course. Thus the loss of a registered packet is a rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law the giving of a receipt does not make the Post Office revenue liable for the loss of registered packets or their contents.

FREE CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICERS ENTITLED TO FREE POSTAGE.—The following Public Officers and Heads of Departments are entitled to frank and to receive post free all Official Postal matter sent or received by them through the Inland post.

SCHEDULE A.

Governor	Director of Science and Agri-
Private Secretary	culture
Aide-de-Camp	Secty., Board of Agriculture
Chief Justice	Inspector General of Police
Government Secretary	Solicitor General
Attorney General	Crown Solicitor

Auditor General	Commissioner, Lands & Mines
Immigration Agent General	Registrar of British Guiana
Puisne Judges	Postmaster General
Receiver General	Chairman of Poor Law Board
Surgeon General	Inspector of Prisons
Comptroller of Customs	Secy. to Local Government Board
Colonial Civil Engineer	Superintendent, Botanic Gardens
Police Magistrate, Georgetown	Inspector of Schools
Registrar General, Births & Deaths	Analytical Chemist
Stipendiary Magistrates and Clerks	Principal of Queen's College
Government Agent North-West Dist.	Commandant of Militia
Assistant Government Secretary	Bishop of Guiana
Clerk to the Court of Policy	Moderator of Church of Scotland
Harbour Master	Immigration Agent

The following Public Officers and functionaries are entitled to frank inland official postal matter to officers of their own department or other persons upon business connected solely with their public duties and strictly upon His Majesty's service.

SCHEDULE B.

Sub-Comptroller of Customs	Poor Law Guardians
Officers in charge Medical Institutions	Superintendent and District Registrars
District Engineer	Officers of Department of Lands and Mines
Inspectors of Police	Adjutant British Guiana Militia
Commissaries of Taxation	Officers under Crown Lands or Mining Regulations.
Officers in charge of Stations	
Coroners	

OTHER FREE CORRESPONDENCE.—The following postal matter may be sent free under the provisions of the laws relating thereto :—

Under *Coroners Ordinance*, No. 6 of 1887—All correspondence, papers and documents transmitted by or to the Attorney General, or by or to a coroner relating to any matter dealt with under that Ordinance.

Under *Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance*, No. 1 of 1868.—All letters of persons giving written notices of birth or death to Registrar and Registrar's written acknowledgment of same. All letters and packets addressed to Registrar or Superintendent Registrar, and all letters from General Register Office.

Under *Political Constitution Ordinance*, No. 9 of 1896—Writs sent by Returning Officers as registered letters.

Under *Savings Banks Regulations*, Ordinance No. 6 of 1889—All declarations, pass books, acknowledgments, notice of withdrawals, warrants and all other documents and correspondence passing between the Savings Banks and any depositors in relation to the business of the Banks.

RETURNED LETTERS.

PERIOD OF TIME LETTERS ARE KEPT.—All letters, post cards, packets, newspapers and parcels, addressed to any Post Office in the colony are retained for a period of two weeks. If originating abroad and not called for at the end of one month from the time of receipt in the returned letter office, they are advertised in the *Official Gazette*. If not applied for at the expiration of the second month, they are sent back to the country of origin. In the case of those posted in the colony, they are opened and, with the exception of newspapers, returned to the writer.

LETTERS FOR PERSONS AT OUT-LYING PLACES.—Letters, &c., addressed to gold-diggers and others resident at a distance from a Post Office are, however, exceptionally retained one month.

TREATMENT OF LETTERS IN R.L.O.—On reaching the returned letter office if any inland letter be found not to contain the sender's address or any article of value, it is destroyed. Any letter or packet which on being opened, is found to contain value, is for its safety, recorded and returned registered, and, unless registered at the time of posting, a double registration fee is charged on the sender.

FULLY PREPAID LETTERS, &c., RETURNED FREE.—Fully prepaid letters, if not found to contain articles of value, are returned to the writers free of charge.

POSTAGE ON UNPAID POSTAL MATTER WILL BE COLLECTED FROM SENDERS.—The postage, &c., charged upon letters and other articles sent by post received in the returned letter

office will be charged upon the letters when sent to the writers, and the amount of such postage is, by law, recoverable from the senders of the letters.

LETTERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

POSTE RESTANTE.—There is a *Poste Restante* at the General Post Office, Georgetown, where letters “to be called for” can be obtained. No letters are taken in “to be called for” at the branch receiving offices, and any so directed and posted will be sent to the returned letter office to be returned to the writers.

FOR WHOM INTENDED.—The *Poste Restante* being solely intended for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who have no permanent abode in Georgetown, letters for residents should not, excepting under special circumstances, be addressed to the Post Office “to be called for,” and any letters so addressed will be sent out by the letter carrier after the expiration of one month. Even strangers are not as a rule allowed to use the *Poste Restante* for more than two months, at the end of which time they are expected to have their letters sent to a private address.

INITIALS OR FICTITIOUS NAMES.—Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names at the *Poste Restante* are not taken in, but are at once sent to the writers.

RE-DIRECTION TO POSTE RESTANTE NOT ALLOWED.—Letters may not be re-directed from a private address to the *Poste Restante*.

PARTICULARS OF LETTERS TO BE GIVEN.—All persons applying for letters at the *Poste Restante* must be prepared to give the necessary particulars to the clerk on duty, to prevent mistakes and to ensure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. Information must also be given as to the place and district from which the letters are expected, and if necessary some proof of identification produced.

PERIOD FOR WHICH LETTERS ARE KEPT.—Letters from abroad addressed to the *Poste Restante*, Georgetown, are retained for one month, after which time they are advertised in the *Official Gazette*, and if not claimed within one month from the date of publication they are sent to the returned letter office for disposal in the usual manner.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO SHIPS.—Letters, &c., for Captains, Officers, Crews, and passengers of all ships coming into port at Georgetown, are specially forwarded to the Consignee's Office on the arrival of the ship.

FOREIGN POST.

CLOSING OF MAILS.—Notice of closing mails is given as early as possible through the newspapers and by notices posted up in the Post Offices.

LATE FEES.—Ordinary or registered postal matter posted at the General Post Office, Georgetown, after the hour fixed for the closing of an ordinary or a registered foreign mail will be included in such mail if posted within the time limits and on payment of the prescribed extra postage.

All such postal matter must be handed in over the counter of the Post Office at which the mail is closed, and no postal matter posted otherwise after the hour fixed for the closing of a mail will be included in such Mail.

DEFINITION OF TERM "CORRESPONDENCE."—For the purposes of the Foreign Post the term "Correspondence" includes the following five classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is described :—

Letters.	|	Newspapers or other	|	Commercial Documents.
Post-cards.	|	Printed papers.	|	Patterns and Samples.

Parcels are dealt with under a separate head.

LETTERS.

POSTAGE.—The postage on letters for the Union countries is 5 cents for the first oz. and 3 cents for every succeeding oz. or part thereof except in the United Kingdom and certain British colonies, &c., to which the postage is 2 cents every ounce or part thereof.

UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PAID.—If letters are posted unpaid or insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom or other Union countries, they are charged on delivery with double postage, or double the amount of the deficiency. Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence when not deliverable at the country or destination, is chargeable on return to the country of origin with the postage which has not been recovered from the addressee. Prepayment of postage is compulsory by certain routes. Where an incoming letter charged with lower

rates of Postage is re-directed to a country to which higher rates apply, it will be chargeable with an amount which, together with the postage already paid, shall be equal to the rates of postage on a letter to such country.

PROHIBITIONS.—It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or registered correspondence :—Current coin, articles liable to Customs' Duties, gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery and other precious articles, but only in case their insertion is forbidden by the Legislature of the countries concerned.

POST-CARDS.

SPECIAL RULES AS TO ADDRESS, &c.—Post-cards bearing written or printed communications on the left hand half of the address side may be sent to all British possessions to which the 2 cents postage applies and to certain Foreign countries—with these exceptions the face of the card is reserved for the postage stamp, and for the address, which may be written or be shewn, upon a gummed label not exceeding 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The sender of a post-card may also add his own name and address on the face or on the back of it by means of a stamp, autograph stamp, or any other typographical process. Engraving or advertisements may be printed on the face, but must not interfere with the indication of the address or with the stamping or marking of the postal service. Except stamps for the prepayment and the labels mentioned in this paragraph no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card. The sender of the post-card with reply paid may indicate an address on the face of the reply half, either in writing or by sticking a label on it. The prepayment of the reply half by means of the postage stamp of the country of origin only holds good if the reply half be sent to that country, otherwise it is charged as an unpaid letter.

NEWSPAPERS OR OTHER PRINTED PAPERS.

DEFINITION OF TERM "PRINTED PAPERS."—The following are considered as printed papers and allowed to pass as such :—Newspapers and periodical works, books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscripts relating thereto, papers impressed with points in relief for the use of the blind, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved,

lithographed or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying press and the typewriter.

POSTAGE.—Postage on newspapers or other printed papers is 1 cent for every two ounces or part of that weight, except to Canada, with which country newspapers and periodicals are exchanged at Inland rates.

CONDITIONS AS TO PAYMENT.—The postage must be prepaid at least partly. Unpaid packets will be stopped.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The limits of size for packets addressed to the United Kingdom and British colonies or possessions, or to Non-Union countries are 2 feet in length by one foot in width or depth, but to Foreign countries in the postal Union, the length is limited to 18 inches; packets in the form of a roll may not exceed 2 feet 6 ins. in length and 4 ins. diameter. The limits of weight are 5 lbs. for British colonies and possessions, and for Non-Union countries; and 4 lbs. for other countries.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

DEFINITION OF “COMMERCIAL PAPERS.”—The following are considered as commercial papers, and allowed to pass as such:—All papers and all documents, whether writings or drawings, produced wholly or partly by hand, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from acts under private signature, written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, pupils' exercises with corrections but without any comment on the work, &c.

POSTAGE.—The postage on commercial papers is the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is five cents.

CONDITION AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Commercial papers are subject so far as regards form and conditions of transmission to the regulations prescribed for printed papers.

CONDITION AS TO PACKING.—Packets of commercial papers

must be posted in unclosed envelopes, or in covers entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination ; the covers, however, may be tied at the ends with string.

SAMPLES.

LIMITS OF SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The limit of weight for packets of samples for British colonies or possessions or for non-Union countries is 5 lbs., but for foreign countries in the postal Union the limit is 12 oz. A packet of samples sent to any British colony or possession or non-Union country must not exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth, but to any foreign place comprised in the postal Union a packet must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 in width, or 4 in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size is 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

SPECIMENS.—Transmission at the sample rate is accorded to articles of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, &c., when sent for no commercial purpose and packed in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

TOBACCO.—With a view of affording tobacco growers facilities for transmitting samples of their production to the trade in the United Kingdom, parcels containing type samples of manufactured tobacco sent *bona fide* for the purposes of the trade, and not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, will be delivered to the addressees, subject to the payment of the Customs duty.

REGISTRATION.

FEE.—Registration is applicable equally to letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packet, and samples addressed to places abroad, but not to parcels sent by parcel post except in the case of parcels sent to or from the United States. The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 4 cents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The sender of a registered article addressed to any Foreign Country or British colony in the postal Union, may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee on paying a fee of 5 cents in advance at the time of registration. For enquiry as to the delivery of registered articles a fee of 5 cents must be paid, unless it can be shewn that there is reason to suppose that the article has been lost in the post.

PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.—Registered articles must be fully prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

MANNER OF REGISTERING.—Every article to be registered must be given to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt obtained for it ; and it should on no account be dropped into a letter-box.

CORRESPONDENCE BY PRIVATE VESSELS.

ADDRESS ON LETTERS OUTWARDS.—Correspondence desired to be despatched by private vessels taking mails should be marked by the sender, the name of the vessel being given if transmission by a particular vessel is desired, but the Post Office must still have discretion as to transmission by that particular opportunity. Correspondence not so marked may be forwarded by private vessel if there be no regular mail communication with the country of destination.

CHARGES ON LETTERS INWARDS.—The following charges are made on the delivery of letters brought to the colony by ship without having passed through a Post Office previous to arrival :—

For each Letter, per oz. 2 cents.

The gratuity to be paid to the ship's Captain by the Post Office is fixed at one cent for each letter irrespective of weight.

CONSIGNEES' LETTERS.—The owners, charterers or consignees of any vessel, not a Post Office packet, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board any such vessel, are entitled to have their letters delivered by the master of the vessel before he delivers the other letters to the Post Office and free of inland postage, but the letters brought by any one such vessel to any one such person, shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight, and the owner, charterer, or consignees shall be described as such on the address and superscription, and in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel.

MONEY ORDERS.

FORMS.—When applying for Money Orders, the public should use the printed "requisition form" supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The Commission charged on Inland Money Orders and on orders drawn on any office in the Dominion of Canada is 2 cents for each \$2 40, or portion of

that sum. No Inland Money Order is issued for a higher sum than \$100.

The Commission charged on all foreign orders except to Canada is 4 cents for each 10/-, or portion of that sum.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—The following are the Offices authorised to transact Money Order business.

GEORGETOWN.	MET-EN-MEERZORG
CORNHILL	TUSCHEN
CARMICHAEL STREET	LEGUAN
BOURDA, LIGHT STREET	WAKENAAM
ALBOUYSTOWN	SUDDIE
PLAISANCE	TAYMOUTH MANOR
BETERVERWAGTING	ANNA REGINA
BUXTON	HACKNEY
ENMORE	AURORA
BELFIELD	DANIELSTOWN
ANN'S GROVE	BARTICA
MAHAICA	MORAWHANNA
MAHAICONY	ARAKAKA
WELDAAD	WISMAR
FORT WELLINGTON	TUMATUMARI
BLAIRMONT	POTARO
GROVE	NEW AMSTERDAM
VREED-EN-HOOP	NIGG
BAGOTVILLE	WHIM
WALES	BENAB (No. 63)
FELLOWSHIP	SKELDON
LEONORA	RELIANCE
DE KINDEREN	SISTERS
KITTY	NAAMRYCK
	PROVIDENCE

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.—No money order can be issued unless the applicant furnish in full the surname and the initial of one Christian-name, at least, both of the remitter and payee, together with the remitter's address. In the case of foreign orders, the full address of the payee must be given.

Exception.—In the case of inland orders or when orders are made payable in the United Kingdom, the remitter is at liberty to desire, at the time of issue, that the order be crossed like a cheque thus, & Co., and be made payable only through a bank, in which case it is left to his option to give or with-hold the name of the payee.

The designation of the bank need not be furnished.

ORDERS MAY BE CROSSED.—The holder of a money order payable in the United Kingdom is always at liberty to direct, by crossing it, that the order be paid through a bank even though its payment was not originally so restricted; and when

the order is thus presented the question put on the presentation of an ordinary money order is dispensed with.

NEAREST MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—When application is made for a money order payable in London, or at any other town where there is more than one money order office, the remitter should be prepared to say at which of such offices he wishes it to be paid, otherwise the order can be cashed only at the head office.

ORDERS CANNOT BE CANCELLED.—An order once issued cannot be cancelled and should repayment or transfer to a different office be required, application on the subject must be made to the Postmaster General.

PAYMENT.—Before an order is presented for payment the order must be signed by the person to whom it is made payable. Then if the signature be in agreement with the information given in the advice, and the person presenting the order is able to give the name of the remitter, the order will be paid, unless the Postmaster have good grounds for believing the applicant is neither the right claimant nor deputed by him. If the payee is unable to write, his mark shall be witnessed in writing in the presence of the paying officer by two persons known to such officer. Payment of an order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the order was issued.

NON-RESPONSIBILITY OF POST OFFICE.—No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of an order at the expected time. After once paying an order, by whomsoever presented, the office is not liable to any further claim.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.—To guard against fraudulent payment of a money order, the remitter is recommended,—

- 1st.—When he is well-known to the payee to sign the letter enclosing the order with his initials only.
- 2nd.—When it is not the case to register the letter enclosing it.
- 3rd.—When it is not considered expedient to adopt either of these courses to send the remitter's name (without a knowledge of which payment cannot be obtained) in a separate letter from that containing the money order; although this latter precaution is much less effective than either of the others.

INLAND TELEGRAPH ORDERS.

RATE OF COMMISSION.—Orders may be transmitted by telegraph to any money order office having telegraphic communication. The commission payable on such order is as follows:—

On every 10/ or portion of that sum4 cents.

CHARGE FOR ADVICE.—In addition to the commission a charge is made at the ordinary inland rate for the Official telegram authorising payment at the office of payment and for the repetition thereof. Any telegraphic communication which the remitter may wish to despatch to the payee must be paid for at the ordinary inland rate.

LIMIT OF VALUE.—No telegraph money order can be issued for a greater sum than one hundred dollars.

PAYMENT OF TELEGRAPH ORDERS.—The order can only be paid on the production of satisfactory evidence that the party claiming the same is entitled thereto. In other respects telegraph money orders are subject to the regulations which govern the transmission of ordinary money orders.

POSTAL ORDERS.

INLAND.

WHERE OBTAINED.—Inland postal orders issued by the Postmaster General are obtainable at the General Post Office at any money order office* and at such district offices in the colony as may from time to time be authorised to issue the same.

TO BE PROMPTLY TRANSMITTED.—A postal order must be transmitted by the purchaser with the least possible delay after being purchased, to its destination.

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.—Postal orders issued at any of the offices will be payable on demand at any money order office in the colony, subject to the hereinafter conditions: Provided that in all cases the amount payable will not include any commission that may have been paid by the purchaser.

NO CLAIM AFTER PAYMENT.—After a postal order has once been paid at a money order office, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster General will not be liable for any further claim.

*The following offices which are not money order offices are authorized to issue Postal Orders:—*Mallali*; *IX Mile*, Potaro Road; H.M. Penal Settlement.

BRITISH ORDERS.

BRITISH ORDERS OBTAINABLE.—British postal orders of the form as issued by the Imperial Post office are obtainable for the transmission of small sums from the colony to the United Kingdom and British colonies and possessions, at the General Post Office, any money order office and at such other District offices in the colony, as may from time to time be arranged for by the Postmaster General.

BROKEN AMOUNTS, not including fractions of a penny, may be made up by postage stamps, not exceeding three in number nor five pence in value, affixed to the face of a postal order in the space provided for that purpose.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED FOR INQUIRY.—Should the purchaser of a postal order, with a view to tracing a miscarriage or loss, desire inquiry to be made by the Postmaster General, he must furnish the serial number of the order, its date and office of issue, without which the Postmaster General will not undertake such inquiry.

MUST NOT BE MUTILATED, &c.—No postal order which has been cut in halves or otherwise mutilated, and rejoined, will be paid without the express authority of the Postmaster General.

IF CROSSED PAYABLE THROUGH BANK.—If a postal order be crossed, payment will only be made through a Bank, and if the name of the Bank be added payment will only be made through that Bank.

MAY BE REFUSED FOR ERASURES OR ALTERATIONS.—If any erasures or alteration be made, or if the order is neither date-stamped nor signed by the issuing Postmaster, payment may be refused

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

CHARGE.—The charge for Telegrams throughout British Guiana is 12 cents for the first 12 words and 6 cents for each additional 6 words or part of that number. The names and address of the receiver, also that of the sender, if telegraphed, are counted. The receiver's name and address shall consist of not less than 2 words.

DELIVERY.—Telegrams are delivered free within one mile of the nearest delivery office. When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery boundary a charge of 6 cents a mile

or part of a mile is made to the sender. The charge is calculated from the boundary of the district, within which portorage is levied.

PREPAYMENT BY STAMPS.—The prepayment of the charges for transmission and for portorage on a telegram shall be effected by means of postage stamps to be affixed to the message form by the sender.

POSTING.—Telegrams may be posted in an envelope free of postage addressed "Telegram, Immediate," in any Post Office letter box, and telegrams so posted shall be sent on by the next collection from such letter box to the nearest convenient postal telegraph office for transmission, provided the proper amount for transmission and for portorage (if any) have been prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the message form.

INSUFFICIENT PAYMENT.—Telegrams posted insufficiently prepaid may be forwarded and the deficiency charged to the addressee, but unpaid telegrams shall not be forwarded.

REGISTRATION OF ADDRESSES.—Any person desiring to register an abbreviated or arbitrary address must make application for registration to the Postmaster General. The charge for the service is One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. The address must consist of two words, one of which must be the name of the town or place of delivery, the other must be a dictionary word containing not more than ten letters in English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or Latin. No Surname is accepted for registration. A fee of One Dollar is payable for every change of address occurring during the year of registration.

MESSAGES FOR SHIPS.—On telegrams addressed to persons on board vessels not alongside a stelling, the sender is required to make a deposit of \$1 for boat hire. Any unexpended balance of that amount is refunded.

SERVICE MESSAGES.—All telegrams sent to and by Government officials, duly franked and handed in as Government service messages are accepted free of charge as regards transmission. Any extra charge for portorage has, however, to be paid.

COMPOUND WORDS.—No combination of words is counted as one word, with the exception of those which are ordinarily written as one, or coupled by hyphens, such as "mother-in-

law," "non-delivery," "sub-lieutenant," "alms-house," "twenty-one," "O'Niel," "MacDonald," &c.

The following exceptional compound words are charged for as one word :—

Midday.	Se'ennight.	To-night.	Yesterday.	Threepence
Midnight.	Cannot.	To-morrow.	Halfpenny.	and up to
Noonday.	To-day.	Yesternight.	Twopence.	Eleven pence.

So, too, are names with the prefix "St.," such as St. Philip's, St. Paul, &c.

NUMBERS.—Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word. For example, 73856 counts as one word. Fractions are counted according to the number of figures employed, one figure being added to the bar or mark of division between the numerator and denominator, thus " $\frac{1}{2}$ " counts as one word, " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " as one word, " $109\frac{7}{8}$ " as two words. In groups of figures a stop or oblique stroke is counted as a figure. In ordinal numbers the affixed st, nd, rd, or th, is counted as two figures thus, "1st" counts as one word "1432nd" as two words.

COMPOUND FIGURES AND NAMES.—Where a figure or a group of figures is followed or preceded by a letter (except in the case of ordinal numbers) the letter is counted as a word: thus, 104a or a104 counts as two words. A mark of division between the figures and the letter would count as an extra word: thus, a/104 would be counted as three words. All names are counted as compound word if composed of more than one word. For example, "La Bonne Intention" is counted as three words, "Mon Repos," two words. All names of telegraph offices, for which there are code words, are however counted as only one word each.

CHARACTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.—When the sender desires words to be underlined, or placed in a parenthesis, or within inverted commas, two extra words are charged for. Stops are counted as one word if the sender desires them to be signalled. When the sender desires that special instructions, such as "private," "confidential," "to be opened at once" or the like, shall be written on the envelope of the message, he must write those instructions immediately after the address of the receiver. Instructions are charged for as part of the message except in the case of the following special instructions as to delivery :—"By estate's messenger," "By Post," "To be left till called for."

LATE MESSAGES.—All telegraph offices close at 5.30 p.m. and telegrams handed in after 5.15 p.m., therefore run the risk of not reaching their destination until the following morning. Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours, provided that the terminal office is open and its attention can be gained. Upon each telegram so accepted, they are allowed to charge the following gratuities in addition to the cost of the messages :—

12	cents	to	the	officer	dealing	with	the	message	at	the	forwarding	office.
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	receiving	office.
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	transmitting	office,
											(if the message has to be transmitted.)	
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	messenger who has to deliver the telegrams.	

FOREIGN MESSAGES.—Telegrams addressed to places outside the colony, are accepted on payment of the Inland rate, plus the rate chargeable from Georgetown according to the tariff of the Cable Company.

MESSAGES WIRED TO BE POSTED.—Telegrams addressed to places outside the colony will be forwarded by post from Georgetown or other station on payment of the ordinary charge for postage, in addition to the Inland telegraph rate. The words "post from —— to ——" must be inserted by the sender in the address.

MESSAGES POSTED FOR TRANSMISSION BY WIRE.—Messages may be posted at any Post Office in this colony to be sent on by wire upon the arrival of the Mail steamer. The telegram-letter should in such a case be addressed as follows :—

"TELEGRAM IMMEDIATE!"

"The Superintendent on duty,"

"Post Office."

Every such telegram-letter must be fully prepaid at the ocean postage rate from this colony, and the message enclosed should bear the charge for transmission in the postage stamps of the United Kingdom affixed thereto by the sender. Under the regulations of the Imperial Post Office telegrams posted insufficiently prepaid are forwarded and the deficiency charged to the addressee, but unpaid telegrams are not forwarded. The rates for transmission in England of inland telegrams are sixpence for first 12 words, and a half penny for each additional word. Addresses are charged for.

NEWS MESSAGES.—Where the transmission of cable or other public news is desired by a resident in a country dis-

strict arrangements may be made with the Post Office for the transmission of the same provided it will not delay the ordinary traffic. The charge is 12 cents for every 100 words or portion of that number of words.

PRESS MESSAGES.

CHARGES.—Press telegrams addressed to newspapers published in British Guiana, and *bona fide* for insertion will be accepted at any telegraph office (provided in the case of messages exceeding 200 words in length, 24 hours' notice intended despatch is given to the Postmaster General), between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. The rate for transmission is 1/ for every 100 words or portion of that number of words to each address, the charge to include the free delivery of the message within a mile of the terminal office.

CONDITIONS.—Press messages must not be addressed to the Editor, Manager or other Officer. For example, a press message for the *Daily Chronicle*, must be handed in addressed, *Daily Chronicle*, Georgetown.

The following particulars will not be transmitted at the press tariff :—

- (1.) Letters to Editor.
- (2.) Anything for the publication for which in a newspaper a money payment is usually required— as for example, advertisements, and notices of births, deaths and marriages.
- (3.) Anything written either wholly or in part in cipher or in a foreign language.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Postmaster General must be informed of the intended despatch of all telegrams exceeding 200 words in length. The notice must state the date and probable time of despatch, the number of words to be handed in, the newspaper or newspapers to which the report will be sent, and whether the message will be handed in complete or in portions.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

TOWN AND SUBUBAN TELEPHONE SERVICES.

EXCHANGES.—Georgetown Exchange (Metallic Circuit) for 600 renters—Continuous night and day service. New Amsterdam Exchange (Single Wire) for 100 renters—Hours of

attendance, week-days, 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Sundays, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. ; 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

AGREEMENT.—In the case of every Telephone Wire and apparatus let on lease, a Memorandum of agreement must be made and signed by the Postmaster General, of the one part, and the renter of such wire and apparatus, of the other part.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—The term “business premises” includes any room or place adjacent to any store or shop, and occupied by the same person, and any hotel or club.

JOINT CONNECTION.—Two or more persons occupying offices in the same building may be connected up under the same exchange number on payment of the usual rental for connection with the Exchange and an additional rental of six dollars per annum for every additional set of telephone apparatus supplied.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.—All charges shall be payable at the General Post Office quarterly in advance after the expiration of the first year, and for the first year such charges shall be payable in advance, unless an express provision is embodied in the aforesaid memorandum of agreement to rent the wire and apparatus for a period of 12 months, in which case such charges shall be payable quarterly in advance. The service will be discontinued, and the wire and apparatus be removed, if the rent is not paid within 10 days after it has become due.

ALTERATIONS.—A new change of residence by the renter will be treated as a new service unless the additional expense incurred in the removal is borne by the renter. The Postmaster General may, if he thinks fit, before commencing such removal, require a deposit of any sum not exceeding five dollars to cover the cost thereof.

DAMAGES TO BE MADE GOOD.—Any damage to the wire and apparatus arising through the wilful act or default of the renter, or his servants or agents, shall be made good at his expense, and the renter shall, on demand, repay to the Postmaster General the cost thereof. No alteration shall be made in the wire or apparatus, either permanently or temporarily, except with the permission in writing of the Postmaster General. In the event of partial or total destruction by fire or other causes of the apparatus supplied for the use of a renter, such renter shall be liable for the cost of replacing the same.

RESTRICTION AS TO USE.—The use of the telephone is restricted to the individual firm, corporation or house represented by the renter ; and in any case where it is found that the telephone has been made use of by some person other than the renter or on his behalf, the Postmaster General may discontinue the service by notice in writing as from the time of the service of such notice or from any other time specified in such notice, but such discontinuance shall not affect the right of the Postmaster General to recover any rent or other money which may be in arrear or unpaid.

SIGHTSEEING.

In the section on " Georgetown " will be found noted the places of interest to be visited in the city. Outside of Georgetown pleasure trips by steamer or boat up the principal rivers to various points of interest can be arranged with the local steamer contractors who offer special rates to tourist parties. See page 479.

The visitor whose stay is limited to a few days can obtain a glimpse of the interior of a tropical country by visiting certain of the termini of the local steamer services.

A four days trip *via* the mouth of the Waini river and the Morawhanna passage to the Barima river, and thence to Mount Everard, the starting place by launch or boat to the Arakaka gold-fields, will afford an interesting view from the deck of a comfortable steamer of the low-lying tropical forest which borders the banks of the lower reaches of the rivers.

Bartika, the steamer terminus at the confluence of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers, can be reached after a run of seven hours partly along the coast and past some of the many islands in the estuary of the Essequibo, up which river distant views of the inland mountains can be seen. *En route* the steamer touches at His Majesty's Penal Settlement, which is picturesquely situated on rising ground at the junction of the Mazaruni and Cuyuni rivers. From Bartika excursions can be made by launch or boat to various spots of interest in the vicinity, including among others, Cartabu Point, the starting point of the bush road leading to the Peters' mine ; the settlement of Bara-Cara ; and the foot of the first rapids in the

Mazaruni river, at all of which places are to be found ideal camping grounds for pic-nic parties.

The run to Wismar, the stopping place of the Demerara river steamer, occupies eight hours including stoppages on the way at several of the many picturesque homesteads situated along the forest lined banks of the river. By train from this point a run of an hour through forest and over intervening sand hills brings the traveller out at Rockstone on the Essequibo river, the starting point by launch to the Potaro gold-fields. Making the excellent hotel at this place his headquarters a boat can be obtained and the many islands round about explored or, if adventurously inclined, the exhilarating excitement of shooting the rapids can be enjoyed.

The visitor with more time at his disposal who would like to see something of the elevated hinterland can continue his journey up river by boat or launch beyond the termini mentioned. A run by launch occupying a day or two, from either Mount Everard or from Rockstone, will take him to the gold-fields where many interesting "bits" for the camera can be obtained.

Those who can afford the time and expense to penetrate farther into the interior should not fail to view the imposing grandeur of the Kaieteur Fall, the beauties of which are described elsewhere in this book. The journey from Georgetown to and fro if previously arranged occupies from 10 to 12 days according to the state of the rivers.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT.

Equipment.—It is quite unnecessary for the visitor to bring with him more than the usual kit as it is possible to obtain in the colony everything required and at much the same price as in England. In Georgetown, where the temperature rarely exceeds 87° F. in the shade, the usual costume consists of ordinary light summer clothes; white linen drill suits with straw or felt hat and white canvas or buckskin boots are much in favour for business wear. It is strongly recommended that in order to keep the body at a fairly even temperature soft and light flannel should be worn next to the skin both day and night. In the interior it is advisable to wear woollen or flannel clothing. Clothing of this kind which has

PLATE 6.



MAIPOURI MOUNTAIN, KAIETEUR GORGE, POTARO RIVER.

A Sandstone Mountain over 1,000 feet in height.

become unserviceable for wear in England will be found useful in the bush. Khaki or other similar material may be worn but light flannel underwear both day and night is an absolute necessity as a precaution against sudden chills. For head gear a soft felt hat with high crown is the most comfortable, while for foot wear, strong broad-soled boots of shooting pattern but not too heavy, with woollen socks, are the best. Light easy fitting rubber-soled canvas shoes should be taken for wear in camp. A pair of stout leather leggings will be found serviceable and a strong umbrella and a waterproof cape or light oilskin jacket should be carried for rainy weather.

Portmanteaux, dress cases or leather bags of any description should on no account be taken into the bush as they are affected by the damp and insects and rapidly fall to pieces. The ideal packages for keeping clothes are airtight metal uniform cases. Where the traveller can afford these, he must bring them with him as they cannot be obtained in the colony. For those who cannot afford these, ordinary shallow steel or iron trunks, termed locally "canisters," form an excellent and cheap substitute. For sleeping in, an Indian hammock of local manufacture made of undressed cotton should be selected; they are more comfortable than hammocks made of canvas. Camp beds of all descriptions are out of the question for the traveller on the move. A fairly warm blanket is a necessity, the nights and early mornings being often very chilly. The traveller's hammock, blanket, and sleeping suit, are carried for convenience in a painted canvas bag tied round with the rope used in supporting the hammock. A piece of light waterproof sheeting about 6 feet x 4 feet will be found very useful for placing on the ground under the hammock as a protection against damp and wet. The traveller is strongly recommended to bring with him an "artist's" folding camp chair with detachable canvas seat. This particular kind of chair will be found exceedingly useful and handy. They are made by Messrs. Silver and Company, of Cornhill, London, and Messrs. John Edginton & Co., of 108, Old Kent Road.

A hand compass, a pocket knife with corkscrew attached, a good cutlass or machette, and a damp proof box for matches should also form part of the equipment.

The carrying of weapons for self-defence is quite unnecessary and the newcomer who brings out an assortment of

firearms only burdens himself with additional expense as duty must be paid on each article and a licence taken out. The import duty in the case of a gun is at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, and on a revolver \$5. For providing a change in the diet an inexpensive double-barrelled 12 bore gun may be carried, with cartridges of B.B. or No. 5 shot which can be obtained locally.

The ware generally used in the bush is of enamelled iron, of which the stores in Georgetown offer a large selection at reasonable rates.

An assortment of medicines will not be required as with ordinary care there will be little use for them. Such medicines as are carried should be in tabloid form. Quinine, phenacetin and chlorodyne are necessary and some form of aperient—castor oil or glauber salts—is always invaluable. Some Calvert's carbolic ointment, some plaster for cuts, ammonia forte for insect bites, carbolic soap, and a Lauder Brunter lancet for snake bites, should also be included. Where mining labourers are employed certain simple and inexpensive remedies are officially prescribed and must be carried.

The usual travelling tent consists of a tarpaulin or flat oiled canvas sheet having four or more eyelet holes along each side. This sheet is stretched over a pole fixed horizontally between two trees to form the ridge of the roof, and the sides are kept extended by means of sticks planted leaning outwards and then pulled inwards and tied by string attached to the eyelet holes. Closed-in tents of all kinds are useless. Visitors are warned against bringing with them a varied assortment of tents, canteen pots, tools, etc ; where such have been brought to the colony they have been found quite unsuited to local conditions and have been left behind in Georgetown. Everything necessary of this kind can be obtained locally at cheap rates.

At the Department of Lands and Mines charts of the various gold districts can be examined and may be purchased for a few shillings apiece. Here all information required by miners and others can be readily obtained. Specimens of the various rock formations in the different districts in which gold and diamonds have been found can be examined at the Government Laboratory which should also be visited.

Copies of the laws and regulations relating to mining can

be obtained from the stationery establishments in Georgetown ; these are also to be found printed as an Appendix to the " Geology of the Gold-fields of British Guiana," by Professor Harrison, Government Geologist, which can be purchased at the Government Laboratory at 5s. a copy. A copy of the Geological map of the colony, published in connection with this book, can be obtained for an additional 5s.

In the matter of making arrangements for stores and equipment for the expedition, and in connection with the engaging of labourers, the Institute of Mines and Forests will render all necessary assistance. Provisions can either be bought in Georgetown and transported to the diggings or they can be procured in the districts where there are numerous shops at which arrangements can be made for feeding the men at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents per man per day according to the locality. When stores are bought in Georgetown their ultimate cost will depend on the district, the freight, and distance inland to the work place. Goods are stored in magazines at the landing places and transported inland along roads or trails by carriers who are termed locally " droghers."

Labour.—The labourers available are for the most part native negroes. They are of powerful physique and capable of great exertion. They make good porters and in the use of the shovel (a long narrow spade used for excavating) they are expert. Than the better class of them no better men could be found for the work, but taken as a whole a great number are unsatisfactory, and all require firm and tactful management. They are usually engaged for three to four months at a time. Ordinary labourers are paid at the rate of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day or else they are paid by the task ; those employed underground receive from 3s. to 4s. a day. In every case the labourer must be furnished with rations according to a scale fixed by the Government. The three meals per day allowed, consist of the following rations :—Early tea—taken at 5.30 a.m. consisting of two large biscuits (called locally pilot bread) and 2 oz. of sugar. Breakfast— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. salted fish, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint rice and 2 oz. of salt pork or salt beef. Dinner— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. salted fish, 2 oz. salt pork or beef made into soup with black-eye peas or split peas, and 1 pint of flour.

When engaging labourers it is the custom to give them advances ranging from \$4 to \$8 accordingly to arrangement, to buy the necessary equipment, or to leave for the support of

their families. All mining labourers engaged in Georgetown must be registered at the Institute of Mines and Forests before leaving town, at a cost of 1s. a head, the registration certificate binding the labourer to the employer for the period specified. In addition to registration, the Institute, for a fee of 3s. will engage the labourers and arrange for them to enter into a contract of service with their employer, the Institute engaging in return for the fee paid for the contract to prosecute any labourer who absconds before the completion of his term of service, and, on the part of the labourer, to prosecute the employer who fails to pay him wages earned. The employer who fails to pay wages fourteen days after they become due, is liable to a penalty of \$50 (£10 8s. 4d.) in addition to the liability to pay the wages due. A labourer who absconds or for other reason fails to carry out his contract is liable to a fine of \$48 (£10) or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding six months. Where a fine is paid, any sum owing to the employer by way of advance or otherwise is refunded out of the fine paid.

Labourers can also be punished for minor offences by the person in charge of the claim on which they are working who is authorized under the Mining Regulations to impose fines for misconduct committed on the claim.

The Legislature presently has under consideration the question of increasing the penalties imposed on absconding labourers. In the draft Bill dealing with the matter it is proposed, among other things, to provide that an absconder may be required to return and complete his contract of service.

There are a number of men in the gold-fields who can be engaged as labourers on the spot and these can be registered in the districts, where there are branch Registration Agencies of the Institute of Mines and Forests.

Transport.—The following places are served by steamer and launch services from Georgetown :—

Potaro Landing on the Potaro River, three to four days' journey from Georgetown, whence a road nineteen miles in length runs through the mining district lying between the Potaro and Konawaruk Rivers.

Arawak-Matope on the Cyuuni River, two days' journey from Georgetown.

PLATE 3.



RUNNING RAPIDS, LOWER CUYUNI.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

Groete Creek on the Essequibo River, a day's journey from Georgetown.

Arakaka on the Barima River, three to four days' journey from Georgetown, from which a road 28 miles long connects with the Barama River and Towakaima Falls.

Mazawinni Landing on the Barama River, five to six days' journey from Georgetown, to which small launches run from Morawhanna on the Barima River when there is sufficient water to admit of their doing so, stopping at other times at Hoorie Creek.

The time-tables and tariff of fares and freight of these services will be found on page 464 *et seq.*

Transport to the upper reaches of the rivers beyond these points is by means of boats. Boats can be hired at Bartica, Rockstone and Arakaka, at a charge including paddles, ropes, tarpaulins, buckets, bailers and other tackling, of from 5s. to 8s. a day according to size. Where the expedition is to extend over a couple of months it will be found cheaper to purchase a boat; it is possible to procure a suitable one with a carrying capacity of from two to four tons for the sum of from £25 to £35. The labourers are required to paddle the boats from the stopping-place of the steamer and for this they are paid, and also have their passage by steamer paid one way, either from Georgetown to the steamer terminus, or from thence to Georgetown. The crew necessary to propel one of these boats number from 12 to 16 hands and must, in accordance with the River Navigation Regulations, include a certificated captain and bowman. These men are certified according to their ability and their knowledge of the intricate channels of the dangerous rapids which impede navigation, and they receive comparatively high wages, the captain or steersman receiving at the rate of from \$35 to \$40 a month and the bowman from \$25 to \$30 a month, and their rations.

Hotel accommodation can be obtained at Bartica, Rockstone, Mt. Everard and Arakaka, at which places can also be obtained logie accommodation for the men. When travelling beyond these places, camp must be made on the bank of the river each afternoon. To allow of dinner being cooked before the night falls a stop should be made at about 4.30 p.m.

The only food available while travelling will be canned meat and fish, salted beef, salt pork and salt fish; split peas

and other dried peas for soup, and biscuits and vegetables such as rice, yams, potatoes and eddoes.

Having arrived at the point from which it has been decided to start prospecting operations, the stores are placed under the shelter of tarpaulins on the bank of the river and left, along with the boat, in the charge of a watchman. The remainder of the party then strike inland carrying with them as little baggage as possible in order not to retard the work. Where the country selected is new, a track must be cut from the riverside along the line of country to be tested, but when the scene of operation is in the vicinity of country already being worked, the nearest existing trail or line can be utilized.

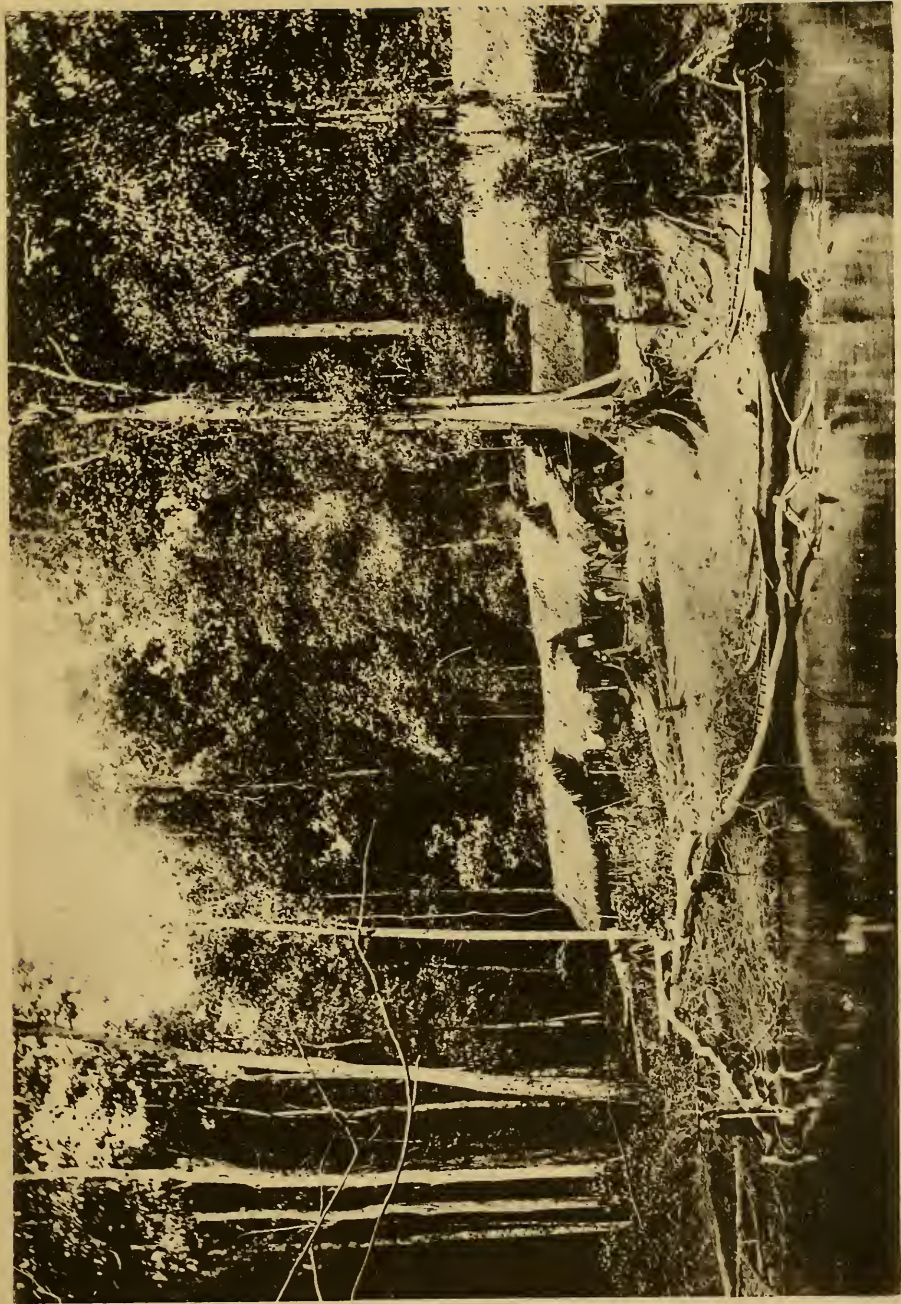
The work of prospecting is very arduous and attended with much discomfort owing to the necessity for the party to travel as lightly equipped as possible.

On a paying creek being found and located preparations are made for establishing a working camp. For the framework and rafters of the bush house, barked round wood poles are used, which are fastened together by bush rope called "Mamuri." The roof is made of a tough brick red water-proof paper called "Neponset" which is packed in rolls with nails and washers ready for laying, or of "Congo roofing," a thicker kind of water-proof material. Such rough furniture as is required is made of boards sawn from soft woods, of which there are many kinds available on the spot admirably adapted for the purpose.

With the establishing of a permanent camp some degree of comfort is ensured. An Indian huntsman can be employed to keep the camp supplied with fresh meat or game from the forest. Fruits, limes and vegetables can be grown and poultry can be raised.

On page 493 will be found the particulars of the bush roads and trails cut and maintained by the Government. In addition to these there are numerous other trails or bush paths cut by gold-diggers some of which run inland for distances of over 35 miles. From these branch off many smaller paths, giving access to the existing gold workings which for the most part are situated at some distance from the banks of the rivers. Transport along these paths is difficult, especially in the wet weather.

Among the more important of these main trails may be mentioned the following :—



WATERSIDE MAGAZINES OR STOREHOUSES, MAZAWINI LANDING, BARAMA, N.W.D.

Photo by C. W. Anderson.

On the Cuyuni River.—On the right bank paths run inland to existing gold workings from the following places :

(1.) From Arawak-Matope, the terminus of the launch service, to the Oko creek placers, a length of about 20 miles.

(2.) From a landing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Aremu creek and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Arawak-Matope, leading to the Aremu creek placers, about 22 miles in length.

(3.) From Quartz Stone landing, two and a half days journey by boat above Arawak-Matope, passing through the workings on Quartz Stone creek, about 24 miles long.

(4.) From Pap Island landing about 8 miles above Quartz Stone landing connecting with the placers on Quartz Stone creek, a length of about 17 miles.

(5.) From Waiamou landing, about half a day's journey beyond Quartz Stone landing passing through the workings on Waiamou creek.

These paths connect one with another in the vicinity of the heads of the creeks mentioned, from the paths near the head of the Aremu creek, a line continues across country for a distance of about 22 miles to the Peters' Mine landing on the Puruni river.

(6.) From St. John's landing, about one day's journey beyond Quartz Stone landing, to the placers on St. John's creek.

On the left bank there are paths leading from Kopang creek (opposite Waiamou landing) and from Devil's Hole, about eight days' journey by boat above Arawak-Matope.

On the Essequibo River.—From a landing on Black creek a tributary of Groete creek, a path leads through the placers on this creek, thence about 17 miles in a south-south-west direction, crossing the Blue mountains and terminating at Tiger Island landing a few miles below Arawak-Matope on the Cuyuni river.

From Omai landing and from a landing at Kumaka a short distance above, both three-quarter day's journey by launch above Rockstone, paths lead to existing workings on the creeks of the same names as the landings.

On the Potaro River.—From Tumatumari, the Government station, a day's journey by launch above Rockstone, a path leads to the Konawaruk river and a branch of this path connects with a point near the 8 mile pole on the Potaro Konawaruk road.

From the Potaro-Konawaruk road, which starts from

Potaro landing, the terminus of the launch service, the principal of the branch paths are :

(a.) From the road terminus on the "Divide," down the Minehaha creek to the Konawaruk river, a distance of between 9 and 10 miles.

(b.) From the 3 mile post to Kangaruma landing above the Pakatuk Falls, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk, on the way to Kaieteur Fall.

From Tukeit landing at the foot of the rapids below Kaieteur Fall a path ascends some 1,200 feet to the top of the Kaieteur Plateau to a landing beyond the Fall where the Potaro river is again navigable—takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours to walk.

On the Mazaruni River.—On the left bank paths of about 3 to 5 miles in length lead to diamond workings in the locality from the following landings situate about 12 to 14 days' journey by boat from Bartica :

(a.) Enachu landing.

(b.) Seranamu landing.

(c.) San San Kopai landing.

Puruni River.—A line has been cut by Government from "Peters Mine" westward a distance of about 47 miles to the Diamond Fields on the upper Mazaruni river. The line terminates at a point on Enachu Creek, about 6 miles from the bank of the Mazaruni.

On the Barima River.—A path leads from a point about 38 miles up the Kaituma River across to Arakaka on the upper Barima River ; about 5 to 6 hours walk.

From Arawatta—one to two days' journey above Arakaka—a path of from three to four hours walk leads to the placers in the locality.

From "Five Stars" Landing—three to four days' journey above Arakaka, lines go south to the head of Five Stars Creek and thence to the head tributaries of the Barama River and west to Jimbo Landing higher up the river.

A path connects the line to Jimbo Landing with the Kaliaku Landing higher up the river, from which numerous paths branch off to the boundary line between the Colony and Venezuela.

A trail of 32 miles in length connects "Five Stars" Landing with the Barima-Barama road at a point near the five mile pole, crossing *en route* the Arawatta and Whana Creeks.

From opposite "Five Stars" Landing a path leads to the Kaituma head and thence to the head of the Amacura River and continues down the Amacura to Junanita Falls.

On the Barama River.—From Kokerite a trail of about 20 miles in length leads across to Arabusa Creek, Imotai River a tributary of Waini River.

From Ianna on right bank, and from Huri (or Woorie) on left bank, paths lead to claims in the locality situated at various distances in from the river.

From the Aunama Creek a trail leads to the heads of the Nusania and Arawini Creeks, extending thence to the head of Iroma Creek, a branch of Cuyuni River, and on to the head of the Imotai branch of the Waini River.

From Towakaima Falls, the terminus of the Barima-Barama Road from Arakaka, a line of about 48 miles in length, runs to the mouth of the Acaribisci Creek on the Cuyuni River.

Other paths and trails not mentioned here are described in the section on Geography and Topography.

LIST WITH LOCAL PRICES, OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS USED IN THE INTERIOR.

(\$1=4s. 2d. ; 2 cents=1d.)

Augers, 1 inch, 72 cents, 1½ inch, \$1 20 each ; Axes, Felling, 3½ lbs., 80 cents, 4 lbs., 88 cents, 4½ lbs., \$1 04 each ; Axes, Miners' Pick, 5 lbs., 6 lbs., 7 lbs., 8 lbs., 9 lbs., 10 lbs. and 12 lbs., each at 10 cents per lb. ; Axe-handles (bh.), 16 cents each.

Bailers, 20 cents and 24 cents each ; Provisions bags, 84 cents each ; Balances (Spring for weighing loads at 112 lbs.), \$1 92 each ; Balances (Spring for weighing loads at 200 lbs.), \$2 16 each ; Barrows, Galv. Iron, \$9 each ; Battells, Iron, 56 cents each ; Battells, Wood, 18 inch., \$2 16 each, 20 inch., \$3 each ; Brushes, Tom and Sluice, 12 cents, 16 cents, and 20 cents each ; Buckets, Galvanized, Light 24 cents each, Heavy, 48 cents each ; Buckets, Wood, 24 cents each.

Chisels, 1½ in. Socket, 48 cents, 2 in. 72 cents each ; Clocks (Alarm), \$1 20 each ; Compasses. (Bush), \$1 20 and \$1 60 each ; Crowbars, Iron, 5 feet, 10 cents per lb., Steel, 16

cents per lb. ; Cutlasses, 18 inch., 40 and 44 cents each ;
Cutlasses, 20 inch., 44 cents and 48 cents each.

Files for sharpening Tools, 8 cents, 24 cents and 40 cents
each ; Forks, Sluice, \$1 32 and \$1 68 each.

Gimlets, 6 cents, 8 cents and 10 cents each ; Grindstones,
\$1 44 to \$6 each ; Guns, Muzzle-loading, \$7 and \$12 each ;
Guns, Breach-loading, \$16 to \$20 each.

Hammers, 48 cents to 96 cents each ; Hatchets, 48 cents,
56 cents, 64 cents and 72 cents each ; Hooks, Tom and Sluice,
12 cents, 20 cents, and 24 cents each.

Hoes, 16, 20 and 24 cents each.

Knives, Prospecting, 72 cents, 84 cents and \$1 each ;
Lanterns, Tubular, 56 cents, 64 cents and \$1 each.

Mattocks, \$1 44 each.

Nails, Wire, 5 cents per lb. ; Neponset, Roofing Fabric,
\$5 per Roll.

Oars, 12 cents, 14 cents and 16 cents per foot.

Quicksilver, 64 cents per lb.

Rope, 16 cents per lb., Rifles, \$1 20 each.

Saws, Carpenters', \$1 20 to \$1 80 each ; Saws, Cross-cut,
\$3 20, \$3 60, \$4 and \$4 80 each ; Saws, Cross-cut, one
man, \$3 each ; Saws, Pit, \$6, \$7, and \$8 each ; Shots, 64 cents
per bag ; Sieves, 48 cents, 64 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents and
\$1 20 each ; Shovels, Short handle, 64 cents, Long handle, \$1
each ; Shovels, Miners' Socket, 24 cents, 28 cents and 30 cents
each ; Shovels, Mud, 21 cents, 30 cents and 32 cents each ;
Sluice Boxes up to 14 feet, \$3 25 each.

Tents, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$16 each ; Tarpaulins, \$9, \$11,
\$13, \$15, \$18 and \$26 each ; Tom Plates, \$2 40 and \$3 50
each ; Toms, complete, \$10 50 and \$12 each.

Wedges, 16 cents complete.

CAMP OUTFIT.

Neponset Paper for roofing, in rolls of 250 and 500 square
feet with nails, washers, etc., ready for laying at \$2 75 and
\$5 50 per roll.

"Congo" Roofing in rolls containing 216 square feet with
cement caps and nails ready for laying at from \$3 75 to \$6 75
per roll according to thickness.

Bakepans, Tin, 16 cents, 32 cents, 40 cents, 48 cents,
each ; Basins, Wash up, 24 cents and 36 cents each ;
Bed, Spring Cot, \$4 each. Mattresses, \$3 36 each ; Coffee

Pots, 48 cents, 64 cents, 72 cents each ; Corkscrew, 24 cents each ; Cups and Saucers, Enamelled, 16 cents each ; Jugs, Enamelled, 40 cents and 48 cents each ; Ladles, Enamelled, 16 cents each ; Meat Dishes, Enamelled, 64 cents, 72 cents, and 84 cents each ; Mugs, Enamelled, 12 cents, 16 cents, and 20 cents each ; Pie Dishes, Enamelled, 24 cents, 28 cents, 32 cents each ; Plates, Soup and Shallow, Enamelled, 12 cents each ; Saucepans, Enamelled, 64 cents, 72 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents each ; Soup Tureens, Enamelled, \$1 08 and \$1 20 each ; Flour Sifters, 20 cents and 32 cents each ; Frying Pans, 24 cents, 28 cents, 36 cents, 40 cents, 44 cents each ; Grid-irons, 32 cents each ; Kettles, 96 cents, \$1 20, \$1 44 to \$1 68 each ; Knives, Kitchen, 16 cents, 20 cents, 24 cents ; Knives and Forks, 32 cents, 40 cents, 48 cents per pair ; Kitchen Spoons, 20 cents per dozen ; Table Spoons, 16 cents, 24 cents each ; Lines, Fishing, 16 cents, 24 cents, 32 cents, 40 cents, 56 cents each ; Hooks, Fishing, 16 cents, to \$1 44 pack ; Tin Openers, 16 cents each ; Pots, (Skillets), 60 cents, 70 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents, \$1 00 each ; Pots, Gang \$1 80, \$2 40, \$3 00, \$3 60, \$4 20 to \$9 00 each ; Pudding Pans, 16 cents, 20 cents, 24 cents, 32 cents, 48 cents dozen ; Teapots, 20 cents, 24 cents, 32 cents to 80 cents each.

The following can be taken as a representative outfit for a prospecting party to consist of not less than six, and not more than ten men.

Augers, 1 each, 1 in. and 1½ in. ; Axes, Felling, 4 with handles ; Axes, Pick, 2 with handles ; Battells, 2 iron ; Buckets, Galvanised, 5 ; Chisels, 2 ; Clock, 1 ; Crowbars, 2 ; Cutlasses, 12 ; Files, 2 ; Gun, 1, with cartridges, 1 extra material for re-loading ; Hammer, 1 ; Hatchets, 3 ; Knives, Prospecting, 4 ; Lanterns, Tubular, 6 ; Mattocks, 1 ; Nails, 10 lbs. ; Rope, 30 fathoms ; Saws, Carpenters', 1 ; Saws, Cross-cut, 1 ; Shovels, Short handle, 2 ; Sieves, 3 ; Tents, 4 ; Bake Pans, 3 ; Basins, 2 ; Coffee Pots, 2 ; Corkscrew, 1 ; Jugs, 2 ; Ladles, 2 ; Meat Dishes, 1 ; Vegetable Dishes, 2 ; Mugs, 6 ; Pie Dishes, 3 ; Plates, 12 ; Saucepans, Tin, 3 ; Saucepans, Enamelled, 3 ; Soup Tureen, Enamelled, 1 ; Flour Sifter, 1 ; Frypans, 2 ; Grid-iron, 1 ; Kettle, 1 ; Knives, Kitchen, 1 ; Knives, Forks, and Spoons (Table) 6 each ; Lines, Fishing, 6 ; Hooks, 1 Box, assorted ; Tin Opener, 1 ; Pots, Skillets, 3 different sizes ; Pudding Pans, 3 ; Teapots, 1.

The following would be the necessary provisions for 10 men for 4 months :—

4	Brls. Ex. Flour	...	\$32 00	} This is a fair average of total cost, but the prices of these goods fluctuate from time to time.
3½	Boxes Fish	...	25 75	
4	Tins Sugar	...	5 28	
3	Bags Rice	...	13 20	
1	Brl. Split Peas	...	6 50	
3	Half Brls. Pork	...	39 00	
1	Brl. Biscuits	...	3 45	
			\$ 105 18	

MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS.

DEMERARA.—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2.

Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone	Name of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone
<i>East Coast—</i>		Beterverwagting	9
Public Buildings, Georgetown	0	Triumph	
Camp Street	1	Mon Repos	
Thomas Road	2	D'Endragt	
Kitty	3	Good Hope	10
Bly Gezight		Two Friends	
Bel Air	4	Nog Eens	
Sophia		Lusignan	11
Liliendaal		Annandale	
Pattenson		Reconnaissance	
Turkeyen	5	Buxton	12
Cuming's Lodge		Friendship	
Industry		Vigilance	
Ogle	6	Bladen Hall	13
Goedverwagting		Strathspey	
Sparendaam		Coldi gen	
Plaisance		Non Pareil	
Better Hope	7	Enterprise	14
Vryheid's Lust		Elizabeth Hall	
Brothers		Bachelor's Adventure	
Montrose		Paradise	15
Felicity		Foulis	
Le Ressovenir	8	Hope	
Chateau Margot		Enmore	16
Success		Haslinton	
La Bonne Intention		Golden Grove	

DEMERARA—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2.—(Contd.)

Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone	Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone
<i>East Coast—Contd.</i>		<i>East Coast—Contd.</i>	
Nabaclis	17	Perseverance	
John Cove		Bushy Park	34
Craig Milne		Now or Never	
Victoria	18	Sarah	35
Belfield		Drill	36
Nooten's Zuill		Yorkshire Hall	
Lowlands		Ormsary	
The Hope	19	La Raisnable	37
Dochfour		Zes Kinderen	38
Two Friends & Ann's Grove	20	Park	
Clonbrook		Fellowship	39
Bee Hive		Grove	
Greenfield		Huntley	
Orange Nassau	21	Airy Hall	40
Grove		Dundee	
Unity	22	Novar	41
Lancaster		Good Faith	
Mosquito Hall	23	Recess	
Spring Hall	24	Calcutta	42
Tranquility Hall		Catharina	
Cambridge and Good Intent	25	Abary	
Voorzigtigheid		Sans Souci	43
Hand-en-Veldt		Letter T	
Good Hope		Adventure	
Helena 1	26	Abary Creek Bridge	
Helena 2		<i>West Bank, Mahaica Creek—</i>	
Mahaica Bridge		Public Buildings, Georgetown	0
Wilhelmina	27	Belmont	
Bygeval	28	Supply	27
Belvidere		Vereeniging	
Manilla		La Bonne Mere	28
Strangroen	29	Strathavon	
Mes Delices		Uplands	
Content		Diamond	
Dantzic		Melville	29
Columbia	30	Waterloo	
Glazier's Lust		Retreat	
Prospect		Virginia	
Harmony Hall		Cane Grove (road ends)	29½
Rebecca's Lust (Stanley Town)	31	Le Bon Pere	
Carlton Hall		Land of Promise	
Broom Hall		Palmyra	
Fairfield		Huntley	
Bath	32	<i>West Bank, Mahaicony Creek—</i>	
Quaker's Hall		Public Buildings, Georgetown	0
De Kinderen		Farm	
Zeeland		Mary	
Planters' Hall	33	Blenheim	
Cottage		Zes Kinderen } ...	38
Belmont			

DEMERARA—ROAD DISTRICT No. 2.—(Contd.)

Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone
<i>West Bank, Mahaicony Creek—</i>		<i>East Bank, Dem. River—Cont.</i>	
Contd.		Ruimveldt ...	1
L'Enterprize ...		Houston ...	2
Sophia's Hope ...		Rome ...	
Dunkbarheid ...		Agricola Village or Jonestown ...	3
Anjou ...		Eccles ...	
Hamlet (No. 6) ...	39	Jagot's Town ...	
Broomlands ...		Peter's Hall ...	4
Perth Village ...		Providence ...	
Fortitude ...		Canal No. 3 ...	5
Spooners ...	40	Herstelling ...	
Supply ...		Farm ...	
No. 10 ...		Vreede Lust ...	6
Felicity ...		Covent Garden ...	
No. 12 ...		Prospect ...	
Strathcampbell ...		Little Diamond ...	7
Chance ...		Great Diamond ...	8
		Golden Grove ...	9
		Good Success ...	
<i>East Bank, Demerara River—</i>		Craig ...	
Public Buildings, Georgetown	0	New Hope ...	
Albouystown ...			
La Penitence ...			
<i>Canal No. 1—</i>			
Police Station, Vreed-en-Hoop			0
Left.	Mile Stone.	Right.	
Mindenburg ...	5	La Grange.	
L'Heureuse Adventure ...		La Parfaite Harmonie.	
Vauxhall ...	6	Westminster.	
Beau Voisin ...		Onderneeming.	
		Recht-door-Zee.	
L'Oratoire ...		Lust-en-Rust.	
Bordeaux ...	7	Java.	
		Uitkomst.	
Geneve ...		De Kinderen.	
Mes Delices ...		Mon Bijou.	
		Two Brothers.	
Jacoba Constantia ...	8	Vreed-en-Vriendschap.	
Le Desir ...			
Anna Catharina ...		Tenez Ferme.	
Noitgedaght ...	9	Orangefield.	
L'Esperance ...		De Ridder's Faith.	
		Ostend.	
Sans Souci ...		End'avour.	
Studley Park ...	10		
<i>Canal No. 2—</i>			
Police Station, Vreed-en-Hoop			0
Left.		Right.	
Belle Vue ...		La Retraite ...	7
Cottage or Little Alliance ...		Middlesex ...	8
Beau Sejour ...			9

DEMERARA—ROAD DISTRICT No. 2.—(Contd.)

Name of Plantation, &c.		Mile Stone	
<i>Canal No. 2.—Contd.</i>			
Left.	Right.		
La Resource	Resource	...	
Klyn en Rhyn	Alliance	...	
The Bell		...	
Mon Desir		...	
The Commons	New Aan Legt	...	
Endeavour		...	
Rosetta		...	
The Boff		...	
<i>Canal No. 3—</i>			
Public Buildings, Georgetown		0	
Left.	Right.		
Providence	Herstelling	5	
Sage Pond	Arcadia	6	
Profit	Mocha	...	
Henry	{ Prosperity	7	
	{ Two Friends	...	
Perseverance	{ Watville	...	
	{ Woerden	...	
Tyd-en-Vlyt	Utrecht	...	
	Anna Maria	8	
Haags Bosch		...	
Lamaha Canal		8½	
<i>West Bank, Demerara River—</i>		<i>West Bank, Dem. River—Contd</i>	
Police Station Vreed-en Hoop	0	Vive la Force	...
Vreed-en-Hoop	...	Potosi	12
Pouderoyen	...	Milmount	...
Malgré Tout	1	Free and Easy	13
Versailles	...		
Lust tot Lust	...	<i>West Coast, Demerara—</i>	
Goed Fortuin	2	Police Station, Vreed-en-Hoop	0
Schoon Ord	...	Best on right	...
Meerzorg	...	Vreed-en-Hoop on left	1
La Grange	{ 3	Best on right	...
	{ 4	Nouvelle Flanders on left	2
Canal No. 1	...	Union	3
Bagotville	...	Rotterdam	...
Nismes	5	Haarlem	...
De Toevlugt	...	Mary	...
La Retraite	6	Waller's Delight	4
Canal No. 2	...	Ruimzicht	5
Belle Vue	7	Windsor Forest	...
Good Fortuin	...	La Jalousie	6
De Gususters	{ Sisters	Le Bienfait	...
Good Intent	{ Village	Blankenburg	7
Wales	...	Den Amstel	9
Potentia	...	Fellowship	...
Vriesland	10	Hague	8
De Lamentia	11	Cornelia Ida	...

DEMERARA—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2.—(Contd.)

Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone
<i>West Coast, Demerara—Contd.</i>		<i>West Coast, Demerara—Cont.</i>	
Anna Catharina	9	Le Destin	...
Edinburg	...	Orangestein	... (19
Groenveldt	...	Bushy Park	... (20
Leonora	10	Hydronie	...
Stewartville	11	Parika	... 21
Uitvlugt	12	Hyde Park	... 22
Zeeburg	...	Creek Grove	...
De Willem	...	Look Out	...
Met-en-Meerzorg	13	Naamryck	... 23
De Kinderen	...	Salem	...
Boerasirie Creek	...	Mora	...
Zeelugt	14	Sparta	...
Tuschen de Vrienden	15	Bartenstein	... 24
Het Vergenoegen	16	Roeden Rust	...
Philadelphia	...	Blake	...
St. Christopher	...	Johanna Cornelia	...
Greenwich Park	17	Unity	... 25
Good Hope	...	Hubu	... 26
Ruby	18		
Farm	...		

ESSEQUEBO.—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1.

<i>North—</i>		Henrietta	... 13
Suddie Stelling approach	0	Richmond	...
Maria's Lodge	...	La Belle Alliance	... 14
Johanna Cecilia	1	Lima	... 15
Zorg	2	Coffee Grove	...
Golden Fleece	...	Daniel's Town	...
Perseverance	3	Sparta	...
Cullen	4	Windsor Castle	... 16
Abram's Zuil	...	Hampton Court	... 17
Annandale	...	Devonshire Castle	...
Zorg-en-Vlyt	5	Walton Hall	... 18
Hoff van-Aurich	6	Paradise	... 19
L'Union	...	Perth and Dunkeld	... 20
Queenstown	7	Dartmouth	... 21
Capoey Creek	...	Bounty Hall	...
Taymouth Manor	8	Better Success (road ends)	... 22
Affiance	9	Andrews	...
Columbia	...	Better Hope	...
Aberdeen	...		
Three Friends	10	<i>South—</i>	
Land of Plenty	...	Suddie Stelling approach	... 0
Mainstay	...	Onderneeming	... 1
Reliance	11	Adventure	... 2
Bush Lot	...	Riverstown	... 3
Anna Regina	12	Ituribisi Creek	...

ESSEQUEBO ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1—(Contd.)

Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone	Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone
<i>South—(Contd.)</i>		Warousi Creek	...
Pomona	4	Dryshore	8
Huis t'Dieren	...	Aurora	...
Middlesex	...	Good Intent	9
Vilvoorden	5	Spring Garden	10
Fairfield	6	Good Hope	...
Hibernia	7	Supenaam Creek	...

LEGUAN ISLAND.

<i>Southern Road—</i>		Waterloo	1
Approach to Stelling (Enterprise)	0	Success	2
		New Osterbeck	...
<i>North eastward—</i>		Wisselvalligheid	...
Enterprise	1	Phœnix (Louisiana)	3
Blenheim	2	Henrietta	...
Endeavour	3	<i>Cross Road—North-westward—</i>	
Canefield	...	Left. Right.	
Amsterdam	...	La Bagatelle Enterprise	1
Retrieve	4	Vertrowen Doornhaag	2
Elizabeth	...		
Pleasing Hope	...	<i>Northern Road—</i>	
		North Eastward from end of	
<i>South westward—</i>		Cross Road—	
La Bagatelle	...	Doornhaag	3
Belfield	...	Richmond Hill	4
Maryville	...	Uniform	5

WAKENAAM ISLAND.

<i>Northern Road—</i>		<i>Victoria Cross Road—</i>	
Stelling, Good Success	0	South eastward from Northern Road—	
		(near 4 mile stone)	
<i>North Eastward—</i>		Stelling (Good Success)	0
Sans Souci	...	Left. Right.	
Belle Plaine	1	Meerzorg Meerzorg	5
Sarah	2	Meerzorg Maria's Pleasure...	6
Friendship	3		
Bankhall	...	<i>Southern Road—North eastward</i>	
Maria's Pleasure	...	from junction with Regent	
Meerzorg	4	Road—	
Glenarval	5	Stelling (Good Success)	0
Zeelandia	6	Arthurville	3
		Triangle	...
<i>Regent Cross Road—</i>		Fredericksburg	...
South Eastward from Northern Road—		Domburg	4
Stelling (Good Success)	0	Marionville	...
Left. Right.		N. Bendorff	...
Belle Blaine Sans Souci	1	Amersfort	...
Arthurville Noitgedacht	2	Maria's Pleasure	5

WAKENAAM ISLAND—Contd.

Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone	Names of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone
Meerzorg ...	6	Noitgedacht ...	
Caledonia ...		Maria Johanna ...	3
Moorfarm ...	7	Rushbrook ...	4
		Bremen ...	
<i>Southern Road—South westward from junction with Regent Road—</i>		Palmyra ...	5
Stelling (Good Success) ...	0	Ridge ...	
		Concordia ...	6

BERBICE.—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3.

Lot.	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone	Lot.	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone
	<i>Corentyne Coast Road—</i>			<i>Corentyne Coast Road—Cont.</i>	
	Colony House, New Amsterdam ...	0	8	Williamsburg ...	14
1	Sheet Anchor ...	1	9	Rosehall ...	
2	Cumberland ...	2	10	Port Mourant ...	
4	Palmyra ...	3	11	Ankerville ...	15
5	Prospect ...		12	Haswell ...	
7	No. 7 ...	4	13	Resource ...	
9	Lewis Manor ...		14	Tain ...	16
11	Trieurriet ...		15	Clifton ...	
13	Hermitage ...	5	16	Johns ...	
15	Susannah ...	6	17	Bloomfield ...	17
17	Bohemia ...		18	Letter Kenny ...	
19	Kendalls ...		19	Auchlyne ...	
21	Warren ...		20	Whim ...	
23	Dunrobin ...	7	21	Lancaster ...	18
25	Industry ...		22	Liverpool ...	
27	Hammersmith ...		23	Manchester ...	
29	Merville ...	8	24	Ulverstone ...	19
31	Chiswick ...		25	Alnes ...	
33	East Lothian ...		26	Do. ...	
35	Borlam ...		27	Salton ...	
37	Maryburg ...	9	28	Hogstye ...	20
39	Gibraltar ...		29	Adventure ...	
	No. 0 ...	10	30	Limlair ...	
1			31	Friendship ...	
2	Courtland ...	11	32	Nurney ...	
3	Fyrish ...		33	Kildonan ...	21
	Kilcoy ...			Bush Lot ...	
4	Chesney ...			Do. ...	22
5	Albion ...	12		Maida ...	
6	Nigg ...			Kilmarnock ...	
	Belvidere ...			Phillipi ...	23
7	Hampshire ...	13		Cromarty ...	
				Wellington Park ...	24

BERBICE.—ROAD DISTRICT No. 3—(Contd.)

Lot.	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone	Lot.	Name of Plantations, &c.	Mile Stone
	<i>Corentyne Coast Road—Con.</i>			<i>Canje, North Bank—</i>	
34	Tarlogie	...		Colony House, New Am-	0
35	No. 35	25		sterdam	...
36	Neville	26	2	Sheet Anchor	1
37	Brighton	27	3	Cumberland	2
38	Kiltearn	...	4	Canefield	...
39	Haversham	...	5	Do.	3
	Epsom	28	6	Rosehall	...
40	Dingwall	...	7	Reliance	...
41	Java	...	8	Adelphi	4
42	Bengal	29	9	Goed Bananen Land	...
	Joppa	...	10	Little Blyendaal	...
43	Good Hope	...	11	Goldstone Hall	5
44	Golspie	30	12	Do.	...
45	...	...	13	Do.	6
46	No. 46	31	14	Enterprise	...
	Rising Sun	...	15	Speculation	7
47	Silver Fleece	...	16	Goedland	...
	Floyd Ward	...	17	Volkert's Lust	8
48	Ward Village	32	18	Bachelor's Adventure	...
49	Mary's Hope	...	19	Zorg	9
50	Leeds	33	20	New Forest	...
	Lowther	...	21	De Voedster	...
51	Police Station	34	22	Vried-en-Vriendschap	10
52	...	...		Harmony	...
53	...	...	
54	Union	35		<i>Canje, South Bank—</i>	
55	...	...		Colony House, New Am	
56	...	...		sterdam	0
57	Dead Tree Farm	...		Philadelphia St. E. of High	...
58		...		Street	1
59	...	37		Caracas	2
60	Retreat	...		Vryheid	...
61	Sanatorium	38	1	Lochaber	3
62	...	...	2	New Ri-ing Sun	4
63	Benab	39		Sandvoort	...
64	New Market	...	3	Blyendaal	5
65		...	4	Anna Clementia	6
66	Bridge, 66 Creek	40	5	Philadelphia	...
67	...	...	6	Prince William V	...
68	Carnarvon	41	7	Best Coffee Land	...
69	Friendship	...	8	Land of Canaan	...
70	Big Massiah	...	9	Graatlytes Slot	...
71	Little Massiah	42	10	Wyburg	...
72	Hong Kong	...	11		
73	Le Printemps	43		<i>West Coast, Berbice—</i>	
74	Stockholm or Balaam	...		Public Buildings, G'getown	0
75	Spring Garden	44		Abary Creek	44
76	Harriett	...		Profit	45
77	Eliza & Mary (Springlands)	45		Foullis	46
78	Do. Village	46			
79	Skeldon	47			

BERBICE.—ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3—(Contd.)

Lot.	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone	Lot.	Name of Plantation, &c.	Mile Stone
	<i>West Coast, Berbice—Contd.</i>			<i>West Coast, Berbice—Contd.</i>	
50	El Dorado	...	3	Mon Choisi	...
49	Belladrum	...	2	Zee Zigt	65
48	Paradise	47	1	Cotton Tree	...
47	Golden Fleece	...		Cotton Tree River Lot	66
46	Weldaad	48	1	D'Edward	...
45	Hope	...	2		...
44	Washington	...	3	Rosignol	67
43	Rising Sun	49			...
42	Seafield	...		<i>West Bank, Berbice—</i>	
41		...		Public Buildings, George-	
40		...		town	0
39	Belle Vue	50		Rosignol Stelling Road	...
38	Lichfield	...		Rosignol	...
	Cottage	51		Blairmont	68
37	Jacoba Wilhelmina	...		Blairmont Stelling approach	69
36	Phoenix	...		Balthayoch	70
35	Brahn and Kingelly	52	8	Do.	...
34	Ross	...	9	Zorgen Hoop	...
33	Chester and Yeovil	...	1	Ithaca	...
32	Britannia	53	2	Gelderland	...
31	Tempé and Nurselry	...	3	Schumacker's Lust	71
30	Union	...	4	La Fraternité	72
29	Trafalgar	54	5	Augsburg	...
28		...	6	Cruysburg	...
27	Onverwagt	...	7	Standvastigheid	...
26	Lovely Lass	55	8		...
25	Golden Grove	...		<i>East Bank, Berbice—</i>	
24	Bush Lot	56		Colony House, New Am-	
23	Armadale	...		sterdam	0
22	Bel Air	...		High Street, Stanleytown,	
21	Hopetown	57		New Amsterdam	1
20	Onderneeming	...		Overwinning	2
19	Catharine's Lust	...	1	Providence	...
18	Fort Wellington	...	2	Glasgow	3
	Naarstigheit	58	3	Edinburgh	4
17	Bath	...	4	Everton	...
16	Experiment	59	5	Belle Vue	5
15	Hope	...	6	Rotterdam	...
14	Waterloo	...	7	Lonsdale	...
13	Waterloo Jib	60	8	Brothers	6
12		...	9	Sisters	...
11	Woodley Park	61	10	Friends	7
10	Woodlands	...	11	Enfield	...
	Friend's Retreat	...	12	Kortberaad	8
9	Expectation	...	13	Deutchem	...
8	Inverness	62	14	De Kinderen	...
7	Williamstadt	...	15	Busie's Lust	9
6	Bel Sir	63	16	Highbury	10
5	Zeelust	...	17	Do.	11
4	Edderton	64			...

PLATE 8.



POTARO-KONAWARUK ROAD, POTARO DISTRICT.

Photo by H. I. Perkins.

ROADS IN MINING DISTRICTS.

Names of Districts.	Mile Stone	Names of Districts.	Mile Stone
<i>Potaro-Konawaruk Road—</i>		<i>Kartabu-Puruni Road—Cont.</i>	
Potaro Landing ...	0	Purari Creek ...	50
Path to Kangaruma ...	2	Puruni Bridge ...	67½
„ to Handrail and Mahdiana Placers ...	7½		
Road Officer's Quarters and Office ...	8	<i>Barima-Barama Road—</i>	
Inflexible Syndicate ...	10	Arakaka (Barima) ...	0
Government Compound ...	11½	Barima Mine—Branch Path...	3½
Turtle Creek ...	12	Manikura Creek ...	6½
Divide ...	15½	Enchanting Creek ...	9
North Fork Konawaruk ...	20⅓	Takutu ...	14
Bank of Konawaruk ...	23	Haima ...	17
		Mazawinni Creek ...	19
		Towakaima (Barama) ...	29
<i>Tumatumari Konawaruk Path—</i>			
Portage at Tumatumari Cataract ...	0	<i>Camaria Road—</i>	
Branch path to join Potaro-Konawaruk Road ...	7	Landing below Camaria Rapids ...	0
Willis' Landing, bank of Konawaruk ...	11	Upper Landing ...	3½
St. Mary's ...	14½		
<i>Kartabu-Puruni Road—</i>		<i>Kokerite Trail—</i>	
Kartabu Point, Mazaruni ...	0	Landing Barama River ...	0
Tupuru Creek ...	18	Imoti Creek, Waini River ...	15
Takatu Creek ...	33		
Lion Mountain ...	45	<i>Eclipse Road—</i>	
		Landing below Falls, Barima River ...	0
<i>Bartika-Kaburi Road—</i>		Landing above Falls, Barima River ...	1¾
Kaburi Creek (about) ...	55		

LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND THEIR PROPRIETORS.

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

<i>Name of Estate.</i>	<i>Name of Proprietor.</i>
Pln. Skeldon ...	The Trustees, John McConnell, decd.
„ Springlands ...	S. Davson & Coy., Ltd.
„ Port Mourant ...	Pln. Port Mourant, Ltd.
„ Albion ...	The New Colonial Coy., Ltd.
„ Rose Hall ...	The Rose Hall Estate, Ltd.
„ Lochaber ...	Bryce Gemmell.
„ Providence ...	S. Davson and Coy., Ltd.

<i>Name of Estate.</i>	<i>Name of Proprietor.</i>
Pln. Everton	... I. E. A. Patoir
„ Friends	... The New Colonial Coy., Ltd.
„ Mara	... Do. Do.
„ Blairmont	... The Blairmont Sugar Pln. Coy., Ltd.
„ Bath	... S. Davson and Co., Ltd.

COUNTY OF DEMERARA.

Pln. Cane Grove	... The Trustees, John McConnell, decd.
„ Melville	... Booker Bros. McConnell & Coy., Ltd.
„ La Bonne Mere	... Pln. La Bonne Mère, Ltd.
„ Hope	... The Pln. Hope Sugar Estate Co., Ltd.
„ Cove and John	... Estate of C. L. Bascom, decd.
„ Enmore	... The Trustees, Henry Porter, decd.
„ Non Pareil	... The Non Pareil Pln. Coy., Ltd.
„ Lusignan	... The Lusignan Pln. Coy., Ltd.
„ Mon Repos	... Arthur Braud
„ La Bonne Intention..	Pln. La Bonne Intention. Ltd.
„ Success	... The Success and Le Ressovenir Co., Ltd.
„ Vryheid's Lust	... Pln. Vryheid's Lust, Limited.
„ Ogle	... The Ogle Pln. Coy., Ltd.
„ Ruimveld	... The Ruimveld Coy., Ltd.
„ Houston	... The Pln. Houston Sugar Estates Co., Ltd.
„ Diamond	... The Demerara Coy., Ltd.
„ Wales	... Do Do.
„ Nismes	... Messrs. Wieting and Richter.
„ Schoon Ord	... The New Schoon Ord Sugar Pln. Co., Ltd.
„ Versailles	... The Versailles Pln. Co., Ltd.
„ Windsor Forest	... The New Colonial Co., Ltd.
„ Cornelia Ida	... The Cornelia Ida Estate Syndicate, Ltd.
„ Leonora	... The Demerara Coy., Ltd.
„ Uitvlugt	... The Trustees, John McConnell, decd.
„ Tuschen de Vrienden..	The Trustees, John McConnell, decd.
„ De Kinderen	... Arthur J. McConnell.

COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.

<i>Name of Estate.</i>	<i>Name of Proprietor.</i>
Pln. Good Success	... R. C. Curtis.
„ Marionville	... The Marionville Pln., Ltd.
„ Golden Fleece	... The Golden Fleece Pln. Coy., Ltd.
„ Taymouth Manor	... Thos. Daniels & Co. Ltd., in liquidation.
„ Anna Regina	... The New Anna Regina Coy., Ltd.
„ Hampton Court	... The Hampton Court Estate Co., Ltd.

EXCHANGES, MONEYS, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

With New York.—Governed largely by quotation in New York for 60 d/s Bills on London and varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium: Difference between buying and selling rates about 1 per cent.

With London.—Arranged by the Banks in concert—Sight selling rate is governed by Bank rate of interest in London. The following may be considered the nominal rates charged:—

	Selling.	Buying.
90 days ...	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.77
60 „ ...	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.78
30 „ ...	4.84 to 4.85	4.79
demand ...	4.85 to 4.88	4.80

With Calcutta.—Fixed by the Imperial and Indian Authorities at 1s. 4d. or 32 cents by Colonial reckoning to the Rupee.

COIN.

Legal Value.

GOLD COINS.

1. *British**

Sovereigns	£	s.	d.
Half do.	1	0	0
	10	...

United States†

Double Eagle	4	2	0
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* British and Foreign Gold is held by the Banks, but there is very little in circulation.

† Fixed by Proclamation of 12th October, 1853, and 24th May, 1854.

COIN.		Legal Value.		
		£.	s.	d.
<i>United States.</i>				
Eagle ...	...	2	1	0
Half Eagle ...	...	1	0	6
Quarter Eagle ...	...	...	10	3
SILVER COINS.				
1. <i>British Silver.</i>				
Crown ...	...	...	5	0
Four Shillings ...	...	...	4	0
Half-Crown ...	...	...	2	6
Florin ...	...	...	2	0
Shilling ...	...	...	1	0
Sixpennies, Fourpennies, and Threepennies are also current at their nominal values.				
Fourpennies—"British Guiana and West Indies"				
		...	...	4
BRONZE COINS.				
Pennies and Half-pennies are current at their nominal values.				

AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Colonial Bank (in British Guiana)...	\$320,800	£66,833	6s. 8d.
British Guiana Bank ...	...\$279,950	£58,322	18s. 4d.

A Five Dollar Note amounts to £1 0s. 10d.

Accounts are kept in Dollars and Cents, at the rate of Four Shillings and Two-pence to the Dollar, in which there are One Hundred Cents.

WEIGHTS.—The Imperial Standard.

The average weight of Sugar contained in the various packages shipped from the colony, is as follows:—

Barrels ...	...	2 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lb.
Bags ..	...	2 „ 0 „ 25 „

MEASURES.—The Imperial Standard.

TABLES OF EXCHANGE.

DOLLARS INTO STERLING, ONE DOLLAR=4s. 2D.

\$	Stg.	\$	Stg.	\$	Stg.	\$	Stg.
'01	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3 19 2	64	13 6 8	1,000	208 6 8
'02	0 0 1	20	4 3 4	65	13 10 10	1,100	229 3 4
'03	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	4 7 6	66	13 15 0	1,200	250 0 0
'04	0 0 2	22	4 11 8	67	13 19 2	1,300	270 16 8
'05	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	4 5 10	68	14 3 4	1,400	291 13 4
'06	0 0 3	24	5 0 0	69	14 7 6	1,500	312 16 0
'07	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5 4 2	70	14 11 8	1,600	333 6 8
'08	0 0 4	26	5 8 4	71	14 15 10	1,700	354 3 4
'09	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	5 12 6	72	15 0 0	1,800	375 0 0
'10	0 0 5	28	5 16 8	73	15 4 2	1,900	395 16 8
'15	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	6 0 10	74	15 8 4	2,000	416 13 4
'20	0 0 10	30	6 5 0	75	15 12 6	2,100	337 10 0
'25	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	6 9 2	76	15 16 8	2,200	458 6 8
'30	0 1 3	32	6 13 4	77	16 0 10	2,300	479 3 4
'35	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	6 17 6	78	16 5 0	2,400	500 0 0
'40	0 1 8	34	7 1 8	79	16 9 2	2,500	520 16 8
'45	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	7 5 10	80	16 13 4	2,600	541 13 4
'50	0 2 1	36	7 10 0	81	16 17 6	2,700	562 10 0
'55	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	7 14 2	82	17 1 8	2,800	583 6 8
'60	0 2 6	38	7 18 4	83	17 5 10	2,900	604 3 4
'65	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	8 2 6	84	17 10 0	3,000	625 0 0
'70	0 2 11	40	8 6 8	85	17 14 2	3,100	645 16 8
'75	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	8 10 10	86	17 18 4	3,200	666 13 4
'80	0 3 4	42	8 15 0	87	18 2 6	3,300	687 10 0
'85	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	8 19 2	88	18 6 8	3,400	708 6 8
'90	0 3 9	44	9 3 4	89	18 10 10	3,500	729 3 4
'95	0 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	9 7 6	90	18 15 0	3,600	750 0 0
1	0 4 2	46	9 11 8	91	18 19 2	3,700	770 16 8
2	0 8 4	47	9 15 10	92	19 3 4	3,800	791 13 4
3	0 12 6	48	10 0 0	93	19 7 6	3,900	812 10 0
4	0 16 8	49	10 4 2	94	19 11 8	4,000	833 6 8
5	1 0 10	50	10 8 4	95	19 15 10	5,000	1,041 13 4
6	1 5 0	51	10 12 6	96	20 0 0	6,000	1,250 0 0
7	1 9 2	52	10 16 8	97	20 4 2	7,000	1,458 6 0
8	1 13 4	53	11 0 10	98	20 8 4	8,000	1,666 13 4
9	1 17 6	54	11 5 0	99	20 12 6	9,000	1,875 0 0
10	2 1 8	55	11 9 2	100	20 16 8	10,000	2,883 6 8
11	2 5 10	56	11 13 4	200	41 13 4	15,000	3,125 0 0
12	2 10 0	57	11 17 6	300	62 10 0	20,000	4,166 13 4
13	2 14 2	58	12 1 8	400	83 6 8	25,000	5,208 6 8
14	2 18 4	59	12 5 10	500	104 3 4	30,000	6,250 0 0
15	3 2 6	60	12 10 0	600	125 0 0	35,000	7,291 13 4
16	3 6 8	61	12 14 2	700	145 16 8	40,000	8,333 6 8
17	3 10 10	62	12 18 4	800	166 13 4	45,000	9,375 0 0
18	3 15 0	63	13 2 6	900	187 10 0	50,000	10,416 13 4

TABLES OF EXCHANGE.

STERLING INTO DOLLARS, 4s. 2d. = ONE DOLLAR.

Stg.	\$ c.	Stg.	\$ c.	Stg.	\$ c.	Stg.	\$
d. 1	0 02	16	76 80	61	292 80	200	960
2	0 04	17	81 60	62	297 60	300	1,440
3	0 06	18	86 40	63	302 40	400	1,920
4	0 08	19	91 20	64	307 20	500	2,400
5	0 10	20	96 ...	65	512 ...	600	2,880
6	0 12	21	100 80	66	316 80	700	3,360
7	0 14	22	105 60	67	321 60	800	3,840
8	0 16	23	110 40	68	326 40	900	4,320
9	0 18	24	115 20	69	331 20	1,000	4,800
10	0 20	25	120 ...	70	336 ...	1,100	5,280
11	0 22	26	124 80	71	340 80	1,200	5,760
s. 1	0 24	27	129 60	72	345 60	1,300	6,240
2	0 48	28	134 40	73	350 40	1,400	6,720
3	0 72	29	139 20	74	355 20	1,500	7,200
4	0 96	30	144 ...	75	360 ...	1,600	7,680
5	1 20	31	148 80	76	364 80	1,700	8,160
6	1 44	32	153 60	77	369 60	1,800	8,640
7	1 68	33	158 40	78	374 40	1,900	9,120
8	1 92	34	163 20	79	379 20	2,000	9,600
9	2 16	35	168 ...	80	384 ...	2,100	10,080
10	2 40	36	172 80	81	388 80	2,200	10,560
11	2 64	37	177 60	82	393 60	2,300	11,040
12	2 88	38	182 40	83	398 40	2,400	11,520
13	3 12	39	187 20	84	403 20	2,500	12,000
14	3 36	40	192 ...	85	408 ...	2,600	12,480
15	3 60	41	196 80	86	412 80	2,700	12,960
16	3 84	42	201 60	87	417 60	2,800	13,440
17	4 08	43	206 40	88	422 40	2,900	13,920
18	4 32	44	211 20	89	427 20	3,000	14,400
19	4 56	45	216 ...	90	432 ...	3,100	14,880
£ 1	4 80	46	220 80	91	436 80	3,200	15,360
2	9 60	47	225 60	92	441 60	3,300	15,840
3	14 40	48	230 40	93	446 40	3,400	16,320
4	19 20	49	235 20	94	451 20	3,500	16,800
5	24 ...	50	240 ..	95	456 ...	3,600	17,280
6	28 80	51	244 80	96	460 80	3,700	17,760
7	33 60	52	249 60	97	465 60	3,800	18,240
8	38 40	53	254 40	98	470 40	3,900	18,720
9	43 20	54	259 20	99	475 20	4,000	19,200
10	48 ...	55	264 ...	100	480 ...	5,000	24,000
11	52 80	56	268 80	101	484 80	6,000	28,800
12	57 60	57	273 60	102	489 60	7,000	33,600
13	62 40	58	278 40	103	494 40	8,000	38,400
14	67 20	59	283 20	104	499 20	9,000	43,200
15	72 ...	60	288 ...	105	504 ...	10,000	48,000

LAND MEASURE.

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH MEASURE WITH LOCAL MEASURE.

RHYNLAND MEASURE.

Lineal.		Square.	
12 inches	= 1 foot	144 square inches	= 1 square foot.
12 feet	= 1 rood	144 square feet	= 1 square rood
60 feet or 5 roods	= 1 chain	*300 square roods	= 1 acre.

COMPARISON OF RHYNLAND AND ENGLISH MEASURES.

Lineal.		Square.	
1 Rhymland inch	= 1.029 English inches	1 Rhymland square ft.	= 152.67 English sq. ins.
1 Rhymland foot	= 12.35 English inches	1 Rhymland sq. rood	= 152.67 English sq. feet.
1 Rhymland rood	= 12.35 English feet	1 Rhymland Acre	= 1.051446 English Acre
427.3238 Rhymland roods	= 1 statute mile	608.685 Rhymland acres	= 1 square mile

1 Berbice Rhymland acre = 1.060208 English acres.

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND RHYNLAND MEASURES.

1 English foot	= 0.971190 Rhymland feet	1 Gunter's chain (66 feet)	= 5.341547 Rhymland roods
1 English foot	= 0.080932 Rhymland roods.	1 English acre	= 0.951071 Rhymland acres.

* Note: In the County of Berbice 1 ketting or chain = 66 rhymland feet and 10 square kettings or 302.5 square roods = 1 acre. All original grants in that County have to be laid out by this measure, but tracts of Crown Land licensed or granted in the rear of first depths, or otherwise, are surveyed to 300 square roods to the acre.

TABLES.

Rhynland	feet	to	English feet.	English feet	to	Rhynland feet.
1	=		1'029664	1	=	0'971190
2	=		2'059328	2	=	1'942380
3	=		3'088992	3	=	2'913571
4	=		4'118657	4	=	3'884761
5	=		5'148321	5	=	4'855952
6	=		6'177985	6	=	5'827142
7	=		7'207649	7	=	6'798333
8	=		8'237313	8	=	7'769523
9	=		9'266977	9	=	8'740714
10	=		10'296642	10	=	9'711904
Rhynland	roods	to	English feet.	English feet	to	Rhynland roods.
1	=		12'355970	1	=	0'030632
2	=		24'711940	2	=	0'161865
3	=		37'067910	3	=	0'242797
4	=		49'423880	4	=	0'323730
5	=		61'779850	5	=	0'404662
6	=		74'135820	6	=	0'485595
7	=		86'491790	7	=	0'566527
8	=		98'847760	8	=	0'647460
9	=		111'203730	9	=	0'728392
10	=		123'559700	10	=	0'809325
Rhynland	acres	to	English acres.	English acres	to	Rhynland acres.
1	=		1'051446	1	=	0'951071
2	=		2'102892	2	=	1'902142
3	=		3'154339	3	=	2'853213
4	=		4'205785	4	=	3'804284
5	=		5'257231	5	=	4'755355
6	=		6'308678	6	=	5'706427
7	=		7'360124	7	=	6'657498
8	=		8'411570	8	=	7'608569
9	=		9'463017	9	=	8'559640
10	=		10'514463	10	=	9'510711

BANKING.

COLONIAL BANK, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.

Subscribed capital, £2,000,000 ; Paid up capital, £600,000.

London Office—No. 13, Bishopsgate Street. (within.)

BRITISH GUIANA DISTRICT : DEMERARA BRANCH.

Bank, Lots 61, 62, 91 and 92, High Street, Georgetown.*Manager*—G. W. M. Perch ; *Accountant*—H. R. Melville ;*Cashier*—F. A. R. Braithwaite ; *Clerks*—R. S. Haughton, M. J. Leppingwell, S. Laurence, L. P. Downer, H. McN. Brassington.

BERBICE BRANCH.

Sub-Manager—W. P. Breen ; *Sub-Accountant*—E. G. L. Mason.

BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

Established 1836.

Capital, \$1,400,000 ; \$926,520 paid up.

Bank, Lots 38, 39 and 40, Robb Street, Georgetown.*Agents* : London—Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.*Amsterdam*—Becker and Field ; *New York*—Maitland, Coppel & Co. ; *Canada*—Bank of Nova Scotia ; and agencies in all the British West India Islands.*Directors*—John B. Laing, *Chairman* ; Jos. Monkhouse, and G. R. Garnett.*Managing Director*—J. B. Laing ; *Manager*—F. A. Conyers.*Accountant*—L. Colvin.*Clerks*—A. D. Ferguson, C. Farrar, T. H. Dalglish, W. P. Weber, W. S. Jones, A. H. Brebner, N. G. Hohenkerk, R. Gill, A. F. Evelyn and J. H. Dare.*Counsel*—Vacant. *Solicitor*—Jos. A. King.

Directors meet on Mondays at 2 p.m.

BERBICE BRANCH.

Sub-Manager—C. H. Bagot, acting C. Farrar ; *Acting Accountant*—J. A. Rogers ; *Clerk*—J. Glover.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Ordinance 6 of 1889.

The Government Savings Bank was established by Ordinance in 1836 for the benefit of the labouring classes and others.

Branches :

Georgetown—at the Receiver General's Office, Public Building.

New Amsterdam—at the Colony House.

Banks closed to the public at 12 o'clock on Saturdays. Open to the public for making and withdrawing deposits daily throughout the year except on Sundays and Public Holidays, between the hours of ten in the morning and three in the afternoon ; and also for about a fortnight in January when interest earned by deposits is being calculated.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is allowed on all sums from \$4 to \$500 and $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on sums from \$501 to \$1,500.

Minimum of deposits and withdrawals...	... 24c.
Maximum of deposits received ...	\$1,500.

Depositors can withdraw the whole or any portion of their deposits on demand.

At 31st December, 1908, there were 10,975 depositors in the Georgetown Branch with \$811,060.80 at their credit, compared with 10,942 depositors with \$820,971.28 at their credit at the close of the previous year. In the New Amsterdam Branch (established in 1843) the depositors numbered 3,730 on the 31st December, 1908, and the amount at their credit was \$209,899.23 compared with 3,690 depositors with \$210,786.04 at their credit at the end of December, 1907.

The following statement shows the number of depositors according to their nationality and the amounts deposited to their credit on 31st December, 1908 :—

		Number.	Deposits.
Creoles and Others	...	8,406	\$390,936.52
East Indians	...	4,992	402,877.71
Portuguese	...	1,142	188,245.70
Chinese	...	165	38,900.10
Total	...	14,705	\$1,020,960.03
Total	1907 ...	14,632	\$1,031,757.32
Increase	...	73	Decrease \$10,797.29

The interest credited to depositors in 1908 was \$26,713.55, and the interest received on investments was \$25,907.17.

The surplus accruing at the end of each year is carried to credit of a joint account to which are charged all expenses incurred in working the Government Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank.

The investments at the 31st December, 1908, amounted to \$1,011,392.42, and the uninvested funds to \$23,682.55.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Ordinance 6 of 1889.

Deposits of not less than 24 cents (1/-) are received at the following Post Offices :—

Georgetown—General Post Office, Albuoystown, Bourda, Carmichael Street, Cornhill; *North West District*—Arakaka, Morawhanna; *Essequibo*—Anna Regina, Aurora, Bartica, Danielstown, Leguan, Potaro, Suddie, Taymouth Manor, Wakenaam; *Demerara*—Bagotville, Ann's Grove, Belfield, Beterverwagting, Buxton, Enmore, Fellowship, Grove, Leonora, Mahaica, Mahaicony, Met-en-Meezorg, Plaisance, Tuschen, Vreed-en-Hoop, Wales, Wismar; *Berbice*—Blairmont, Fort Wellington, Nigg, Reliance, Sisters, Skeldon, Weldaad, Whim.

Interest at the rate of 3% on deposits up to £104.3.8, and of 2.40% on deposits above that sum and up to £312.10 is given. The total deposits of any one depositor may not exceed £312.10. Savings Bank business is transacted daily; (except Sundays and Holidays) at District Offices from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; at the G.P.O. from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Money deposited may be withdrawn at any bank which is most convenient to the depositor, without changing the pass book. An acknowledgment for every sum deposited is forwarded to the depositor from the General Post Office, Georgetown. Husband and wife and every member of a family may have a separate savings bank account. Secrecy is observed with respect to the names of depositors and the amount of their deposits.

Money may be deposited by or on behalf of a married woman, by or on behalf of a minor of the age of 14 years and upwards, or on behalf and in the name of a minor, or an infant under the age of 14 years, or in the joint names of two or more persons entitled to make a deposit, or in trust accounts, also by friendly and charitable societies.

The amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, 1908, was \$405,743.88 or \$14,321.76 more than on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The deposits during the year 1908 amounted to \$347,815.06, and the withdrawals to \$342,871.13, being \$4,776.71 less, and \$8,726.89 more, respectively, than in year before.

The accounts numbered 13,606, being 1,185 more than in the year 1907, the greater number ranging from under \$5 to \$50.

The investments held by the Bank on 31st December, 1908, amounted to \$390,074.80, as compared with \$360,074.80 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

PUBLIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The colony maintains a Lunatic and a Leper Asylum and five hospitals. There are also three dispensaries in the city of Georgetown, two dispensary hospitals and six dispensaries in the more populous of the outlying districts. The fees charged are very reasonable and those unable to pay are treated free.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

On the 1st of April 1908, there were 664 patients in the hospitals, and 17,501 were admitted during the year.

The daily average in hospital during the financial year ended 31st March, 1909, was 697 and the deaths numbered 1,815.

In addition to the patients admitted to the hospitals, 110,771 persons received outdoor treatment, including 35,938 treated at the dispensaries in Georgetown. The principal causes of death were malarial fevers, diarrhoeal diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, and kidney diseases.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The daily average number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum during the year 1908-1909 was 743, of whom 472 were males, and 271 were females. These figures are lower than those for the previous year. The admissions numbered 110 as against 144 in the previous year; 73 were discharged as recovered; while 54 died in the institution.

A large proportion of the work of the institution, such as the raising of farm produce, the care of pigs, baking, &c., is done by the inmates who are in every way encouraged to work.

LEPER ASYLUM.

On the 1st April, 1908, there were 403 inmates:—285 males, and 118 females. There were admitted during the year 137—males 110, females 27.

At the close of the year 1908-1909, there remained in the institution 431 souls as against 403 on the 31st March, 1908.

POOR HOUSE.

The one Alms House of the colony is situate in Georgetown; on the 31st March, 1909, there were 792 inmates. The daily average was 782 as against 761 in the previous year.

The expenditure of the institution for the year was £8,035. In addition to this a sum of £5,602 was disbursed in outdoor relief.

MINING CONCESSIONS.

The following are the provisions of the Mining Ordinance (No. 1 of 1903) relating to the granting of mining concessions :—

* * *

PART II—CONCESSIONS.

General Concession.

13. The Governor may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, grant a general concession to any person, entitling such person to the soil and to the gold, silver and valuable minerals, and precious stones, found therein. (3 of 1901, s. 9). ✓

Permission to explore.

14.—(1) In any case to which owing to the amount of capital to be invested or the works to be undertaken by any person who desires to obtain a concession, it appears expedient to the Governor-in-Council to do so, the Governor-in-Council may with the approval of the Secretary of State permit such person to temporarily occupy and explore, for the purpose of testing the value of, unoccupied Crown lands without a concession in respect thereof being first granted, subject nevertheless to such terms and conditions as to the Governor-in-Council may seem meet.

Exclusive right to explore.

(2) The Governor-in-Council may, in special cases and with the approval of the Secretary of State, give any person the exclusive right to occupy and explore as provided in subsection (1) hereof, within a given area. (3 of 1901, s. 4).

Governor-in-Council may grant Mining Concessions.

15. The Governor-in-Council may grant, on such terms and conditions as he shall deem meet, a concession authorizing any person therein named to occupy any portion of the Crown lands of the colony and, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and any regulations made thereunder, therein to mine for when found to take and appropriate

- i. gold, silver and valuable minerals ; or
- ii. precious stones ; or
- iii. gold, silver and valuable minerals, and also precious stones (3 of 1901, s. 3 amended).

* * * *

Dredging Concession.

17. The Governor-in-Council may grant on such terms and conditions as he shall deem meet, a concession to any person to occupy any river or creek or portion thereof and there to dredge for and, when found, to take and appropriate all gold, silver and valuable minerals and precious stones.

Provided that every concession shall be subject to such Regulations as may, from time to time, be made by the Governor and Court of Policy. (3 of 1901, s. 8).

Grants of Crown lands to which concessions relate.

18. In any case in which a concession is granted in respect of unoccupied Crown lands, the Governor may make an absolute grant therewith of the Crown lands in respect of which such concession was granted without requiring the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, and the Crown Lands Regulations for the time being in force, to be complied with. Provided that no grant of the nature set forth in this section shall be made either under this section or in any other way without the approval of the Secretary of State. (3 of 1887, s. 3 (1).)

* * *

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH PERMISSIONS TO EXPLORE AND TEST THE VALUE OF CROWN LANDS FOR MINERALS, ARE GRANTED.

The following are the terms and conditions fixed by the Governor-in-Council, under which permissions shall ordinarily be granted to test the value of unoccupied Crown lands under the provisions of section 14 (2) of the Mining Ordinance, 1903 :—

1. (a.) The right shall not be granted for a longer period than three years.
- (b.) The area shall in no case be less than 500 acres : to be defined by natural features or as prescribed by regulations 29 and 30 of the Mining Regulations, 1905.
- (c.) There shall be payable in advance for every such right, a fee of seven and a half cents for every acre for every financial year or part of a year for which it is in force, and the right shall remain in force only so long as the fee is not in arrears.
- (d.) All Mining claims previously located within the boundaries of such area shall be excluded from the right and from the surface for which fee is payable.

- (e.) The grantee of the exclusive right shall be free from time to time to abandon any part or parts of the area granted to him, and, when he has properly demarcated the area so abandoned and shown it to the satisfaction of the Warden no exploration fee for subsequent financial years shall be payable by him thereon.
- (f.) During the continuance of this exclusive right of occupation and exploration the grantee shall be at liberty to mark off such rectangular areas as he may desire to have the exclusive right of working, and a grant of the exclusive right of working the same may be given him on his application by the Governor under Section 15 of the Mining Ordinance, 1903 ; provided that no such area shall be less than 1,500 feet by 800 feet.

2. So much of every area granted for occupation and exploration, as shall be abandoned by the grantee or not allocated to him as a grant for exclusive working before or at the expiration of his exclusive privilege of exploration, will become open for application and location to all persons.

3. Every application for permission to explore shall be advertised in the *Official Gazette* at the cost of the applicant for three consecutive Saturdays in order to allow of any opposition to the granting of the same being made.

4. In the rectangular areas described in conditions 1 (f), the area shall be demarcated as prescribed by regulations 29 and 30 of the Mining Regulations, 1905.

TERMS ON WHICH MINING CONCESSIONS ARE GRANTED.

The following are the terms and conditions fixed by the Governor-in-Council under which concessions shall ordinarily be granted under Section 15 of the Mining Ordinance 1903 to occupy any portion of the Crown Lands of the colony and therein to mine for (1) gold silver and valuable minerals ; or (ii) precious stones :—

1. The holder of the concession shall pay in advance to the Receiver General on the 1st April in each year a rental of 20 cents per acre or part of an acre per annum.

2. The holder of the concession shall except when prevented by inevitable accident or during the execution of repairs or except he has obtained the permission in writing

of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or the Warden of the district to cease work thereon, diligently explore and search for (i) gold, silver and valuable minerals : or (ii) precious stones, on the land specified in the concession, in a skilful and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines and shall not use the said land for any other purpose than the purpose for which the concession is granted without the express sanction in writing of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines first obtained.

3. The holder of the concession shall as often as required in writing so to do by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer in that behalf appointed by him, furnish such true and proper returns and statistics or other particulars of the operations to be carried on upon the said land and the results thereof as the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer in that behalf appointed by him may require, verifying the same if and when required so to do by a statutory declaration of the truth and correctness thereof.

4. The holder of the concession shall be bound to keep the boundary lines of the concession clearly marked by lines distinctly defined from corner to corner by a path not less than four feet wide and by a tree or corner post or beacon at each corner of the concession standing not less than five feet out of the ground on which shall be securely fastened a board or other object on which shall be plainly and permanently marked otherwise than by the affixing of paper or other material which may be liable to be washed off, the name of the holder of the concession and the number, date and area of the concession.

5. The concession shall be subject to the right of aboriginal Indians—without disturbing the holder—to camp, hunt and traverse the land without molestation.

6. The holder of the concession shall not plead acceptance of the rent or royalty payable thereunder as a waiver of the right of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer on his behalf to enforce the observance of the conditions of the concession or of the right of the Governor-in-Council to cancel the concession for any breach thereof respectively.

7. The Governor may grant to any person or persons a concession to construct a railway across or through any portion of the land comprised in the concession without the holder thereof, having any right to compensation in respect of such

parts of the said land as may be required for the purposes of the railway, or to any abatement of the rental payable under his concession in respect of such parts of the said land.

8. If at any time during the term for which the concession is granted any part or parts of the land comprised therein shall be required for the purpose of any township, village, road, canal, railway, railway stations, and approaches thereto, or tramways, or for any other public purpose whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Lands and Mines on giving three months previous notice in writing to cause to be set out the part or parts of the said land which are so required, and as soon as the same shall be so set out, such part or parts of the said land shall cease to be included in the concession and the holder thereof shall not be entitled to any abatement of rent or any compensation whatsoever in respect thereof.

9. The holder shall make such provision for the disposal of detritus earth, waste refuse or workings, resulting from any mining or other authorised operations to be carried on by him so that the same shall not be or become a nuisance, inconvenience or obstruction to any road, tramway, railway, telegraph line, race drain or creek or private or Crown Lands or in any manner occasion private or public damage or inconvenience.

10. The holder shall from time to time upon being required in writing so to do by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer in that behalf appointed by him, well and sufficiently bale and pump, draw away and remove all water from the workings in the land comprised in the concession which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer as aforesaid, is or may be injurious to the owner or occupier of any adjoining land, and continue to keep the said workings free of water so long as it may be so required as aforesaid.

11. The holder shall not close up or obstruct any adit or adit tunnels or airways to or from any contiguous mine or mines whereby fresh air is admitted or ventilation promoted.

12. The holder shall at all times during the continuance of the term of the concession diligently observe and comply with Part X of the Mining Regulations, 1905, relating to the regulation of mines and with all such other provisions of the said Mining Regulations as may *mutatis mutandis* be applicable.

13. All transfers and assignments of the concession shall

be made in accordance with the requirements of Part V of the Mining Regulations, 1905.

14. The Governor-in-Council may under the provisions of section 25 of the Mining Ordinance, 1903, for a breach of any of the conditions herein specified, cancel the concession and all the rights, title and interest of the holder of the concession, and of all persons claiming under or through him shall therefrom cease and determine and the production of a copy of the aforesaid *Gazette* containing a notice purporting to be signed by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines notifying the cancellation of the said concession shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence in all Courts in the colony that the concession has been duly cancelled and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, his agents or officers or other persons duly authorized thereto to enter forthwith into and upon the said land and premises and the same to repossess and enjoy in behalf of His Majesty as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the land included in the concession had not been granted.

15. The holder shall at the end of the term for which the concession is granted or sooner if the concession is cancelled or otherwise determined before the expiration of the said term deliver peaceable possession of the land to the Commissioner of Lands and Mines or other officer authorized by him to receive possession thereof and shall thereafter remove all tools, appliances and mining plant from off such land within such time as the Commissioner of Lands and Mines may specify.

16. Before any concession is granted the land applied for shall be surveyed at the cost of the applicant by a Surveyor of the Department of Lands and Mines, or with the approval of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, by some other duly qualified Surveyor.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL.

Chairman—His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman—The Director of Science and Agriculture, Professor J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S., F.G.S.A.

Members—The Colonial Civil Engineer, the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, the President of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, James Andrew, Esq., as representing the Institute of Mines and Forests, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Planters' Association, J. Rodway, Esquire, G. Wyatt, Esquire, C. W. Anderson, Esquire.

Honorary Secretary—The Assistant Director of Science and Agriculture.

The members of the Committee are appointed by the Governor. The objects and duties of the Committee are to consider and advise in regard to all questions relating to the representation of the colony at foreign and other Exhibitions; to re-establish the British Guiana Court at the Imperial Institute, and to be thereafter responsible for the maintenance of the Court in a state of efficiency; and to deal with all references to the Imperial Institute in connection with the utilization of the Technical Laboratories of the Institute.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture of British Guiana has control of all experimental agricultural work, and especially interests itself with regard to the improvement of the breed of live-stock in the colony. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and fowls have been imported with this view. The Exhibition Committee of the Board controls agricultural exhibitions, district shows of agricultural produce, and competitions in practical agriculture for farmers, small settlers and market gardeners, which are held in the colony. Agricultural shows are assisted by grants from funds at the disposal of the Board, but a condition precedent to assistance is that the grants-in-aid shall be expended only on awards in respect to "articles exhibited in fair quantity and which are either of actual or potential commercial value." Trained Agricultural Instructors working under the direction of the Board of Agriculture give practical field demonstrations to the farmers and settlers in the various districts. In addition to the experimental fields at the Botanic Gardens, there are experimental farms and plantations at Onderneeming School, at Issorura, Aruka River, in the North West District, and at Christianburg, on the Demerara River; a reserve for the

growth and study of the indigenous rubber tree, *Sapium Jenmani*, at the mouth of the Bonasika Creek in the estuary of the Essequebo River; whilst it is in contemplation to establish an Agricultural Station on the Pomeroon River.

EXCISE BOARD.

(*Ordinance 8 of 1868.*)

The Excise Board consists of such persons as may be appointed members thereof by the Governor. The functions of the Board are:—(1) To determine as to the granting of liquor store, and hotel or tavern licences and as to the granting and classification or rating or assessment of retail spirit shop licences; to regulate and control the issue of such licences and supervise the holders of such licences and all Commissaries of Taxation and other persons engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance. (2) To determine the division of the proceeds of fines and seizures amongst prosecutors and informers in revenue cases, etc.

There is an appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the decision of the Board in respect of the classification of licences.

Members—R. C. Grannum, Receiver General, *Chairman*; Colonel G. C. De Rinzy, Inspector General of Police; A. W. Swain, Postmaster General; and the Comptroller of Customs; H. A. Cameron, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

(*Ordinance 12 of 1903.*)

The Board consists of not more than five Commissioners appointed by the Governor who conduct the relief of the poor and the administration of all public moneys granted by the Combined Court for that purpose. The Board has also the charge, control and superintendence of the Alms House of Georgetown and the Orphan Asylum. The entire executive power and responsibility is vested in the Chairman. The Commissioners are the local guardians for the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew in Demerara.

Chairman—Hon. Dr. J. E. Godfrey; *Members*—Rev. E. D. Jones, C. O. Rainer, C. G. H. Davis and Dean Caswell.

Secretary and Inspector of Poor—W. H. Cook. *Surgeon*—Dr. E. S. Massiah. *Clerk and Sub-Inspector of Poor*—E. Edwards. *Assistant Sub-Inspector*—Joseph Greenidge. *Clerical Assistant*—Mrs. C. Lynch.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

(*Ordinance 3 of 1889 and 17 of 1904.*)

Chairman—Dr. J. E. Godfrey, Surgeon General ; *Deputy Chairman*—Professor J. B. Harrison, C.M.G. ; *Members*—Dr. J. E. London, C. O. Rainer, and E. G. Fonseca. *Registrar*—J. Farnum.

CORPORATE BODIES.

TOWN COUNCIL,—GEORGETOWN.

(*Ordinance 28 of 1898.*)

Mayor—Hon. Francis Dias ; *Councillors*,—Ward No. 1, M. F. Juister ; 2, North Cumingsburg, West Ward, S. A. H. Culpeper ; 3, North Cumingsburg, East Ward, Hon. G. Garnett ; 4, South Cumingsburg, West Ward, Benjamin Thompson ; 5, South Cumingsburg, East Ward, Hon. F. Dias ; 6, Robbs Town, Hon. P. N. Browne ; 7, Columbia and Lacytown, A. A. Thorne, F.R. ; 8, Newtown, C. O. Rainer ; 9, Stabroek, E. G. Fonseca ; 10, Werk-en-Rust, E. A. V. Abraham ; 11, Old and New Charlestown, F. O. Franker ; 12, Bourda, J. Wood Davis, F.R. 13, Albert Town, E. G. Woolford ; 14, Queenstown, G. W. Forshaw.

Town Clerk—P. P. Fairbairn.

Superintendent—Luke M. Hill, M. Inst. C.E.

Assistant Superintendent—W. F. Laurie Thomas.

Health Officer of the City—Dr. W. deW. Wishart.

Clerk of Markets—A. Fernandes.

Engineer, Water Works—James W. Gemmel.

Superintendent, Fire Brigade—Louis L. Kerr, Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Inspector of Hackney Carriages and of Meat and Dairies—A. Seton Milne, V.S.

Legal Adviser—Hon. D. M. Hutson, K.C.

TOWN COUNCIL OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

*(Ordinance 8 of 1891.)**Mayor*—Major J. V. Mittleholzer.*Councillors*—J. A. Abbensetts, E. A. Luckhoo, J. McLean, J. O. Dow, F. G. Ferreira, R. L. Downer.*Town Clerk*—G. Hicken.*Town Superintendent*—H. D. Scudamore.*Engineer of Water Works and Electrical Power Station*—H. D. Scudamore.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

President—Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.*Chairman*—William Middleton Campbell, Esq.*Deputy-Chairman*—R. Rutherford, Esq.*Treasurers*—Spencer H. Curtis, Esq., 23, Rood Lane, Cyril Guernsey, Esq., 7 Mincing Lane, R. Rutherford, Esq., 34 Great Tower Street.*Bankers*—The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.*Secretary*—Algernon E. Aspinall, Esq., B.A., 15 Seething Lane, E.C.*Honorary Correspondents for British Guiana*—The British Guiana Planters, Association, and the Institute of Mines and Forests.

The Committee is an incorporated association of planters, merchants and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The object of the Committee is by united action to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The general administration of the affairs of the Committee is vested in an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 20 and not more than 36 elected members who are elected by the West India Committee from duly qualified members of their own body at the annual general meeting.

A fortnightly journal called the West India Committee Circular is issued to members giving a review of events of importance, such official correspondence of the Committee as is suitable for publication, statistics as to sugar, cocoa and

rum sales, weather reports, and other interesting information connected with the West Indies.

The Committee will be glad to give information regarding the Colony to tourists and others.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(*Incorporated by Ordinance No. 3 of 1890.*)

Council—Hon. A. P. P. Mackey, *President*; J. B. Laing, Esq., G. R. Garnett, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*; F. J. Bankart, Esq., *Treasurer*; Jules Pairaudeau, Esq., *Secretary*; Henry G. Williams, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*; George Garnett, Esq., G. W. M. Perch, Esq., Jorge Camacho, Esq., Paul Cressall, Esq., A. K. F. Duncan, Esq., C. Wieting, Esq., A. Summer-son, Esq. *Members of the Council*; *Bankers*, The British Guiana Bank.

BRITISH GUIANA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Established 1871.*)

Chairman—Hon. R. G. Duncan; *Members of Council*—Hon. B. Howell Jones, Hon. A. P. P. Mackey and A. Summer-son, Esq; *Secretary*—J. C. McCowan.

INSTITUTE OF MINES AND FORESTS.

ESTABLISHED 20TH MAY, 1890.

(*Incorporated under Ordinance 9 of 1890.*)

The objects for which the Institute is incorporated are—

- (a) The protection and development of the mining and forest industries of the colony.
- (b) The collection and recording of information and the forwarding of the same to the Government together with such suggestions as to legislation as may seem most advantageous to the interests of these industries.
- (c) The undertaking when moved thereto by the parties concerned, but not otherwise, the settlement by arbitration of disputes arising out of dealings or relations in connection with the said industries.

The Institute registers labourers to be employed in the gold and timber industries and executes a contract with the labourers so registered to serve their employers for the stipulated time at a stated wage. In return for the fee for

registration (24 cents) and the fee for the contract (48 cents) the Institute undertakes the prosecution of all labourers who abscond or from other causes fail to carry out their contracts, and in behalf of the labourer prosecutes the employer who fails to pay wages owing. The fee for registration and contract is in the first instance paid by the employer but is afterwards deducted from the labourer's wages.

Head Office—Georgetown.

Branch Offices—At Bartika, Arakaka, Baramanni, Massaruni, Potaro, Omai, Puruni (Peters' Mine).

President—E. G. Braddon.

Vice-President—A. P. Bugle.

Hon. Treasurer—James Andrew.

Members of the Council—F. V. McConnell, F. W. Hutson, M. McTurk, Evan Wong, J. M. Ho-a-Hing, M. P. Comacho, P. R. Bradley, R. B. Howell and Hon. Geo. Garnett.

Secretary—James Winter.

Auditor—H. A. Wishart.

Registering Officers under the Mining Regulations—
Georgetown—James Winter.

Bartika—S. W. Savory.

Arakaka—E. A. Allicock.

Baramanni and Massawini—E. Farnum.

Puruni—E. N. Fraser.

Potaro—F. W. Hutson.

Omai—T. E. Hooper.

LAMAHA COMMITTEE.

(*Ordinance 2 of 1890.*)

Consists of three persons elected annually from among the proprietors or representatives of the Plantations interested in the Lamaha fresh water canal, and three members of the Town Council, Georgetown, for the regulation and control of the Canal. The Stipendiary Magistrate for Georgetown is constituted by the Ordinance President of the Committee.

EAST DEMERARA WATER SUPPLY COMMISSIONERS.

(*Ordinance 12 of 1884.*)

Five Commissioners appointed by the proprietors of the

plantations in the districts served by the Lamaha Canal. The Commissioners are responsible for the conservation and distribution of the waters of the creeks in the district lying between the Demerara River and the Mahaica Creek.

SHANKS' CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

(*Ordinance No. 8 of 1906.*)

Three Commissioners appointed by the Governor from time to time, who are responsible for the regulation, control and maintenance of the Shanks' Canal.

MAHAICA CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

(*Ordinance 1 of 1888.*)

Two Commissioners appointed from time to time by the Governor for the control and maintenance of the Mahaica Canal, which extends from Plantation Dochfour on the East Coast of Demerara to the Sea Coast at the mouth of the Mahaica Creek.

BOERASIRIE WATER SUPPLY COMMISSIONERS.

(*Ordinance 7 of 1889.*)

Two Commissioners appointed bi-annually by the proprietors of the plantations included in the scheme. The duties of the Commissioners are to regulate and control the conservation and distribution of the waters of the Boerasirie Creek.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CLUBS.

THE GEORGETOWN CLUB, LIMITED.

Assembly Rooms, Main Street.

Founded in 1858.

Entrance Fee—\$50. *Annual Subscription*—Town, \$36 ; County of Demerary, \$24 ; Counties of Essequibo and Berbice, \$10.

THE NEW CLUB.

High Street.

Inaugurated in April, 1902.

Entrance Fee, \$10. *Annual Subscription*: Town, \$24. County of Demerara, \$12 ; Counties of Essequibo and Berbice, \$5.

MERCHANTS' CLUB.
Strand, New Amsterdam.
Established 1908.

D'URBAN RACE CLUB.

Inaugurated by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the then Governor of the Colony, on September 28th, 1829. A grant of the course was issued in favour of the Secretary of the Club and his successors by His Excellency Henry Light, Esq., Governor of the Colony in 1834. The "Grand Stand" was erected by the members of the Club in 1830. Members of the "Grand Stand" are elected by ballot, the subscription for life membership being \$30. Membership of the D'Urban Race Club is open to all colonists, its conditions requiring a subscription of \$5 previous to each race meeting.

As a general rule the race-meetings are held in each year in April and September, respectively.

GEORGETOWN CRICKET CLUB.

Established 1852.

Club Ground, Bourda.

Colours, Red, Black, White and Blue.

Match Days—Saturdays and Public Holidays.

Tennis Days—Mondays (Members and Lady visitors), Tuesdays (Members), Thursdays (Members), Fridays (Members and Lady visitors.)

Croquet—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Entrance Fee—\$10 on election. *Annual Subscription*—Town Members, \$10; Country Members—County of Demerara, \$7.50; Counties of Essequibo and Berbice, \$5.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament, open to the public, is usually held annually under the auspices of the Club.

BERBICE COUNTY CRICKET CLUB.

Entrance Fee—\$3. *Annual Subscription*—Town Members, \$5; Country Members, \$3.

Ground, Queenstown, New Amsterdam. Practice days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

BRITISH GUIANA CRICKET CLUB.

Club Ground, Thomas Lands.

Colours, Magenta, Yellow and Black.

Entrance Fee—Ten Shillings.

Subscriptions—Monthly Members, 60 cts. Country Members, \$5 per annum. *Annual Subscribers* \$5 per annum.

B. G. C. U. CRICKET CLUB.

Established 1895.

Club Ground, Thomas Lands.

Colours, Dark and Light Blue.

Match Days—Saturdays and Public Holidays.

Entrance Fee—Ordinary Members \$1; *Subscriptions*, 50 cts. per month; Life Members, \$25; *Annual Subscribers*, \$6.

ARTILLERY SPORTS CLUB.

Established 1902.

Colours, Navy Blue and Red.

Club Room—Fort William Frederick, open on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Football and Cricket Grounds—Eve Leary.

THE GEORGETOWN FOOTBALL CLUB.

Instituted 1902.

Colours, Blue Jersey, white knickers.

Practice Days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Entrance Fee—\$2. *Subscription*—\$1 per quarter payable in advance.

DEMERARA ROWING CLUB.

Boat House, La Penitence.

Colours: Maroon and White.

Entrance Fee—\$5. *Annual Subscription*—Town Members, \$8. *Country Members*—\$3.

BRITISH GUIANA CHESS CLUB.

Established October, 1888.

Subscriptions—*Entrance Fee*, \$1.20; *Monthly Subscription*—48 cents.

Meetings in the room in Main Street every Saturday afternoon, and Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Chess Tournaments are held continuously throughout the year, and a match once a year to determine the "Champion" of the Club.

Officers of H. M. Army and Navy visiting the colony are allowed free entrance to the Club.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

A Society instituted in March, 1844, and later incorporated by Ordinance 21 of 1853 which empowered the Society to acquire immovable property. This Ordinance was re-enacted with certain amendments by Ordinance 19 of 1866. The objects of the Society according to the articles of incorporation are to promote as far as possible the improvement and encouragement of the agriculture of the colony and of every branch of industry whereby the resources of the colony are likely to be developed and increased, and also the collecting and disseminating of useful information on such subjects; the funds of the Society to be devoted to the establishment of suitable public rooms in the City of Georgetown for the use of members, viz:—An exchange room, a reading room, a Museum and model room and a Library, and to the awarding of premiums and grants of money for purposes connected with the advancement of agriculture, manufacture or trade. The Society takes the leading journals, newspapers and periodicals and its Library comprises 30,000 volumes collected since April, 1864, at which time the previous collection was destroyed by fire.

The annual subscription of members is \$10 and associates are admitted at an annual subscription of \$5 which entitles them to nearly the same privileges as members, with the exception of not being eligible as office bearers and admitting visitors. Ladies are also admitted at \$10 and \$5 and children at 50 cents a quarter.

The Society's Museum contains most of the natural products of the colony, including a good collection of animals, a very fine series of Indian curios and stone implements, mineralogical specimens, photos and views. There is also a small collection of foreign animals and an economic section containing products from all parts of the world.

Patron :

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patron :

His Excellency the Governor,

*Office-Bearers for 1909.**President :*

Hon. B. Howell Jones.

Vice-President—Luke M. Hill, B.E., M.I.C.E.*Hon. Secretary*—S. A. H. Culpeper.*Hon. Treasurer*—C. Wieting.*Managing Directors :*

G. F. Franks, M.A., F.G.S.

J. B. Laing.

A. Summerson.

Hon. Curator of the Museum, Assistant Secretary
and Librarian, J. Rodway, F.L.S.*Clerk*, Harold Moore.*Resident Director in London*—Arthur Nevile Lubbock.

The rooms are opened on week-days from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Sundays from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

BERBICE READING SOCIETY.

Established June, 1843.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes. Entrance Fee—\$5. Annual Subscription—(1) For a member residing in New Amsterdam \$15 ; (2) For a member residing in the County of Berbice, \$12 ; For a member residing elsewhere in the colony, \$6 ; Associates, who have only the use of the Reading Rooms and Books, an annual subscription of \$5.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Patron—His Excellency Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. Membership—Honorary.

B.G. SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS.

Contributions—Life membership not less than \$10 ; Annual membership not less than \$1. Annual associate not less than 48 cents.

B.G. PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Established May, 1903.

Entrance Fee—50 cents. *Subscription*—\$1 per annum,
Total Membership—57.

MASONIC LODGES.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH GUIANA.

The meetings are held three times in every year, viz :—
On the last Thursday in the months of February, June and October, at the Union Masonic Hall, Church Street.

UNION LODGE.

No. 247 E.R.

Church Street, Georgetown.

Meetings are held on the Third Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m.

MOUNT OLIVE LODGE.

No. 385 E.R.

Meetings on first Thursday of each month at 7.30 p.m. at Masonic Hall, 68, Carmichael Street, Georgetown.

UNITY LODGE.

No. 797 S.R.

Wellington Street, Georgetown.

Night of meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

ST. ANDREW ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

No. 140, S.R.

Convocations held on second Monday in every month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAWS.

The law in force in the colony in civil cases is the Roman-Dutch law modified by Orders in Council and local enactments, styled Ordinances, passed by the Legislature. The criminal law is based on that of Great Britain and is administered in the same manner except that in place of a grand jury, trials take place on the information of the Attorney General.

QUARANTINE.

Prior to 1905 each of the British West Indian Islands and British Guiana had its own quarantine laws. As these differed

from one another in many important points and were not in accordance with modern ideas of quarantine, it was decided to hold a conference on matters in connection with quarantine.

The conference was held in 1904 in Barbados at which representatives of the different colonies attended. The delegates were assisted in their labours by Dr. Theodore Thompson, of the Local Government Board of England, specially sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The result of the conference was the drafting of a convention and quarantine regulations. These have been adopted by the several Governments of the British West Indian colonies and British Guiana.

The convention is for five years from March, 1905, and during that period no alteration or modification of the convention can be made without the consent of all the colonies adhering or acceding thereto. It will be renewed quinquennially without formal extension, unless one of the adhering or acceding colonies within six months before the expiration of the five years signifies its intention of being no longer bound by it or the desire that it should be altered or modified.

Every West Indian colony has now a uniform set of regulations based on modern ideas, which must be in the interest of all concerned, as it must have been very perplexing and annoying, for ships especially, to go from island to island and find the quarantine regulations and restrictions differing in material points from one another.

Whilst in most of the colonies the regulations are administered by a quarantine board, in this colony they are administered by a quarantine Authority, and the Surgeon General for the time being is the Authority.

There exists a large quarantine station at the "Best" at which persons under observation may be detained. This station has accommodation for first and second class passengers and deckers. There is also hospital accommodation for males and females with mosquito-proof rooms, and a large steam disinfecter.

A large Clayton sulphur disinfecter on a punt for the purpose of fumigating ships, and a small portable Clayton disinfecter for fumigating houses, clothing, &c., have also been provided.

PUBLIC OFFICERS' PENSIONS FUND.

(*Ordinance 3 of 1875 and 11 of 1903.*)

Under Ordinance 3 of 1875 every public officer holding an office provided for on the Civil List or under fixed establishment, to which is attached a salary at the rate of \$144 a year or upwards, was made entitled to a pension calculated at the rate of one-fiftieth of the average annual salary received for the three years preceding date of retirement, for each year of service not exceeding 35 years.

This Ordinance was repealed by Ordinance 11 of 1903 which changed the pension system as regards all officers first appointed to the service after the 1st April, 1897, but preserved the rights of officers under the repealed Ordinance. Officers under the Ordinance of 1875 will continue to qualify for pension on the scale and on the conditions laid down in that Ordinance, unless they shall receive promotion after the passing of the new Ordinance which will increase their salaries by 20 per cent. or by £100 whichever amount may be the lower, when the new scale at the reduced rate provided under the new Ordinance will apply to them in respect of the period of their service subsequent to the date of such promotion: provided (a) that the period of such officer's service to be counted for pension shall extend to 35 years, and (b) that the leave of absence granted such officer prior to such appointment, and leave of absence granted after the date of such promotion but to which he had become entitled before such promotion, shall be counted as service for pension. Such officers on being so promoted shall in all other respects be subject to the provisions of the new Ordinance.

Under the Ordinance of 1903 the pension of an officer first appointed to the service after the 1st April, 1897, is calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the average annual amount of his salary for the five years immediately preceding his retirement for each year of service not exceeding 30 years.

The following provisions apply to all officers:—

The service in respect of which pension or retiring allowance shall be calculated shall be continuous except in such cases in which it is specially otherwise provided.

No public officer is entitled to retire on pension unless he has been 10 years in the service, and no public

officer shall be entitled to retire under age 55 unless certified to be incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge his duties. The Governor-in-Council may grant to any public officer who before completing the period entitling him to a pension is certified to be incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge his duties, by way of retiring allowance, a sum not exceeding a half month's salary for each complete six months of service.

An officer deprived of his office by reason of abolition thereof and who is not again employed, shall be entitled to such pension or gratuity in respect of his period of service, as the Governor-in-Council may determine. No officer who resigns or is dismissed for misconduct shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Pensions Ordinances. An officer who has been 10 years in the public service and who has attained the age of 60 years may be compulsorily retired.

An officer who is transferred to employment under the Crown elsewhere shall on final retirement be entitled to pension in respect of his period of service in the colony calculated:—
 (a) In the case of an officer who comes under the old Ordinance of 1875,—at the rate of one-fiftieth of his salary at date of transfer ; (b) in the case of an officer who comes under the 1903 Ordinance,—at the rate of one-sixtieth of the annual average salary during the last 5 years of his service in the colony.

The following provisions apply to officers who come under the Ordinance of 1903 :—

No service while under the age of 20 years shall count for pension or retiring allowance. The Governor-in-Council has power to reduce the pension to be granted to an officer who has been guilty of negligence, irregularity or misconduct, or has been guilty of any indiscretion or impropriety in his mode of life which in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council has affected the length or efficiency of his service.

Pensions shall not be assignable or liable to be attached, sequestrated or levied upon. Pensions cease on conviction, or on imprisonment exceeding twelve months, and on bankruptcy. Provision is made for allowing a climate bonus in the case of an officer who has served in an office elsewhere under the Crown in respect of which such an allowance is made.

An officer transferred from a non-pensionable office in the

colony to a pensionable office therein may count two-thirds of his non-pensionable service for pension.

An officer who while in receipt of a pension accepts employment under the Crown elsewhere, shall not continue to receive pension if the salary from such employment is equal to or greater than the salary drawn at date of retirement; but where the salary from such employment is less, then, so much of his pension shall be paid to him as shall make up the salary from such employment to the amount of salary drawn at date of retirement from the service of the colony.

An officer who while in receipt of pension is again employed in the public service of the colony shall cease to be paid pension while so employed. Where the salary of such employment is not less than the salary previously received at date of retirement, such officer shall be entitled on final retirement to pension calculated on the total length of his service including the first term of service as if all of his service had been continuous. Where the salary of such employment is less than the salary previously received at date of retirement, the pension to which such officer shall be entitled on final retirement shall be the amount of the first pension granted him together with pension, calculated separately, for the second period of service.

Periods of leave other than vacation leave shall not be counted for pension.

Where an officer who is eligible for pension from the colony is also eligible for pension from Imperial Funds or from some other Colonial Government, the maximum pension which may be granted such officer from the colony shall in ordinary cases be such as when added to such other pension does not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by such officer at any time in the course of his service.

The Pensions Ordinances of 1875 and 1903 do not apply to members of the police force other than the Inspector General, Inspectors, and Clerks. Such members are entitled to pensions in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 15 of the year 1900.

Under Ordinance 3 of 1875 every Judge of the Supreme Court is entitled after ten years' service to a pension of fifteen-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service to an addition of one-fiftieth of his salary up to thirty years' ser-

vice ; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years, nor shall the pension of any such Judge, in respect of the whole of his service in any capacity in the colony, exceed thirty-five-fiftieths of his salary.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS FUND.

A fund created in 1873 for providing pensions for the widows and children of public officers of the colony.

A deduction of 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. is made from the salaries of public officers who joined the service prior to 21st December, 1900.

The fund was closed to new-comers on the 22nd September, 1900, the colony taking over the balance at credit and securing the pensions then in possession or reversion and the existing rights of contributors and beneficiaries. Contributions must continue for 35 years or until the age of 65 if the public officer remains in the service so long. Provision is made for the granting of pensions to widows and orphans of contributors who retire on pension ; or, who retire on account of ill-health or abolition of office before attaining pensionable age ; or who are promoted to other employment under the Crown.

A contributor who retires on his own accord, or is deprived of his situation by abolition of office or who is promoted or transferred to another colony, may elect to claim repayment of a portion of his contributions.

A widow who remarries forfeits her claim to a pension but in the event of her again becoming a widow her right to a pension revives and continues.

Pensions are computed according to scales approved by the Governor and Court of Policy and by the Governor-in-Council.

The administration of the fund is entrusted to three directors appointed annually by the Governor-in-Council.

Receipts 1908-1909.

Abatement from salaries and retiring allowances	\$26,903.80
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Expenditure 1908-1909.

Pensions paid to widows and orphans	\$73,291.52
Cost of management	512.66
Reserve value, etc., refunded	...	...	...	8.17
			...	<u>\$73,812.35</u>

There were 184 widows and children pensioners on the fund on 31st December, 1908.

The number of officers contributing was 337 of whom 287 were married.

PUBLIC OFFICERS' INSURANCE ORDINANCE.

(Ordinance 41 of 1902.)

To take the place of the widows and orphans' pensions fund which, as mentioned above, was closed to new-comers at the end of the year 1900, Ordinance 41 of 1902, was passed making provision for the widows and orphans of public officers by requiring such officers to insure their own lives.

Under this Ordinance every public officer not a contributor to the widows and orphans' fund, first appointed after the 21st December, 1900, to an office of a permanent character having attached to it a salary at the rate of not less than \$480 (£100) a year, is compelled to insure and keep insured his life in such manner as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council and for such sum as a premium of 4 per cent. of his salary will secure. As often as an officer is promoted to an office with a higher salary he must effect a corresponding additional insurance. The policy must be assigned to the Receiver General, who is authorized to deduct the amount of the premium payable in monthly instalments from the salary of the officer and to pay such premium. A policy cannot be attached and at the death of the officer the money is payable for the benefit of his widow and children in such manner as the Governor-in-Council may determine.

Provision is made whereby a public officer retiring on pension is given the option of continuing to pay the premiums or of having a fully paid-up policy. An officer promoted to another colony is given the option of having his policy assigned to him or having a fully paid-up policy.

Where a public officer is unable to insure his life as required by the Ordinance owing to his being unable at the time of his appointment or promotion, as the case may be, to pass the necessary medical examination, the monthly deductions from his salary at the rate of 4 per cent. shall be deposited in the Savings Bank and the amount of such deposits and the

accumulations thereon at compound interest shall be dealt with as if they were sums assured by an Insurance Policy effected under the Ordinance.

PUBLIC OFFICERS' GUARANTEE FUND.

(*Ordinance No. 6 of 1894.*)

Established by resolution of the Combined Court dated 17th June, 1880. The Governor may require any officer to give security for the faithful performance of his duties and determine the amount of such security. Officers are required to pay into the fund a contribution equal to one per cent. per annum of the amount for which security is required. Entrance fee, \$5.

TROTMAN FUND.

(*Ordinance No. 5 of 1887.*)

Samuel Brandford Trotman, then proprietor of Plantation de Kinderen on the West Coast of Demerara, who died on 7th September, 1882, by his will dated 26th April, 1873, directed that one-half of the sum realized by the sale of his property should be invested to form the nucleus of an institution for destitute planters and destitute widows and orphans of planters, expressing the belief that such an institution was greatly needed and earnestly hoping that other persons in the colony who died possessed of ample means might be induced to follow his example and make bequests to the institution which he proposed to found. The testator directed that until sufficient funds were available for the erection of an Asylum, two-thirds of the interest should be applied to the relief of destitute and decayed planters, excepting confirmed drunkards, the remaining one-third to be applied to the relief of destitute widows and orphans of planters.

The fund is by Ordinance 5 of 1887 vested in a Committee of the Court of Policy consisting of an official member and the two senior elective members. The income of the fund is administered by the Official Receiver, the Chairman of the Poor Law Commissioners and a leading merchant appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

History of British Guiana, by Jas. Rodway, F.L.S. ; 1891. Pub. Jas. Thomson, Georgetown, Demerara.

The British Guiana Directory and Almanac, pub. "The Daily Chronicle" Office, Georgetown, Demerara. Price, 8s. 4d.

The Argosy Handbook, 1909. Pub. "The Argosy" Coy., Ltd., Georgetown, Demerara. Price 5s.

The Geology of the Gold Fields of British Guiana, with 33 illustrations and 10 photo-micrographs, and including the full text of the Mining Laws of the Colony and other information useful to miners, by Prof. J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., Director of Science and Agriculture, 1908. Pub. Dulau & Co., Soho., London. Price 5s. Copies are also obtainable in London at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, and in the United States of America from the publishers of "Economic Geology," Illinois University.

Notes on British Guiana and its Gold Industry, by H. I. Perkins, 1896, Sampson Low Marston & Coy., London. Price 1s. 6d.

The Gold and Diamond Industries of British Guiana, issued by the Institute of Mines and Forests, Georgetown, 1902.

British Guiana and its Resources, by Prof. J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., Director of Science and Agriculture. Pub. West India Committee, 15, Seething Lane, London. Price 6d.

The Journal of the Board of Agriculture, British Guiana, issued quartely (locally). Price 1d.

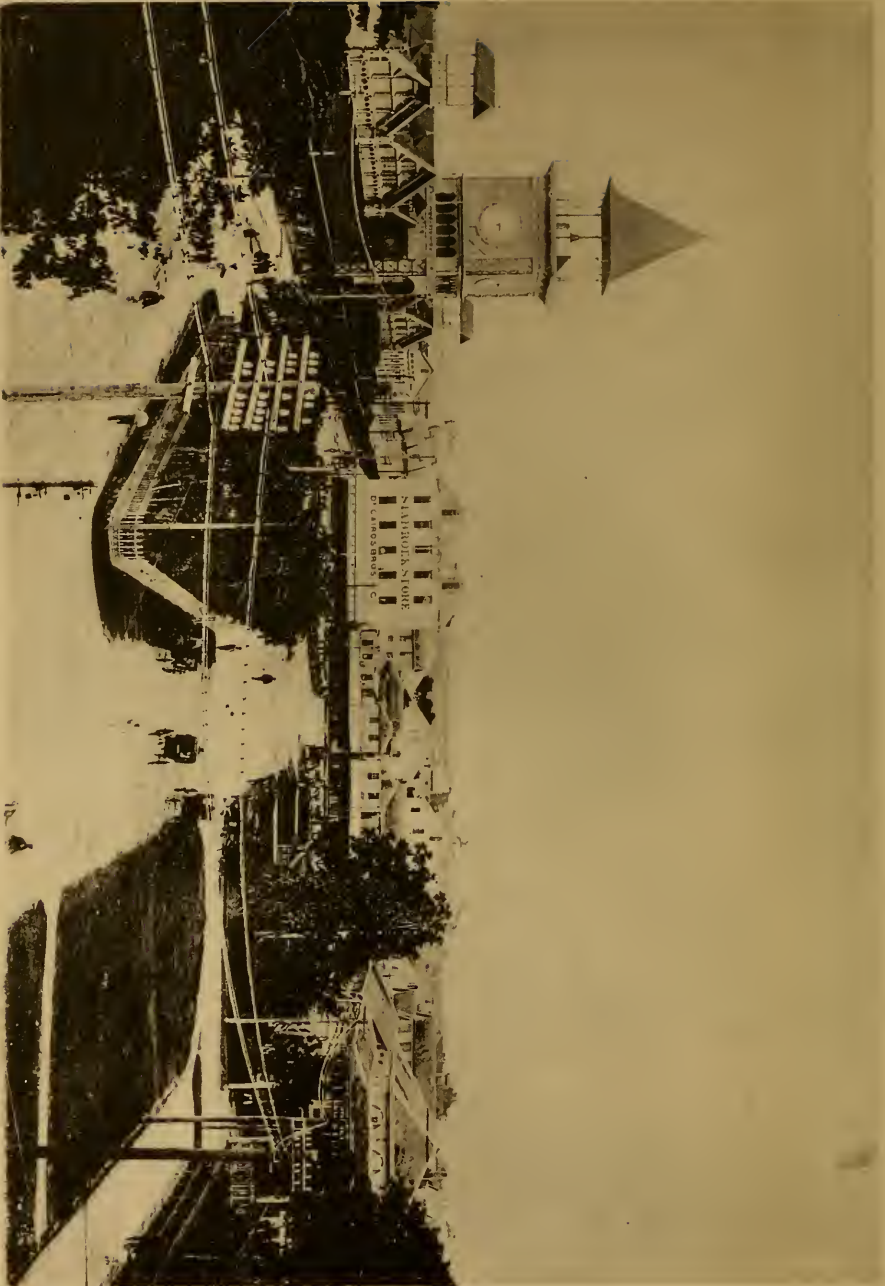
Pocket Guide to the West Indies, by E. A. Aspinall, 1907. Pub. E. Stanford, London. Price 6s.

The Annual Blue Book of British Guiana, and copies of the laws relating to the acquisition of Crown Lands, Mining, Customs duties, Taxes and other local statutes and publications can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Son, Fetter Lane, London.

MAPS.

Geological Map of the Northern portion of the Colony, to accompany the "*Geology of the Gold Fields of British Guiana*." Price 5s. Copies are obtainable in London from Messrs. Dulau & Co., Soho ; and at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Copies of large scale Geological Maps of the different gold



GEORGETOWN MARKET AND SURROUNDINGS.

Photo by J. Williams.

districts can be obtained from Messrs. Dulau & Co., Soho, London, Stanford's Geological Establishment, Charing Cross, and from Messrs. Wyman & Son, Fetter Lane.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The Official Gazette—Published by authority on Wednesdays and Saturdays and on special occasions—Price 4 cents.

The Daily Chronicle—A daily paper—Price 4 cents.

„ *Mail Edition*—Published fortnightly—Price 8 cents.

The Daily Argosy—A daily paper—Price 4 cents.

The Argosy—A weekly paper—Price 8 cents.

The Sportsman's Argosy—Published on Monday afternoons—Price 2 cents.

The People—Published twice a week in Berbice—Price 2 cents.

The New Echo—A weekly paper—Price 4 cents.

The Demerara Fortnightly Market Report—Published fortnightly by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Journal of the Board of Agriculture—Published quarterly—Price 2 cents.

All of the above except the “ People ” are published in Georgetown.

COST OF LIVING—PRICES—WAGES.

The cost of living in British Guiana does not compare unfavourably with the cost in some other countries. House rent varies from £50 to £100 a year and occasionally a private furnished residence can be rented at the rate of between £75 and £100 a year while the occupants are on a holiday visit to the Mother Country. The charges for board and lodging at the principal hotels and boarding houses range from 8s. 4d. to 10s. a day for casual visitors and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. for permanent boarders.

Carriages can be hired for driving in and about the town at a charge of 5s. an hour (driver included), while cabs can be engaged at cheaper rates by arrangement.

Drives around the city by electric trolley car are cheap. A single fare is five cents but tickets can be obtained on the cars in strips of three for 6d. Tickets for children can be obtained at the Company's office in strips of 9 tickets for 24 cents.

The following is a list of the average prices of various articles of food and drink :—

Beef—fresh	... per lb.	5d. to 8d.	
„ salt ...	... „	5d. to 8d.	
Mutton ...	... „	1s. 2d. to 1 4	
Pork—fresh	... „	6d. to 7	
„ salt ...	... „	6	
Veal ...	... „	10	
Fowls—by weight only...	... „	6d. to 8d.	
Turkeys—by weight only	... „	1s. to 1 2	
Ducks ... „ ...	... „	6d.	
Guinea Birds—per pair		8s. 4d.	
Fish—fresh—per lb.		3d. to 4d.	
Fish—salt „ ...		3½d. to 6d.	
Milk (cow's) per pint ...		2½ to 3d.	
Eggs ...	3 for	4d. to 12 for	1s.
Butter—fresh	... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	
Butter—salt	... „	1s. 2d. to 2s.	
Flour—wheaten	... „	2d.	
Bread—wheaten	... per loaf of 1 lb.	2d.	
Cheese ...	... per lb.	1s. 2d.	
Potatoes—English and Irish—3 and 4 lbs. for		4d.	
Potatoes—Sweet (native)	5 lbs. for	4d.	
Yams ...	3 lbs. for	4d.	
Rice ...	... per pint	1½d. to 2½d.	
Plantains ...	3 or 4 for	1d.	
Coffee ...	... per lb.	6d. to 8d.	
Cocoa ...	... „	7d. to 8d.	
Tea ...	... „	1s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	
Sugar—White	... „	3d.	
Do. Yellow	... „	2d. to 2½d.	
Do. Molasses	... „	1½d.	
Salt ...	... 2lbs. for	1½d.	
Ice ...	... per lb.	½d.	
			£ s. d.
Brandy ...	... per doz. quarts		2. 1 8
Whiskey ...	... per single bottle		4 2
Beer ...	... per doz. pints		4 2
Wine ...	... per single bottle		4 2
Tobacco, man.	... per lb.		7 0

Domestic Servants,—Good servants can, generally speaking, be obtained more readily than in England and are cheaper.

Cooks can be obtained for from \$5 to \$7 a month according to size of the family.

House-maids are paid from \$3 to \$5 a month according to size of household. Where food is not provided the wages average about \$1 a month more.

Butlers—Wages, men, \$8 to \$10 : good butler maids can be obtained at from \$3 to \$5 a month and food.

Grooms—Receive from \$8 to \$12 a month.

NAUTICAL DIRECTIONS

FOR DEMERARA AND BERBICE.

Sailing vessels bound to Demerara should make the land about 25 miles to the eastward of the port, and get into 5 fathoms water ; by paying attention to the lead and keeping these soundings, running parallel with the coast, they will sight the Light vessel, on board of which a large square Blue flag is kept flying by day, till a vessel heaves in sight, when the Flag S. of the Commercial Code is hoisted as a signal to the Light-house denoting a vessel in sight.

Latitude of Demerara Lightship $6^{\circ} 56' 30''$ N. Longitude, $58^{\circ} 5' W$.

The Lightship is painted red, and exhibits a bright light from sunset to sunrise, visible in clear weather 12 or 15 miles.

When the Lightship is in for repairs, a schooner is put in her place, of which due notice is given.

Pilots for Demerara and Essequibo are to be had on board the Light vessel, but should there be none on board, the Lightship will signal the shore to supply one.

The Lighthouse, which is painted with vertical *red* and *white* stripes, is 103 feet high above high water mark, and exhibits a dioptric revolving light, showing a bright flash every sixty seconds—reported to have been seen 28 miles distant ; it bears from the Lightship S. $37^{\circ} W$. $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

One black and white buoy is placed on the outer edge of the bar to mark the fair way in 12 feet low water springs in entering the river ; this buoy which bears from the Light-house N. $36 E$. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is to be kept on the port hand.

The inner edge of the bar is marked by a black buoy to

the westward of the channel, moored in 9 feet low water, springs, bearing from the Lighthouse N. $9\frac{1}{4}$ E.; and by a white buoy to the eastward moored in 12 feet low water, springs, bearing from the Lighthouse N. $30\frac{3}{4}$ E.

A red light is exhibited from the body of the Lighthouse to mark the extent of the breakwater at the N. W. angle of the Fort, and when visible indicates that vessels entering the river are to the westward and clear of the end of the breakwater, this light is visible with the Light-house bearing from S. by E. to S. E., distant 3 to 4 miles.

It is high water at the Lightship at 4h. 28m. full and change of the moon. High water at the bar: Spring tides, about 19 feet; Neap tides, about 16 feet. Spring tides rise and fall 9 feet. Neap ditto, 4 feet. The bottom is of soft alluvial mud. A handy pocket Tide Table, showing time and height of tides at the Bar, is published annually by the Harbour Master.

Steamers for towing vessels can be had.

There is a dry dock which can receive vessels of small draft.

A red buoy now marks the position where the Berbice Light vessel at the entrance to the port of New Amsterdam was formerly moored in Latitude $6^{\circ} 20' 30''$ N. Longitude $57^{\circ} 29'$ W. and a bright electric light has been established on the Town Hall tower, 100 feet high, visible 18 miles, and also a bright light on Rosignol stelling on the opposite bank of the Berbice river.

DRY DOCK.

The graving dock, built of granite, and with iron gates, is 230 feet long, 45 feet broad, and admits vessels with a draught of water of 10 feet 6 inches to 11 feet. For the purpose of cleaning only, it is capable of accommodating vessels 250 feet long. The dock is owned by Messrs. Sproston, Ltd.

WILD BIRDS.

By the "Wild Birds" Ordinance it is made illegal to kill or wound certain specified wild birds, and anyone knowingly killing or wounding any of such birds, or selling or exporting parts of them, is liable to a penalty of \$24 for each bird.

The following birds are protected only during the close season (from 1st April to 1st September): The bittern, curlew,

douraquara, dove (not being ground dove); ibis, hannaqua, maroudi, maam, negro cop, plover, parrot, powis, pigeon, quail, spurwing, and trumpet bird : the curri-curri, from 1st January to 1st July. Any one killing or wounding any of these birds during the close season, or exposing for sale, or purchasing such birds, recently killed during the close season, is liable to a penalty of \$24 for each bird. Wild birds may at any time be killed for food, if at a spot distant more than 10 miles from a sugar plantation.

The Governor can authorize persons to kill wild birds and to export skins, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, 1909.

(*Under Ordinance 1 of 1875.*)

The first day of January, Easter Monday (12th April).

Monday in Whitsun week (31st May.)

First Monday in August (2nd August.)

The King's Birthday.

The 26th December (Boxing day.)

PASSPORTS.

An application for a Passport must be accompanied by a Certificate of identity, forms of which can be obtained free of cost at the Government Secretary's Office. The Certificate must be signed by a Minister of Religion, Justice of the Peace, or other responsible person, who must certify that the applicant is of good repute. The application must be accompanied by a shilling stamp and must state whether the applicant is a British subject or a naturalized British subject, and the country to which the applicant is proceeding must be stated.

STATISTICS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

TABLE SHOWING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1882 to 1908-09.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	In Dollars.	In Sterling.	In Dollars	In Sterling.
1882	2,201,733 02	458,694 7 7	2,059,063 05	428,971 9 4½
1883	2,295,438 74	478,216 8 1	2,204,195 84	459,207 9 4
1884	2,212,472 16	460,932 6 6	2,158,971 50	449,785 14 7
1885	2,087,104 43	434,813 8 5½	2,226,925 98	463,942 18 3
1886	2,140,923 91	446,025 16 3½	2,289,427 37	476,964 0 8½
1887	2,226,579 60	463,870 15 0	2,348,230 97	489,214 15 8½
1888	2,217,318 59	461,941 7 5½	2,354,718 10	490,566 5 5
* 1889-1890	2,509,282 11	522,767 2 1½	2,408,846 47	501,843 0 3½
1890-1891	2,683,967 90	560,201 12 11	2,548,965 49	531,034 9 6½
1891-1892	2,705,647 77	563,676 12 4½	2,606,324 84	542,984 6 10
1892-1893	2,752,622 60	573,463 0 10	2,603,854 30	542,469 12 11
1893-1894	2,893,261 48	602,762 16 2	2,720,798 59	566,833 0 9½
1894-1895	2,823,576 67	588,245 2 9½	2,815,133 54	586,486 3 1
1895-1896	2,725,198 43	567,749 13 5½	2,863,166 60	596,493 0 10
1896-1897	2,667,719 12	555,774 16 4	2,834,957 54	590,616 3 1
1897-1898	2,425,769 34	505,368 12 3	2,703,871 02	564,556 9 3
1898-1899	2,524,152 29	525,865 1 2½	2,521,860 12	525,387 10 6
1899-1900	2,586,425 83	538,838 14 3½	2,522,605 73	525,542 17 2½
1900-1901	2,447,761 92	509,950 8 0	2,426,364 30	505,492 11 3
1901-1902	2,803,391 14	584,039 16 5	2,629,784 72	547,871 16 4
1902-1903	2,675,285 39	557,351 2 5½	2,408,181 55	501,704 9 9½
1903-1904	2,668,096 24	555,853 7 8	2,545,080 09	530,225 0 4½
1904-1905	2,484,924 74	517,692 13 1	2,453,915 28	511,232 7 0
1905-1906	2,507,966 56	522,493 0 8	2,429,631 15	506,173 3 1½
1906-1907	2,571,579 12	535,745 13 0	2,467,455 90	514,053 6 3
1907-1908	2,631,807 79	548,293 5 9½	2,502,763 68	521,411 3 8
1908-1909	2,592,082 00	540,017 1 8	2,588,586 00	539,288 15 0

* The Financial Year was changed at this period so as to include the twelve months from 1st April to 31st March.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The following table gives the net annual receipts of the Colony from the three principal sources of revenue, from 1882 to 1908-1909.

Year.	Import Duties.	Wines and Spirits.	Rum.	Retail Spirit Licences.	Gold.
	£	£	£	£	£
1882	211,599	42,832	43,128	82,207	
1883	219,621	42,962	44,648	83,719	
1884	200,586	42,752	45,860	86,244	
1885	200,993	30,968	38,291	85,422	
1886	198,574	31,840	44,195	81,033	
1887	218,222	34,101	46,793	78,767	2,058
1888	208,916	32,819	50,418	80,087	3,790
1889-90	248,131	36,120	58,560	81,160	6,062
1890-91	254,847	44,630	62,201	81,294	12,536
1891-92	249,309	42,551	61,465	81,397	20,729
1892-93	238,752	44,040	63,197	77,816	25,824
1893-94	254,159	45,847	67,296	80,152	28,774
1894-95	240,515	49,267	64,266	83,699	26,879
1895-96	254,104	27,359	54,266	84,515	25,583
1896-97	252,283	31,120	49,779	80,231	23,902
1897-98	243,342	34,116	41,349	54,231	23,225
1898-99	265,420	29,220	34,292	57,717	22,149
1899-1900	291,229	28,917	19,986	77,513	18,745
1900-1901	277,225	29,080	18,992	59,977	17,957
1901-1902	298,995	28,370	17,755	60,433	18,052
1902-1903	311,035	31,192	16,753	55,011	18,662
*1903-1904	314,423	28,920	15,934	52,074	16,168
1904-1905	280,017	28,630	11,745	50,932	17,629
1905-1906	282,985	28,899	7,374	60,672	13,760
1906-1907	282,280	30,318	7,595	62,028	12,466
1907-1908	291,313	32,578	8,151	64,149	9,802
1908-1909	274,531	34,780	16,371	64,028	10,742

* From 1903-04 inclusive the figures for imports include an addition of 15% to cover estimated cost of freight insurance and packages.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM 1882 TO 1908-09.

With the Tonnage Inwards and Outwards.

	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.	
			Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		
1882	2,099,632	3,208,631	330,010	318,643
1883	2,224,716	3,172,011	317,426	324,457
1884	1,999,448	2,322,032	343,805	351,348
1885	1,467,382	1,800,822	314,380	319,823
1886	1,436,297	1,842,585	317,914	309,931
1887	1,603,175	2,190,592	327,992	333,198
1888	1,586,005	2,024,733	276,704	281,570
1889	1,803,776	2,471,199	324,302	319,105
1890	1,887,718	2,161,791	234,159	352,462
1891	1,707,769	2,532,554	318,324	328,042
1892-93	1,780,319	2,433,213	324,557	328,127
1893-94	1,920,710	2,358,918	324,819	323,709
1894-95	1,668,750	2,039,901	327,573	342,593
1895-96	1,443,553	1,769,500	285,305	253,850
1896-97	1,341,709	1,899,457	295,255	399,974
1897-98	1,282,975	1,783,764	304,428	316,770
1898-99	1,371,412	1,775,691	323,775	324,933
1899-1900	1,318,701	1,927,960	332,502	320,973
1900-1901	1,393,529	2,068,406	355,139	354,789
1901-1902	1,414,769	1,833,624	365,147	360,720
1902-1903	1,444,084	1,829,749	365,146	364,385
* 1903-1904	1,656,023	1,810,038	396,160	397,372
1904-1905	1,537,591	1,991,048	432,663	433,941
1905-1906	1,662,205	1,831,479	398,335	396,105
1906-1907	1,690,804	1,759,280	367,407	368,087
1907-1908	1,765,358	1,545,303	394,206	392,674
1908-1909	1,628,402	2,014,176	482,332	479,052

* From 1903-04 (inclusive) the figures for imports include an addition of 15 % to cover cost of freight, insurance and packages.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF ARTICLES OF FOOD
Imported for Consumption into the Colony.

Articles.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bacon lb.	17,399	686	17,144	684	17,859	724	19,166	771	16,704	716	18,174	762
Beef, pickled, brl.	7,326	18,875	4,455	11,415	7,151	19,656	6,848	18,147	5,587	17,547	6,781	24,065
Bread lb.	378,196	3,441	482,183	4,478	361,410	3,026	269,478	1,938	294,784	2,567	279,380	3,548
Butter lb.	497,681	20,034	470,596	14,588	445,227	20,278	503,927	24,266	491,108	23,430	517,323	24,293
Cheese lb.	228,137	6,261	216,652	6,031	226,659	6,505	230,864	7,235	249,828	8,103	260,314	8,162
Cocoa lb.	7,860	928	8,962	934	847	17	2,462	20	36,275	1,157	226	8
Coffee lb.	238,564	3,103	147,670	2,688	205,969	3,839	193,855	3,436	202,458	3,114	156,903	2,421
Corn lb.	736,888	2,360	660,670	2,089	518,828	1,639	513,148	1,560	759,800	2,839	408,936	1,685
•Cornmeal and Oatmeal lb.	1,568,636	6,628	1,361,924	5,468	1,247,299	5,014	1,152,298	4,448	1,289,092	6,170	1,214,120	6,152
Fish, dried cwt.	50,576	49,850	40,785	48,777	48,127	58,955	46,582	53,008	40,399	48,413	48,736	47,639
Fish, other sorts	...	13,750	...	13,955	...	17,156	...	17,203	...	17,943	...	18,436
Fish, smoked lb.	49,731	701	61,470	850	76,549	1,004	84,074	1,046	85,322	1,106	81,024	1,004
Flour brls.	210,225	182,591	168,507	128,341	172,110	167,488	177,341	152,467	195,444	194,078	188,890	201,350
Hams lb.	213,645	6,821	190,621	5,610	225,037	6,307	229,533	7,225	247,776	7,737	234,164	7,169
Lard lb.	298,431	6,270	288,726	5,452	374,892	7,204	311,014	6,913	373,315	8,345	328,469	7,416
Onions lb.	1,416,164	4,293	1,586,356	6,273	1,469,516	6,029	1,488,922	8,562	1,769,494	6,908	1,632,668	7,035
Pepper, etc. lb.	298,116	3,486	221,219	3,203	280,618	3,778	279,391	4,130	341,153	4,288	286,165	3,262
Pork brls.	15,034	49,910	12,508	36,665	14,030	39,631	12,856	42,587	12,068	41,023	11,765	39,911
Potatoes lb.	...	23,643	...	20,665	...	24,275	...	22,850	...	24,222	...	24,255
Rice lb.	18,581,578	86,448	20,512,335	94,892	13,289,573	57,167	6,162,476	27,409	2,126,557	10,832	1,123,576	6,520
Sago lb.	72,478	382	64,513	338	79,535	541	122,914	1,318	123,649	1,426	109,053	887
Salt lb.	3,572,107	3,470	3,081,692	3,869	2,163,213	2,549	2,649,128	2,966	2,608,427	3,733	3,070,096	3,988
Sugar lb.	33,478	235	133,333	1,128	184,298	24,761	180,028	1,404	246,380	1,973	231,264	1,951
Tea lb.	63,446	2,466	74,294	3,881	67,974	3,014	74,755	3,234	66,053	3,253	99,734	4,538

The above figures include an addition of 15 per cent. to cover cost of freight, insurance and packages.

EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM 1882 TO 1908-09.

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.	Mols.	Timber.	Charcoal.	Cocoanuts.	Molasscut and Cattle Food.	Rice.
	Hhds.	Puns.	Casks.	Cub. ft.	Brls.	No.	Tons.	lb
1882	137,891	29,209	17,120	536,425	42,882	529,474	...	...
1883	129,595	26,470	20,214	206,833	46,013	515,896	...	...
1884	139,246	33,400	12,854	208,983	51,893	517,929	...	...
1885	106,731	28,353	10,362	387,889	49,190	198,832	...	...
1886	124,283	24,773	20,001	222,968	65,781	283,775	...	...
1887	149,860	24,829	19,066	222,217	59,998	382,823	...	...
1888	120,135	14,073	26,604	197,531	67,835	203,883	...	...
1889	128,430	18,093	22,782	296,151	57,449	144,392	...	...
1890	117,204	20,495	23,115	332,098	60,505	196,113	...	...
1891	129,965	22,101	13,989	312,801	52,754	184,650	...	...
	Tons.	Galls.	Galls.	Cub. ft.	Bags.	No.		
1892-93	112,880	2,579,050	1,017,600	325,863	54,927	62,600	...	...
1893-94	107,771	1,994,550	1,202,700	234,870	57,246	77,037	...	...
1894-95	102,502	1,892,538	1,137,960	238,993	54,849	1,200	...	...
1895-96	101,059	2,261,750	737,850	175,320	54,644	nil.	...	...
1896-97	107,073	3,291,190	913,150	404,234	56,873	500	...	...
1897-98	100,839	3,104,448	471,400	283,634	62,790	450	...	...
1898-99	96,648	2,723,987	574,458	250,463	56,182	19,689	...	...
1899-1900	84,783	3,334,361	385,764	170,632	57,818	1,079	...	...
1900-1901	94,745	4,023,828	230,063	287,640	65,593	87,042	...	...
1901-1902	105,694	4,122,546	124,320	313,571	67,186	21,976	...	...
1902-1903	120,127	4,278,638	331,383	340,260	77,822	17,258	...	...
1903-1904	125,949	3,949,886	291,507	273,542	75,694	46,829	2,780	18,740
1904-1905	106,716	2,671,581	423,154	293,315	79,913	561,334	8,967	61,255
1905-1906	116,550	3,536,784	276,661	276,765	64,211	71,129	11,405	29,728
1906-1907	114,951	3,342,896	344,127	170,985	65,519	49,990	12,961	3,474,512
1907-1908	100,737	2,640,988	114,722	232,669	83,241	631,705	9,576	6,977,877
1908-1909	115,213	3,501,185	146,885	191,409	80,014	237,669	9,277½	8,300,677

EXPORTS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM 1882 TO 1908-09.

Year.	Gold, oz.	Shingles, No.	Balatta, lbs.	Cocoa, lbs.	Isin-glass, lbs.	Gums, lbs.	Fibre, lbs.	Diamonds, carats.	G.H. Lumber, feet.	Com, lbs.	Cattle, Head.	Hides, No.	Plantains, Bunches.	Rubber, lbs.
1882	40	5,004,550	104,262	...	...	43,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	4,966,900	78,378	...	...	56,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	250	4,025,550	47,295	...	...	56,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	939	3,377,900	55,521	...	19,842	31,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	6,518	1,689,650	67,828	1,968	7,641	40,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	11,906	3,873,400	80,942	13,091	...	36,940	28,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	14,570	3,592,500	248,484	14	...	14,153	27,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	28,282	4,054,500	363,489	4,650	4,572	8,209	20,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	62,615	1,212,750	226,809	20,237	4,203	6,520	27,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	101,298	5,419,100	116,337	50,443	5,612	5,074	23,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93	133,146	2,426,350	237,405	1,224	4,116	5,038	8,412	...	24,442	484	86	7,775	130	...
1893-94	137,629	1,192,850	205,195	3,528	4,425	2,173	10,428	...	11,559	4,800	233	8,037	1,052	...
1894-95	134,046	2,744,150	209,095	112,845	4,681	3,117	11,387	...	11,402	7,050	215	8,827	313	...
1895-96	122,057	1,880,000	159,524	102,109	7,196	2,675	2,590	...	27,505	840	365	5,674	723	...
1896-97	126,107	1,252,500	325,905	47,866	10,111	2,114	3,574	...	104,037	22,792	34	6,360	5,799	...
1897-98	124,327	1,334,850	490,443	104,965	9,502	1,783	2,035	...	26,433	18,040	183	6,216	3,428	...
1898-99	112,464	1,961,300	468,569	55,170	7,746	4,357	...	...	17,848	7,344	401	6,081	913	...
1899-1900	112,823	3,278,975	237,824	124,001	11,301	4,593	...	...	49,627	2,572	628	6,294	977	...
1900-1901	108,522	2,863,150	425,371	16,898	10,205	6,246	...	...	134,368	25,720	756	5,441	4,767	...
1902-1903	102,363	1,474,500	387,576	121,553	10,299	5,112	...	...	33,359	52,789	1,413	5,539	4,870	...
1903-1904	90,207	1,837,050	531,399	93,917	9,306	6,817	...	...	33,667	8,073	1,152	6,856	1,061	...
1904-1905	94,617	2,701,750	501,509	123,081	15,932	10,576	...	...	28,042	200	369	4,799	238	951
1905-1906	95,044	1,476,500	550,691	96,817	16,247	8,533	...	...	27,087	900	970	5,047	...	4,114
1906-1907	86,125	2,075,200	634,242	57,097	17,588	12,368	...	...	4,203	6,120	1,588	7,523	...	2,563
1907-1908	65,717	2,537,400	973,269	50,033	16,124	7,253	...	...	4,113	...	1,889	4,018	...	6,873
1908-1909	74,001	2,302,450	1,090,405	60,105	16,154	364	...	...	69,304	4,200	1,438	4,542	...	5,751
				101,617	14,287	1,996	...	5,063	55,694	...	1,219	2,960	...	...

↑

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM 1882 TO 1908-09.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Gold.	Timber.	Charcoal.	Balatta.	Cattle Food and Molasses.	Rice.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	2,605,385	298,323	79,442	—	33,526	5,360	5,814	—	—
1883	2,606,429	265,152	104,239	—	13,696	5,780	4,156	—	—
1884	1,822,969	250,500	48,202	1,019	13,404	6,485	3,752	—	—
1885	1,384,844	206,743	34,540	3,249	26,059	6,153	2,112	—	—
1886	1,457,740	153,596	55,763	23,342	14,205	6,806	2,979	—	—
1887	1,798,637	139,664	44,209	44,237	11,198	7,449	3,498	—	—
1888	1,616,690	93,118	73,604	64,403	13,597	8,369	14,063	—	—
1889	1,914,143	165,854	66,020	109,234	18,978	7,185	15,693	—	—
1890	1,437,217	220,835	78,783	234,324	23,771	8,418	18,244	—	—
1891	1,662,741	266,965	44,269	375,289	20,068	7,658	15,806	—	—
1892-93	1,569,972	202,294	30,640	492,937	21,831	9,247	20,605	—	—
1893-94	1,568,520	121,584	36,625	511,362	15,488	9,246	8,355	—	—
1894-95	1,246,894	97,781	20,649	500,446	16,985	8,344	10,214	—	—
1895-96	1,046,160	121,145	15,986	444,990	13,310	7,213	11,483	—	—
1896-97	1,098,398	136,927	20,926	466,143	30,960	7,805	20,545	—	—
1897-98	1,023,523	132,585	9,820	453,722	19,411	8,176	30,812	—	—
1898-99	1,040,982	144,711	11,967	414,447	16,884	6,933	28,153	—	—
1899-1900	1,101,754	208,398	20,092	414,627	11,234	6,666	12,281	—	—
1900-1901	1,127,457	299,392	12,371	393,084	18,203	7,336	19,585	—	—
1901-1902	1,038,163	160,846	4,403	371,494	18,685	7,185	23,653	—	—
1902-1903	1,042,023	135,670	10,496	372,830	23,284	8,428	40,637	—	—
1903-1904	1,121,142	101,920	9,109	327,527	19,574	7,925	45,116	12,584	93
1904-1905	1,280,596	62,713	14,986	352,124	24,434	8,360	38,043	36,710	356
1905-1906	1,208,155	121,729	8,932	352,030	24,938	6,758	40,311	41,864	148
1906-1907	1,059,503	108,464	11,829	319,222	15,556	7,106	50,106	39,833	18,558
1907-1908	1,004,026	96,860	4,103	239,229	20,272	8,716	76,778	21,547	39,880
1908-1909	1,257,827	185,852	6,849	271,300	16,433	8,164	98,128	23,193	50,064

POSTAL STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARTICLES POSTED, 1907-1908 AND 1908-1909

Year.	LETTERS.					Post Cards.	Printed Papers.	Total of all Articles.
	Ordinary.	On Service.	REGISTERED.					
			District Office.	G. P. O.	Total Letters.			
1907-1908..	2,071,576	277,055	45,084	19,163	2,412,878	123,351	267,280	2,803,509
1908-1909..	2,140,758	282,048	43,888	19,916	2,486,610	93,964	348,036	2,928,610
Increase ..	69,182	4 993	...	753	73,732	...	80,756	125,101
Decrease ..	...	...	1,196	...	...	29,387	...	...

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Paid Messages.	No. of Service Messages.	Total.	Sums collected on Ordinary Messages.	Revenue from Tele-phones.	Total Gross Revenue.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1884	68 240	3,045	71,285	13,342 92	2,339 88	15,682 80
1885	57,101	4,274	61,575	10,697 05	2,157 36	12,854 41
1886	53,490	5,236	58,726	9,755 59	2,873 35	12,628 85
1887	54,116	6,059	60,175	9,997 34	2,034 75	12,032 09
1888	54,598	4,570	59,168	10,125 93	2,078 00	12,203 93
1889	61,064	6,107	67,171	10,886 94	966 56	11,853 50
1890	67,903	8,639	76,542	11,890 97	4,028 20	15,919 17
1891	66,090	9,311	75,401	11,296 88	4,534 73	15,831 61
1892-93	85,123	11,914	97,010	14,638 01	6,694 48	21,332 49
1893-94	92,795	12,459	105,254	16,161 27	8,832 63	24,993 90
1894-95	77,783	10,442	88,225	13,011 90	9,683 61	22,695 51
1895-96	75,502	11,717	87,219	12,305 52	10,396 80	22,702 32
1896-97	74,254	12,275	86,529	11,785 56	9,701 87	21,487 43
1897-98	64,949	13,245	78,194	10,227 07	10,108 12	20,335 19
1898-99	64,924	12,304	77,228	10,477 37	10,316 81	20,794 18
1899-1900	60,815	12,120	72,935	7,395 00	10,298 00	17,693 00
1900-1901	48,508	13,211	61,719	8,594 00	10,201 00	18,795 00
1901-1902	47,531	12,678	60,209	8,109 76	8,817 58	16,927 34
1902-1903	41,593	7,530	49,123	7,190 16	7,825 96	15,016 12
1903-1904	42,478	7,067	49,545	7,533 27	8,454 93	15,988 20
1904-1905	46,300	7,013	53,313	7,336 00	8,055 00	15,391 00
1905-1906	49,506	8,377	57,883	7,385 00	10,527 00	17,912 00
1906-1907	57,645	8,340	65,985	8,830 40	10,782 00	19,612 40
1907-1908	60,535	8,223	68,758	9,176 00	11,574 76	20,750 76
1908-1909	61,140	7,628	68,768	9,345 85	12,689 17	22,035 02

MONEY ORDER STATISTICS.

INLAND.		BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH GUIANA.			
Year.	No. of Orders.	Total Value.	Year.	Issued.	Paid.
1982	2,717	\$ 24,694 71	1882	£ 15,858 12 2	£ s. d. 512 7 10
1883	3,584	30,938 37	1883	18,913 13 10	733 5 0
1884	4,695	37,360 47	1884	23,250 8 5	1,164 18 8
1885	5,765	45,924 33	1885	24,803 17 11	1,230 0 7
1886	7,282	53,013 81	1886	29,083 1 0	1,193 2 3
1887	8,196	55,446 80	1887	34,038 7 2	1,464 7 2
1888	9,752	63,059 39	1888	38,977 5 5	1,394 11 11
1889	11,217	78,120 84	1889	42,886 8 5	1,521 13 7
1890	12,007	87,418 57	1890	47,584 14 4	1,509 4 1
1891-92	13,564	98,484 98	1891-92	40,704 2 4	1,608 4 10
1892-93	17,283	117,930 87	1892-93	39,504 11 6	1,787 2 4
1893-94	19,804	135,680 69	1893-94	39,693 6 9	1,776 8 5
1894-95	21,686	143,802 56	1894-95	37,221 7 11	1,536 1 8
1895-96	21,547	124,467 78	1895-96	34,441 5 3	1,538 3 0
1896-97	22,800	139,579 70	1896-97	36,142 2 5	1,340 10 1
1897-98	24,722	144,917 90	1897-98	37,427 18 9	1,668 17 4
1898-99	27,130	164,768 67	1898-99	34,399 1 0	1,753 15 5
1899-1900	28,169	172,421 10	1899-00	27,228 17 11	1,968 0 4
1900-1901	31,007	176,137 42	1900-01	29,769 8 1	2,042 12 6
1901-1902	36,462	226,702 42	1901-02	28,807 10 5	2,826 9 11
1902-1903	44,458	301,907 10	1902-03	24,626 2 4	3,046 13 2
1903-1904	49,036	325,707 80	1903-04	22,888 12 10	2,730 15 2
1904-1905	53,638	364,254 19	1904-05	20,421 4 5	2,291 4 2
1905-1906	56,691	366,156 33	1905-06	17,620 11 11	2,332 8 2
1906-1907	58,377	400,172 02	1906-07	16,678 15 3	1,868 11 3
1907-1908	59,898	449,525 32	1907-08	16,174 4 4	1,544 18 0
1908-1909	61,218	428,495 44	1908-09	14,540 13 5	1,846 3 8

PARCELS POST STATISTICS.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PARCELS FORWARDED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OUTSIDE THE COLONY.

Year.	United Kingdom.		European Countries thro. Parcels.	West Indies.		United States of America.		Canada.		Transit thro. Demerara to Dutch Guiana.	Dutch Guiana.	
	To	From		To	From	To	From	To	From		To	From
1886	798	2,062	...	85	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	833	2,867	...	213	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	970	3,777	...	289	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	1,187	4,403	...	324	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91	1,503	5,805	...	483	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	945	5,132	...	389	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93	1,174	5,236	...	418	481	36	39	9	4	...	...	...
1893-94	1,241	5,668	...	481	436	48	104	12	10	...	...	...
1894-95	1,251	5,906	...	511	477	40	197	10	20	...	...	...
1895-96	1,478	5,793	...	526	406	69	180	17	19	...	...	...
1896-97	1,365	5,667	94	518	389	45	139	11	20	...	13	12
1897-98	1,439	5,073	112	542	423	81	232	12	16	...	87	51
1898-99	1,773	4,941	125	570	433	74	248	13	19	...	139	60
1899-00	1,392	5,605	93	539	404	114	400	30	15	...	113	76
1900-01	1,235	5,879	69	538	364	118	357	26	43	48	142	72
1901-02	1,402	6,332	165	522	414	200	684	35	44	150	162	76
1902-03	1,316	6,348	104	477	400	143	993	21	35	151	149	75
1903-04	1,610	8,504	105	570	486	146	1,061	35	66	228	282	93
1904-05	1,539	8,079	197	477	461	196	1,267	41	72	292	154	162
1905-06	1,709	9,020	224	498	518	227	1,634	53	136	303	165	169
1906-07	1,460	8,415	145	466	442	270	2,024	34	127	314	234	198
1907-08	1,321	8,159	149	513	613	262	1,753	55	118	332	209	192
1908-09	1,335	8,762	101	315	583	277	1,643	64	123	440	110	107
for last five years compared with five preceding years.												
Increase	409	9,767	280	...	549	511	4,826	100	373	1,104	24	436
Decrease	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Parcels Post arrangements with the United Kingdom came into operation on the 1st January, 1886.

Ditto with the United States of America, 1st April, 1892.
 ,, ,, Dominion of Canada, 1st February, 1893.
 ,, ,, Dutch Guiana, 1st January, 1897.

MINING STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF GOLD MINING LABOURERS REGISTERED DURING THE BELOW MENTIONED YEARS.

Years.	No. of Men.
1888-1889 ...	4,675
1889-1890 ...	7,224
1890-1891 ...	15,622
1891-1892 ...	22,298
1892-1893 ...	22,957
1893-1894 ...	19,471
1894-1895 ...	17,451
1895-1896 ...	17,638
1896-1897 ...	10,726
1897-1898 ...	27,147
1898-1899 ...	21,154
1899-1900 ...	19,550
1900-1901 ...	16,588
1901-1902 ...	14,041
1902-1903 ...	11,385
1903-1904 ...	12,003
1904-1905 ...	11,214
1905-1906 ...	11,088
1906-1907 ...	8,234
1907-1908 ...	7,069
1908-1909 ...	5,282

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROSPECTING LICENCES AND CLAIM LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE BELOW MENTIONED YEARS, WITH NUMBER OF CLAIM LICENCES WHICH HAVE BEEN DETERMINED.

Year.	Prospecting Licences.†	Claim Licences.	
	No. Issued.	No. issued.	No. which have determined.
1896-1897 ...	4,600	18	...
1897-1898 ...	2,747	499	5
1898-1899 ...	2,879	497	32
1899-1900 ...	6,796	1,436	341
1900-1901 ...	2,799	1,169	999
1901-1902 ...	2,565	2,586	684
1902-1903 ...	2,317	1,502	1,117
1903-1904 ...	2,590	824	1,076
1904-1905 ...	2,798	819	935
1905-1906 ...	2,134	1,202	806
*1906-1907 ...	481	584	4
1907-1908 ...	442	367	2
1908-1909 ...	353	291	2

* Prospecting Licences are in force for one year from date of issue.

† In this year the price of a Prospecting Licence was raised from 1s. to 20s. 10d.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD OBTAINED IN THE COLONY DURING THE BELOW-MENTIONED YEARS.

Years.	GOLD.	
	Ozs.	
1884	250
1885	939
1886	6,518
1887	10,987
1888-1889	20,216
1889-1890	32,333
1890-1891	66,864
1891-1892	110,556
1892-1893	134,124
1893-1894	138,528
1894-1895	132,995
1895-1896	121,285
1896-1897	127,479
1897-1898	121,491
1898-1899	113,114
1899-1900	112,790
1900-1901	114,102
1901-1902	101,332
1902-1903	104,527
1903-1904	90,336
1904-1905	95,864
1905-1906	94,363
1906-1907	85,505
1907-1908	67,210
1908-1909	73,656

DIAMONDS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF DIAMONDS DECLARED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

	Number.		Weight (Carats.)
1901-1902	91,206	8,227
1902-1903	163,680	10,446 $\frac{3}{4}$
1903-1904	164,315	10,742 $\frac{5}{8}$
1904-1905	175,400	10,619
1905-1906	65,752	4,097
1906-1907	65,903	4,718 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907-1908	29,007	2,121 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908-1909	56,982	5,181 $\frac{1}{2}$

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED LANDS.

The estimated acreage of the colony based on the recent settlements of the Venezuelan and Brazilian Boundaries is 54,950,535 Rhymland Acres. (= 57,777,520 English acres.)

On the 31st March, 1909, there were 45 sugar estates, and about 71 cocoa, coffee, coconut and plantain estates in cultivation. The number of abandoned estates cannot be ascertained. The estates far up the rivers have been gradually abandoned since the time of the Dutch.

The total area under cultivation in the colony on the 31st March, 1909, was estimated at 147,851 acres of which 76,295 acres were under cultivation on the sugar estates the area under cultivation on lands other than sugar plantations being estimated at 71,556 acres.

Sugar Estates.—The returns to the 31st March, 1909, furnished to the Department of Lands and Mines under the acreage Tax Ordinance No. 23 of 1898 by the representatives of the sugar plantations, showed a total em-poldered area on the sugar estates of 154,160 acres as compared with 158,829 acres in the previous year. The acreage tax paid for the year ending 31st March, 1909, amounted to \$108,268.32. The areas in cultivation on the sugar estates on 31st March, 1909, as compared with the areas under cultivation on the corresponding date in the previous year were as follows:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Sugar ...	...74,159 acres	...71,311
Plantains ...	... 893 ,,	... 1,344
Mixed Cultivation	... 2,945 ,,	... 3,640
Total	...77,997 ,,	...76,295

Other Estates.—The estimated areas under cultivation on other planta-tions on the 31st March, 1909, as compared with the areas under cultivation on the corresponding date of the previous year were as follows:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rice ...	...29,624 acres	...37,854
Coconuts ...	... 7,002 ,,	... 8,315
Cocoa... ..	... 1,761 ,,	... 2,181
Coffee ...	... 991 ,,	... 1,431
Ground Provisions, etc.	...13,326 ,,	...19,219
Rubber ...	... — ,,	... 556
* Canes (by Cane Farmers)	... 2,500 ,,	... 2,000
Totals	...55,224 ,,	...71,556

* The Metaire system does not exist as such but canes are purchased by estates from Village Farmers or from farmers growing canes on Estates' lands, either per punt or standard weight, or quantity and polarisation of juice.

CROWN LANDS SOLD AND LICENSED.

The areas sold and licensed during the Financial year 1908-1909 compared with the area sold and licensed in the previous year were as follows :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
<i>Sold—</i>				
Grants	170	6501·7	158	4605·5
Grants, Homestead	62	310·	66	305·
<i>Licensed—</i>				
Licences of Occupancy	45	8307·158	43	6153·97
Licences to cut Wood	46	16801·26	36	19717·36
Permissions to cut scattered Wood	197	...	160	...
*Balata Licences	537	...	51	...
Leases ... ..	...	...	1	4000

†The total area held under grant on 31st March, 1909, was 705,522 as compared with 701,532 in the previous year.

‡The total number of acres held under licence on 31st March, 1909, was 164,084 acres as compared with 154,244 acres on the corresponding date on the previous year.

* Balata licences comprise an area of approximately 48 square miles each.

†The figures given are only approximate and the correctness of them cannot be vouched for.

‡Wood cutting licences being only of a temporary nature are not included nor are licences to collect balata as they give no right to the soil.

GRANTS AND LICENCES ISSUED SINCE 1886.

	No. of Grants and Licences.	Acreage.	No. of Woodcutting Licences.
In the year 1886	6	813.8	25
„ „ 1887	10	730.	27
„ „ 1888	7	624.1	28
„ „ 1889	7	758.1	45
„ „ 1890-1891	8	609.	23
„ „ 1891-1892	110	8,897.3	31
„ „ 1892-1893	80	20,958.72	44
„ „ 1893-1894	51	4,450.42	27
„ „ 1894-1895	88	6,732.96	34
„ „ 1895-1896	54	6,656.96	20
„ „ 1896-1897	65	5,622.45	16
„ „ 1897-1898	58	5,437.93	22
„ „ 1898-1899	161	*15,437.8	32
„ „ 1899-1900	271	12,914.	29
„ „ 1900-1901	230	12,847.	30
„ „ 1901-1902	184	†57,600.1	21
„ „ 1902-1903	202	‡ 7,706.8	6
„ „ 1903-1904	400	§35,951.83	52
„ „ 1904-1905	318	19,153.10	39
„ „ 1905-1906	215	18,455.88	48
„ „ 1906-1907	186	17,117.44	37
„ „ 1907-1908	277	15,118.86	46
„ „ 1908-1909	268	15,064.47	36

* The increase in the Acreage in 1898 and two following years was due to the reduction in the price of Crown Lands which was affected by the New Regulations passed in the early part of that year.

† The large excess in the area for 1901-1902 was occasioned by the Proprietors of Estates having hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the second depths of their Plantations before the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 30 of 1900, which abolished the exclusive right hitherto enjoyed by them to the land in the rear of their properties, and to the fact that the opportunity was taken when issuing these licences of amalgamating in one title all the lands previously granted.

‡ The decrease in the area of 1902-1903 was due to the maximum area of 100 acres formerly granted to any one individual having been reduced to 25 acres.

§ This large increase in area for 1903-1904 over that of the previous year, was due to—

- (a) Over 17,000 acres being taken up for woodcutting purposes.
- (b) Several Licences of Occupancy being issued for land in the rear of Estates in the County of Demerara.
- (c) 950 acres issued as Free Grants in the North Western District; and
- (d) To the preparation of the Instruments for several Grants which had remained on hand from the previous year.

AREA IN CANE CULTIVATION.

Comparative Statement shewing the total area empoldered, and the total area in Cane Cultivation on the Sugar Plantations for the years 1881 to 1909.

	Acres empoldered.	Acres Canes.
1881, 31st December ...	142,635	77,379
1882 " ... "	142,874	78,681
1883 " ... "	145,203	79,200
1884 " ... "	146,622	75,787
1885 " ... "	153,299	75,774
1886 " ... "	156,841	76,834
1887 " ... "	158,024	75,380
1888 " ... "	159,343	77,481
1889 " ... "	160,905	79,243
1890 " ... "	164,910	79,283
1891 " ... "	169,920	78,307
1892 " ... "	167,548	76,974
1893 " ... "	167,325	75,422
1894 " ... "	162,880	70,012
1895 " ... "	158,229	68,334
1896 " ... "	155,990	66,909
1897 " ... "	156,220	66,582
1899, 31st March "	156,335	64,127
1900 " ... "	157,468	64,331
1901 " ... "	157,644	67,884
1902 " ... "	159,276	71,966
1903 " ... "	158,625	73,193
1904 " ... "	158,542	73,827
1905 " ... "	156,416	70,880
1906 " ... "	155,213	72,391
1907 " ... "	159,011	74,427
1908 " ... "	159,078	70,896
1909 " ... "	154,160	71,310

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Table shewing the number of Immigrants from all parts.

Year.	West Indian Islands.	Madeira.	East Indies.	Azores.	Africa.	England.	China.	Cape de Verde.	Malta.	United States.	Total.
1835	157	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
1836	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427
1837	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,150
1838	1,266	...	406	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	1,763
1839	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	400
1840	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2,970
1841	2,745	4,297	...	...	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	8,144
1842	506	432	...	...	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	2,767
1843	180	45	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	550
1844	225	140	...	...	523	...	...	...	...	...	918
1845	722	668	816	...	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	3,631
1846	428	5,975	4,019	...	1,097	...	...	...	...	...	11,519
1847	...	3,761	3,461	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	7,787
1848	...	300	3,545	...	1,697	...	...	...	...	...	5,542
1849	...	86	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	197
1850	...	1,040	...	...	1,219	...	...	...	...	...	2,259
1851	...	1,101	517	164	453	21	...	...	...	...	2,256
1852	...	1,009	2,805	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	4,082
1853	...	2,539	2,021	...	276	...	647	...	...	...	5,483
1854	...	1,058	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,620
1855	...	1,055	2,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,397
1856	...	180	1,258	...	65	...	...	766	...	...	2,269
1857	...	342	2,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,938
1858	...	1,484	1,404	...	281	...	...	53	...	...	3,222
1859	...	684	3,426	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	4,809
1860	...	135	5,450	...	625	...	1,942	...	...	...	8,152
1861	...	35	3,737	...	40	...	3,368	...	...	...	7,180
1862	...	29	5,625	...	558	...	2,590	...	...	...	8,802
1863	69	...	2,354	...	373	...	396	...	...	...	3,192
1864	4,297	...	2,709	...	390	...	509	...	...	...	7,905
1865	2,482	118	3,216	...	42	...	1,691	...	...	...	7,549
1866	757	134	2,526	...	...	...	789	...	...	...	4,206
1867	355	304	3,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,568
1868	559	219	2,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306
1869	980	240	7,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,388
1870	631	454	4,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,028
1871	591	260	2,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,557
1872	2,697	367	3,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,620
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1873	2,412	26	3,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,094
Forward	28,758	28,946	84,261	164	13,355	21	12,631	819	208	70	169,243

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—(Continued.)

Table showing the number of Immigrants arrived from all parts.

Season.	West Indian Islands.	Madeira.	East Indies.	Azores.	Africa.	England.	China.	Cape de Verde.	Malta.	United States.	Total.
Forward ...	28,758	28,946	84,261	164	13,355	21	12,631	819	208	70	169,243
1873-1874 ...	1,692	208	8,301	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	10,589
1874-1875 ...	990	164	3,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,041
1875-1876 ...	414	100	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,348
1876-1877 ...	606	90	3,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,678
1877-1878 ...	1,066	203	8,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,387
1878-1879 ...	1,269	293	6,426	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	8,503
1879-1880 ...	527	243	4,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,276
1880-1881 ...	623	216	4,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,194
1881-1882 ...	326	182	3,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,674
1882-1883 ...	875	...	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,891
1883-1884 ...	1,061	...	2,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,792
1884-1885 ...	1,123	...	6,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,332
1885-1886 ...	509	...	4,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305
1886-1887 ...	...	...	3,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,928
1887-1888 ...	...	...	2,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,771
1888-1889 ...	...	...	3,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,573
1889-1890 ...	...	...	3,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432
1890-1891 ...	267	...	5,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,496
1891-1892 ...	707	...	5,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,779
1892-1893 ...	...	...	4,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,693
1893-1894 ...	...	...	5,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,932
1894-1895 ...	...	...	7,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,114
1895-1896 ...	...	...	1,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882
1896-1897 ...	...	...	2,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,408
1897-1898 ...	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202
1898-1899 ...	...	...	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,399
1899-1900 ...	...	...	4,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,961
1900-1901 ...	...	...	3,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,810
1901-1902 ...	...	...	4,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,245
1902-1903 ...	...	...	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947
1903-1904 ...	...	...	2,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,967
1904-1905 ...	...	...	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
1905-1906 ...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704
1906-1907 ...	...	...	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,257
1907-1908 ...	...	...	1,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,855
1908-1909 ...	...	...	1,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799
Total ...	40,813	30,645	225,082	164	13,355	21	13,534	819	208	70	324,711

Indian Immigrants resident on Estates on the 30th September, 1908—
 Under Indenture 10,288. Unindentured, including children 55,409.
 Total 65,697.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1908-1909.

PRISONS.

There were 4,703 persons committed to prison during the year, being 331 less than in the previous year; of the total 4,047 were males, and 656 females. For purposes of penal imprisonment, 3,756 were received into the prisons as against 4,026 in the previous year. The daily average in prison was 501.26; somewhat less than in the year before when the daily average was 504.30.

The average gross cost per head for convicts and ordinary prisoners was £23 3s. 11d. and the net cost £16 1s. 0½d.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1908-1909.

The figures under this head are normal. The number of persons apprehended by the police or brought before the Magistrates on summons was slightly lower than the year before—22,898 as against 24,355.

Prædial larceny cases have gone down from 153 in 1907-08 to 105 this year. In the great majority, if not all, of the rural districts, the house lots are situate a considerable distance from the cultivation lots and this tends to encourage the prædial thief in spite of the fact that there is power to flog for this offence.

55 persons were convicted before the Supreme Court, 4 being for murder. In the previous year there were no convictions for murder. The total number of cases in the higher Court rose from 75 in 1907-1908 to 78 in 1908-1909.

Comparative Table shewing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions and Acquittals for the last Five Years.

	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
The number of Offences reported to the Police ...	10,136	8,977	9,635	9,848	8,955
The number of Persons apprehended by the Police, or summoned before the Magistrate ...	24,578	24,822	23,937	24,355	22,898
The number of Summary Convictions:—					
1. For Offences against the Person ...	2,239	2,141	2,290	1,963	2,171
2. For Prædial Larceny ...	379	231	57	153	105
3. For Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny ...	1,354	1,026	1,069	1,265	968
4. For other Offences ...	9,030	9,528	9,338	9,244	6,872
The number of Convictions in the Supreme Courts:—					
1. For Offences against the Person ...	24	30	33	16	22
2. For Prædial Larceny ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. For Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny ...	51	39	25	13	26
4. For other Offences ...	3	13	21	23	7
The number of Persons Acquitted:—(a)					
1. In the Magistrates' Courts ...	11,430	11,761	11,185	11,642	11,003
2. In the Superior Courts ...	41	49	29	23	23

(a) Includes number discharged for want of prosecution,

EDUCATION STATISTICS.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF AIDED SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, ETC.

Year.	No. of Schools on the Government List.	No. of Children on the Books.	Average Attendance.	No. present at Inspection.	Examined.	Grants-in-Aid.	Average cost per scholar examined.
1884	176	17,941	10,084	14,175	9,190	\$ 76,139 03	\$ 8 28
1885	166	17,793	10,628	14,386	9,799	77,075 53	7 86
1886	160	18,919	11,323	16,019	10,707	83,375 53	7 78
1887	162	21,225	12,820	18,097	12,355	99,095 68	8 02
1888	159	21,384	13,191	17,819	12,489	101,398 26	8 11
1889	163	23,664	14,717	19,850	14,053	119,968 94	8 41
1890	177	26,734	16,706	22,643	16,622	122,307 22	7 35
1891-1892	181	25,841	14,387	20,467	16,013	86,958 25	5 43
1892-1893	187	25,734	13,831	20,553	16,458	85,893 02	5 21
1893-1894	197	26,872	14,721	22,142	17,756	90,243 09	5 08
1894-1895	205	28,002	15,445	23,514	19,094	92,677 70	4 85
1895-1896	203	28,339	16,308	24,230	20,375	99,311 10	4 87
1896-1897	207	28,452	16,627	24,419	20,647	99,779 49	4 83
1897-1898	210	28,691	16,155	24,458	20,554	103,033 91	5 01
1898-1899	210	28,689	15,959	24,465	20,962	102,958 59	4 91
1899-1900	213	28,845	16,730	24,498	21,660	103,026 14	4 75
1900-1901	212	27,512	16,397	23,685	20,543	103,983 82	5 06
1901-1902	213	26,684	16,401	22,945	19,938	102,224 36	5 12
1902-1903	211	28,310	17,216	24,249	21,872	107,956 93	4 94
1903-1904	210	28,799	17,323	24,759	22,287	111,991 59	5 02½
1904-1905	214	29,093	17,830	25,567	22,887	112,740 56	4 92
1905-1906	218	29,811	16,362	...	*16,954	113,095 20	6 67
1906-1907	220	29,407	17,871	24,110	19,415	111,188 80	5 72
1907-1908	223	30,888	18,457	25,834	21,464	111,283 80	5 18
1908-1909	223	33,085	20,255	27,526	23,979	121,079 30	5 05

* For this year, this column's figures represent the number of pupils qualified for examination, and who would have been examined if the examinations had not been suspended.

TABLE SHOWING DENOMINATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS, PUPILS, ETC.

No. of Schools.	Denomination.	On Books.	Average Attendance.	Present at Inspection.	Examined.	Grant for Financial Year.
76	Church of England ...	11,637	6,953	9,554	8,440	\$ 42,634 75
36	Church of Scotland ...	5,160	3,284	4,466	3,971	20,329 58
29	Roman Catholic ...	5,074	3,107	4,093	3,514	18,799 10
29	Wesleyan ...	4,534	2,752	3,742	3,259	15,982 32
32	Congregational ...	3,717	2,320	3,182	2,779	13,677 41
14	Estate ...	2,320	1,419	1,938	1,580	7,190 31
3	Moravian ...	399	273	353	265	1,429 41
3	Canadian Mission ...	201	127	160	136	803 28
1	Lutheran ...	43	20	38	35	159 09
223		33,085	20,255	27,526	23,979	\$ 121,005 25

RAINFALL AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS, 1884 TO 31st MARCH, 1909.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Means.		
	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.	ins.	pts.
1884...	9.25	10.80	3.11	3.73	3.10	3.35	11.87	13.38	7.64	4.19	3.19	.11	1.50	1.06	...	10.39	74.42	10.39	74.42	10.39	74.42	10.39	74.42	10.39	74.42	6.20	6.20
1885...	3.27	2.98	4.74	3.10	3.10	3.35	13.35	12.22	12.22	8.38	4.31	3.19	3.19	1.50	1.06	1.06	3.19	3.19	1.50	1.50	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	4.92	4.92
1886...	7.90	6.24	2.12	2.63	2.63	13.01	11.80	9.81	9.81	8.38	4.31	4.31	4.31	1.35	11.04	11.04	4.31	4.31	1.35	1.35	11.04	11.04	11.04	11.04	11.04	11.04	8.29	8.29	
1887...	2.45	16.39	7.48	6.40	6.40	5.95	6.91	8.45	8.45	2.72	2.72	1.22	1.22	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.22	1.22	5.2	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.02	7.02	
1888...	3.80	8.13	8.33	13.88	13.88	15.82	5.47	10.32	10.32	5.33	5.33	3.30	3.30	3.1	.90	.90	3.30	3.30	3.1	3.1	.90	.90	10.80	83.39	83.39	6.93	6.93		
1889...	8.45	3.07	1.83	12.10	12.10	11.09	23.23	19.38	19.38	11.21	11.21	4.54	4.54	1.88	10.38	10.38	4.54	4.54	1.88	1.88	10.38	10.38	16.36	123.52	123.52	10.29	10.29		
1890...	25.11	14.56	2.38	20.11	20.11	17.91	13.17	10.90	10.90	5.71	5.71	3.18	3.18	1.6	2.97	2.97	3.18	3.18	1.6	1.6	2.97	2.97	9.47	125.63	125.63	10.47	10.47		
1891...	19.14	10.09	8.42	3.06	3.06	12.17	24.38	11.40	11.40	8.05	8.05	5.79	5.79	3.63	.46	.46	5.79	5.79	3.63	3.63	.46	.46	32.38	109.66	109.66	9.14	9.14		
1892...	9.15	20.72	9.43	12.93	12.93	7.78	14.72	15.50	15.50	7.74	7.74	4.80	4.80	1.20	8.40	8.40	4.80	4.80	1.20	1.20	8.40	8.40	12.14	128.03	128.03	10.67	10.67		
1893...	11.73	12.91	17.18	4.39	4.39	14.72	13.68	15.50	15.50	7.74	7.74	4.80	4.80	1.13	8.40	8.40	4.80	4.80	1.13	1.13	8.40	8.40	22.97	135.24	135.24	11.27	11.27		
1894...	7.68	9.41	4.88	6.53	6.53	7.08	12.11	10.21	10.21	4.04	4.04	.91	.91	2.68	10.85	10.85	.91	.91	2.68	2.68	10.85	10.85	9.02	85.38	85.38	7.11	7.11		
1895...	16.45	1.60	5.80	2.83	2.83	11.58	9.32	9.65	9.65	4.89	4.89	.45	.45	2.98	9.73	9.73	.45	.45	2.98	2.98	9.73	9.73	7.28	82.56	82.56	6.88	6.88		
1896...	2.40	2.19	4.57	4.47	4.47	14.27	18.93	10.13	10.13	6.47	6.47	1.59	1.59	4.03	1.80	1.80	1.59	1.59	4.03	4.03	1.80	1.80	10.18	81.03	81.03	6.75	6.75		
1897...	1.75	2.40	2.51	3.96	3.96	12.61	14.60	13.69	13.69	6.35	6.35	4.21	4.21	8.29	16.16	16.16	4.21	4.21	8.29	8.29	16.16	16.16	7.99	94.52	94.52	7.87	7.87		
1898...	9.25	3.77	22.73	13.63	13.63	10.61	13.61	11.69	11.69	7.19	7.19	4.88	4.88	3.28	3.25	3.25	4.88	4.88	3.28	3.28	3.25	3.25	17.97	121.86	121.86	9.32	9.32		
1899...	12.60	3.21	4.05	1.24	1.24	2.13	7.30	15.48	15.48	1.96	1.96	2.36	2.36	.75	.27	.27	2.36	2.36	.75	.75	.27	.27	1.35	52.70	52.70	4.39	4.39		
1900...	13.91	10.69	6.51	8.41	8.41	9.84	10.35	9.73	9.73	5.01	5.01	1.12	1.12	2.00	4.45	4.45	1.12	1.12	2.00	2.00	4.45	4.45	6.92	88.94	88.94	7.41	7.41		
1901...	.92	1.15	5.14	3.13	3.13	11.25	12.15	7.24	7.24	10.23	10.23	7.18	7.18	3.48	6.74	6.74	7.18	7.18	3.48	3.48	6.74	6.74	14.27	82.88	82.88	6.91	6.91		
1902...	12.53	6.62	17.67	6.95	6.95	6.76	10.44	9.58	9.58	6.00	6.00	3.71	3.71	2.29	6.65	6.65	3.71	3.71	2.29	2.29	6.65	6.65	5.16	94.36	94.36	7.80	7.80		
1903...	5.24	2.76	8.06	10.17	10.17	16.94	22.05	7.83	7.83	5.48	5.48	2.56	2.56	.02	4.18	4.18	2.56	2.56	.02	.02	4.18	4.18	14.14	104.43	104.43	8.70	8.70		
1904...	10.56	2.63	12.17	12.98	12.98	8.22	7.47	8.95	8.95	1.84	1.84	7.62	7.62	1.08	1.92	1.92	7.62	7.62	1.08	1.08	1.92	1.92	15.21	85.75	85.75	7.15	7.15		
1905...	3.81	5.34	4.83	4.07	4.07	11.12	10.58	7.84	7.84	4.25	4.25	4.31	4.31	2.14	3.92	3.92	4.31	4.31	2.14	2.14	3.92	3.92	15.49	77.70	77.70	6.48	6.48		
1906...	2.39	4.19	3.71	13.81	13.81	13.89	10.20	14.07	14.07	10.16	10.16	2.31	2.31	1.93	7.03	7.03	2.31	2.31	1.93	1.93	7.03	7.03	11.02	95.51	95.51	7.96	7.96		
1907...	15.14	9.77	17.24	10.13	10.13	19.12	11.61	6.75	6.75	5.21	5.21	1.91	1.91	.42	6.57	6.57	1.91	1.91	.42	.42	6.57	6.57	5.37	109.24	109.24	9.10	9.10		
1908...	3.71	3.68	7.74	4.15	4.15	14.21	7.03	13.45	13.45	10.40	10.40	6.89	6.89	3.09	6.51	6.51	6.89	6.89	3.09	3.09	6.51	6.51	9.04	89.90	89.90	7.40	7.40		
1909...	7.90	11.96	11.28
Means	8.71	7.20	7.69	7.55	7.55	11.39	12.27	10.84	10.84	6.08	6.08	3.20	3.20	2.01	5.22	5.22	3.20	3.20	2.01	2.01	5.22	5.22	12.17	94.81	94.81	7.86	7.86		

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table compiled from the Annual Reports of the Registrar General shows the Vital Statistics of the Colony since the last decennial Census in 1891.

Year.	Estimated Population.*			Ratio of Males to 1000 Females.	Birth Rate per 1000.	Death Rate per 1000.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.			
1891 ...	151,515	126,878	278,393	1,194	26·6	37·4
1892 ...	151,009	127,286	278,295	1,186	28·	39·8
1893 ...	150,515	127,764	278,279	1,178	27·3	35·5
1894 ...	151,949	128,920	280,869	1,178	24·8	33·4
1895 ...	153,037	130,241	283,278	1,175	28·9	29·5
1896 ...	153,451	131,864	285,315	1,163	32·5	26·3
1897 ...	153,406	133,078	286,484	1,153	33·6	27·9
1898 ...	152,751	133,471	286,222	1,144	29·7	33·9
1899 ...	152,947	134,341	287,288	1,138	28·8	29·1
1900 ...	157,147	137,796	294,943	1,140	36·7	25·1
1901 ...	160,039	140,709	300,748	1,137	35·9	23·6
1902 ...	160,123	142,049	302,172	1,127	33·4	28·1
1903 ...	159,891	142,737	302,628	1,120	29·	28·9
1904 ...	158,933	142,990	301,923	1,112	30·3	28·8
1905 ...	159,324	144,066	303,390	1,106	33·6	27·4
1906 ...	160,664	146,295	306,959	1,098	32·9	28·8
1907 ...	158,847	145,702	304,549	1,090	28·3	36·9
1908 ...	158,156	145,940	†304,089	1,084	27·3	30·8

* The estimated population is based on a comparison of the births and deaths each year in conjunction with the arrivals and departures of indentured immigrants.

† Sexes in 7 cases not ascertainable.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE PUBLIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.	No. of Beds.	Remaining on 1.4.1908.	Admitted in 1908-1909.	Discharged.			Died.	Daily Average, 1908-1909.	Percentage of Deaths on total treated.	Number of Deaths Within 72 hours of Admission.	No. of Out-patients treated.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.					
Georgetown Hospital	536	427	11,596	3,321	6,751	393	1,158	473	9.6	452	44,216
New Amsterdam Hospital	150	135	3,350	71	2,818	104	358	130	10.2	184	19,363
Suddie Hospital... ..	80	74	1,675	708	705	37	229	73.3	13	95	7,605
Bartica „	35	11	272	134	110	6	27	7.3	9.5	15	761
Morawhanna Hospital (including Arakaka Ward)... ..	37	17	608	174	336	46	44	15.08	7.04	22	2,896
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	...	750	112	72	...	...	54	743	7.2	...	...
Leper Asylum ... ..	...	403	137	...	...	...	56	419	10.3	...	...
Total	838	1,817	17,750	4,480	10,720	586	1,926	...	...	768	74,844

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

Dispensary.	Paying Patients.	Police Patients.	Paupers.	Total.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
No. 1, including Albuoystown	1,138	...	30,412	31,550	*	\$ 137 04
No. 2	432	...	7,714	8,146	†	52 32
No. 3	97	...	11,981	12,078	*	12 72
Potaro	1,264	90	153	1,507	\$ 1,028 26	412 01
Demerara River	260	39	532	831	364 97	114 47
Berbice River	462	...	403	865	453 59	65 46
Upper Pomeroon	215	23	830	1,068	622 17	59 62
Lower Pomeroon	704	32	435	1,171	532 26	175 44
Morucca	21	...	778	799	520 81	5 40
Total	4,593	184	53,238	58,015	\$ 3,522 06	\$ 1,034 48

* Medicines and Medical Appliances obtained from Public Hospital, Georgetown.

† Medicines and Medical Appliances obtained from Alms House.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

Diseases Treated.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Malarial Fever	2,743	62
Syphilis	285	21
Tubercle	73	34
Phthisis	460	154
Anchylostomiasis	244	22
Diseases of the Nervous System	433	53
Disease of the Heart	319	86
Gangrene	...	...
Pneumonia	731	316
Diarrhœa	577	70
Dysentery	541	135
Disease of Liver	190	50
„ „ Kidneys	723	220
Peritonitis	37	30
Diphtheria	6	3
Yellow Fever	...	...
Filariasis	133	8
Plague	...	...
Typhus	...	...
Measles	10	...
Chicken-pox	3	...
Smallpox	...	...
Eruptive Fever	...	...
Scarlatina	...	...
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	20	...
Erysipelas	51	14
Septicæmia	28	27
Other Diseases	10,555	505
Total	18,165	1,816



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Agent: NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Walter Bagot & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUERS AND STOCKBROKERS.

B. G. Mutual Buildings, Hincks Street.

UNDERTAKE business of all sorts in a Broker's line, handling the best and safest securities. From their long experience, they are enabled to proffer advice of the most valuable kind to investors. Their integrity has never been questioned and they have always given the utmost satisfaction to their numerous customers.

WALTER BAGOT & CO.

*ARE THE OLDEST AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN THE
COLONY.*

Institute of Mines and Forests OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Incorporated under Ordinance No. 9 of 1890.

For the Protection and Development of the Mining
and Forest Industries of the Colony.

Council :

PRESIDENT: E. G. BRADDON, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT: A. P. BUGLE, Esq.

TREASURER: JAMES ANDREW, Esq. | SECRETARY: JAMES WINTER.

ERNEST FARNUM, Esq., J.P. | F. W. HUTSON, Esq., J.P.

R. B. HOWELL, Esq. | J. M. HO-A-HING, Esq.

EVAN WONG, Esq.

COUNSEL: W. MAYNARD PAYNE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.,
Barrister-at-Law.

AUDITOR: H. A. WISHART, Esq.

1. This Institute provides labour for Mining and other Industries.
2. Contracts are made by the Institute on behalf of employers and where an advance is given it is done at this office.
3. A description of all labourers is recorded, and a medical examination is made when required by the employer.
4. In the event of a labourer breaking his contract, the Institute prosecutes free of cost (except for the stamps on the warrant 60 cents), and when necessary, provides counsel, and in cases where counsel advises, takes the case on to appeal.
5. The Institute has officers or agents at Potaro, Bartica, Purni, Aremu, Baramanni, Tassawinni, Massawinni, and Arakaka.
6. The charge for contracts is 48 cents per man. Medical examination when required 12 cents per man.
7. The Officers of the Institute attend each steamer, deliver their tickets to the labourers and see that they leave Georgetown for their destination.
8. In disputes arising out of labour or other matters, the Institute is authorised by law to arbitrate.
9. This Institute undertakes the paying of labourers, charging the employer a very small commission.

Central Offices: 30, Hadfield Street, Georgetown.

July 13, 1909.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

REVENUE	...	...	... £ 1,500,000
BONUS DECLARED	...	...	... £ 7,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	...	...	... £ 12,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	...	...	... £ 25,970,000

H. H. LAURENCE,
Agent.

7, Commerce Street,
Georgetown, Demerara.

S. A. HARVEY CULPEPER,
Estates and General Commission Agent,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

Over 18 years' experience with the late firm of
SAMUEL BARBER & Co., the largest business
concern of its day for European, American
and East Indian imports, and dealing with
exports of Produce.

OFFICE :

LOT NO. 27, ROBB STREET, ROBBSTOWN.

THE MAYOR & TOWN COUNCIL OF GEORGETOWN.

TOWN TAXES

AT the rate of 2% per annum on the appraised value of lots and buildings in the City, are payable in May and September.

WATER RATES

AT $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on appraised value of properties, with a minimum of \$2 per annum and a maximum of \$15 per annum, are due on 1st January and 1st July; all material and labour in connection with Water Supply furnished by the Council at Tariff rates.

THE SANITARY SERVICE

INCLUDES removal by the Pail System, and emptying of Cesspits and W. C. Tanks by the Odorless Excavator.

All animals dying in the City must be sent to the Refuse Destructor where they will be destroyed at Tariff Rates.

P. P. FAIRBAIRN,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Georgetown.

RODRIGUES & CAMACHO,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS.

MUD LOT A, WATER STREET.

Strong & Driver, L^{td.},
PIANO DEALERS.

Stock Pianos built for use in the Colony,
Harmoniums, American Organs of special designs.
Stringed Instruments of all sorts—Strings and Fittings.
Gramophones and Records.
Phonographs and Sundries.
Cycles and Accessories and Repairs,

*Staff of experienced Tuners visits all parts of the Colony.
Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by contract or singly.*

26, MAIN STREET.

W. M. A. ROBERTS,
SWORN LAND SURVEYOR,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE.

LOT 7, BRICKDAM.

Telephone No. 317.

PICKFORD & BLACK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY TRIP FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NO less than Nine Islands are visited by the PICKFORD & BLACK Steamers on their way from Demerara through the West India Islands to Canada. It is a voyage full of interest, and the longest spell between Ports is only three to four days.

The round trip to Halifax, N.S., or St. John, N.B., and back to Demerara, occupies just forty-five days, and the cost of a Ticket from Demerara available for six months is

	FIRST	SECOND
To Halifax or St. John and return	\$130.00	\$ 80 00
To Montreal (including rail)	142.50	111.00

We can also issue through Tickets for Passengers to all parts of Canada, and to England.

AN OPPORTUNITY should not be missed to travel by this route to the Homeland. A voyage full of interest and enjoyable beyond description. The Steamers of the PICKFORD & BLACK LINE afford this opportunity—transshipping at Halifax during the Winter and Montreal or Rimouski during the Summer, by Steamers of the C.P.R. and Allan Lines. The former are well-known to the travelling public in Demerara, the latter are all large new Boats,

Empress of Ireland, Empress of Britain, Victorian, Virginian,

Grampian, Ionian, Hesperian, Corsican and Tunisian,

with very superior passenger accommodation equal to any crossing the Atlantic.

The *Lake Champlain*, of the C.P.R. Line, is a "one class" boat with accommodation equal to first-class on most of the steamers leaving this port. The rates charged are only equal to second-class fares on the Empresses.

P. & B. Boats leave Demerara every 12 to 13 days and those of the C.P.R. and Allan Lines leave St. John, N.B., every Friday, and Halifax every Saturday during the Winter Season, and land their passengers in Liverpool on the following Friday, noon, or early Saturday morning at latest.

Full information on application to PICKFORD & BLACK,
Managers, Halifax, N.S., or to

R. M. MELVILLE, Toronto; THE ROBT. REFORD Co., LTD., Montreal; WM. THOMSON & Co., St. John, N.B.; W. T. JAMES & Co., Bermuda; W. S. JONES, Turk's Island; E. A. H. HAGGART, Jamaica; S. L. HORSFORD & Co., St. Kitts; G. W. BENNETT BRYSON & Co., LTD., Antigua; W. HARRIS, Montserrat; J. COX FILLAN, Dominica; MACFARLANE, JUNIOR & Co., St. Lucia; C. J. SIMMONS, St. Vincent; DACOSTA & Co., Barbados; GORDON GRANT & Co., Trinidad.

SANDBACH, PARKER & Co.

Agents, Demerara.

THE DEMERARA LIFE.

PREMIUM RATES: From \$1 to \$15 cheaper per \$1,000 than any other Company's, according to age, class and term of Assurance.

DAYS OF GRACE: One calendar month allowed without any charge for the payment of all premiums after they become due.

PROTECTION OF POLICIES: Policies automatically protect themselves as long as any portion of the Cash Value remains at credit.

LOANS ON POLICIES: Loans granted after the payment of two annual premiums (free of expense).

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES: Policies assigned and assignments recorded, without expense, in the books of the Society on notice being given to that effect. No affidavit necessary, no fees to Notary Public involved.

BONUSES: Strict investigations into the Society's affairs are made quinquennially and the surplus at such periods is allotted to the various policies in force. No shareholders participate in any portion of this surplus as the Policyholders are the sole proprietors of the local Company.

SETTLEMENTS: Payments are made immediately Policies mature or become Claims.

PROPOSAL FORMS and all other information supplied on application to

E. CONYERS,

Secretary.

Hand-in-Hand Buildings,
Georgetown,
13th July, 1909.

THOM & CAMERON, LTD.,

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

Head Office: 93, Cheapside St., Glasgow.

GENERAL IMPORTERS :

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND OF

All Provisions, Fish,

Wines, Spirits & Malt Liquors,

Galvanised Iron, &c., &c.

EXPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR 

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

Between NEW YORK, WEST INDIA ISLANDS and DEMERARA.

BY THE FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

" GUIANA "	...	...	...	3,656 Tons.
" PARIMA "	...	...	...	3,000 "
" KORONA "	...	...	...	2,874 "

EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
SURGEON AND STEWARDESS ON EACH STEAMER.

Demerara Fares:

1st Class, \$55 to \$75; Storage \$30.

United States Alien Tax \$4 additional.

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A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., 29, Broadway.

Head Office:
SANDBACH, TINNE & CO.,
Liverpool.

Sandbach, Parker & Co.

Established 1790.

DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

CONSULATE FOR DENMARK,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

SHIPPING & GENERAL COMMISSION

✻ MERCHANTS. ✻

AGENTS FOR

SUGAR, COCOA, AND COFFEE ESTATES.

RICE MILLERS.

Canadian Office:
WEST INDIA COMPANY, LTD.,
Montreal, Que.

Stores, Sheds and Dock at Lots 8 to 11, Water Street,
Georgetown. Every facility for prompt despatch of
Steamers. River frontage 340 feet.

We issue special Produce, Market and Rice Reports and Circulars, referring to all Demerara Imports and Exports. Please let us know the Articles that interest you and we will keep you regularly posted with market prospects and prices.

All consignments receive careful attention, and proceeds are remitted by first mail. If required, financial facilities will be given for regular and substantial consignments.

Importers of all supplies required by Estates, Farms, Gold, Balata and all other industries. Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Hardware of all descriptions, Dry Goods, Mechanical Tillage Goods, Mining Requisites, Ship Chandlery, Provisions, Broadstuffs, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Orders for Sugars, Molasses, Rum, Molascuit, Greenheart Timber and other Woods, Guiana Gold and Diamonds, Wallaba Shingles, Charcoal, Cocoanuts, Cocoa, Kola Nuts, Balata, Rubber, Rice, Rice Husk Meal, Copra, Coconut Oil and Fibre, Scrap Iron, &c., receive special and prompt attention.

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PLANTATION LEONORA, LTD. THE DEMERARA CO., LTD.
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ELDER DEMPSTER & CO., LIVERPOOL.
EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. (WEST INDIA LINE).
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
WM. McEWAN & CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.
JOS. CROSSFIELD & SONS, LTD., WARRINGTON.
JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
ENGELBURG HULLER CO., SYRACUSE, N.Y., U.S.A.
GEO. L. SQUIER MANUFACTURING CO.
DANIEL CRAWFORD & CO., LTD., GLASGOW.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIGHTING CO., LTD., LONDON.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SANDBACH," Demerara. Codes used—Scott's Editions, 1880, 1885, 1896 and 1906. A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions. Watkin's 1884 and Appendix. Lieber's Standard. Western Union, and Riverside.

S. SAYWACK,

Largest Tobacco Dealer in Berbice, Wholesale & Retail.

Supplies Merchants, Shopkeepers and small Purchasers in the up-country and river Districts.

Black Leaf (Black Bull) Tobacco, best imported in the colony, in half-hogsheads, and Capstan Tobacco in cases and various sized tins.

**EAST INDIAN AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
THE STRAND, NEW AMSTERDAM, BERBICE.**

SCHÜLER & SONS,
**Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians
and Engravers.**

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, STERLING
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURERS OF NUGGET JEWELLERY IN BRACELETS,
BROOCHES, PENDANTS, LINKS, STUDS, PINS, &c.,

Of very best Design and Finish.

Engraving of Monograms, Crests, and Inscriptions done in artistic style.

Spectacles fitted, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CLOCKS WOUND AND KEPT IN ORDER BY CONTRACT.

**21, Water Street,
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JAMES E. PEROT & Co., Limited.

(Established 1846.)

New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.

GENERAL IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPPERS OF NATIVE TIM-
BERS (Greenheart, Bullet Tree, Mora), SAW MILLERS—Up-to-date
Plants of Log Frame and Band Saw Type; CRABWOOD LUMBER
(A Speciality); RICE MILLING PLANT Always at Work.

Managing Director—JOHN DOWNER.

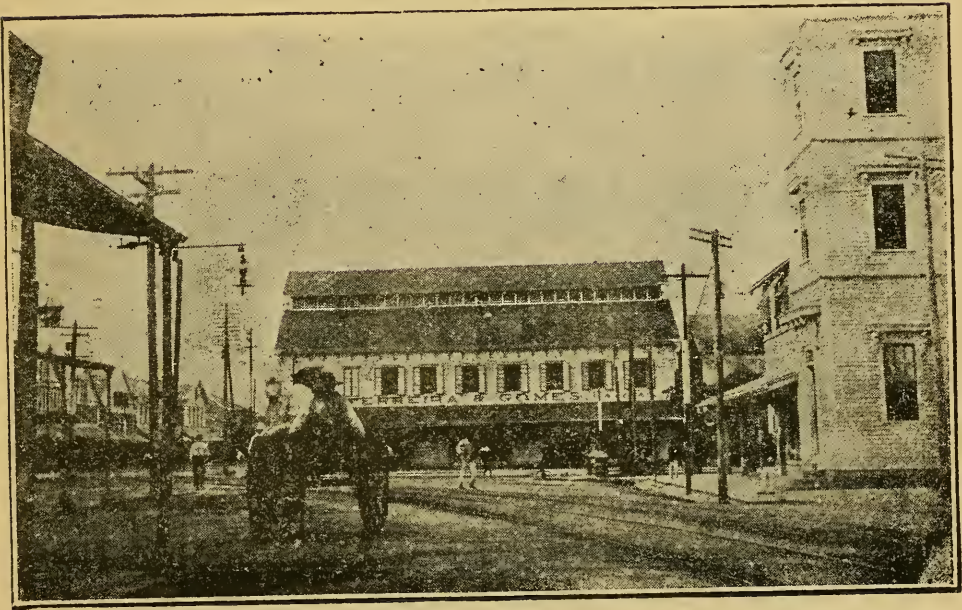
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FERREIRA & GOMES,

Wholesale and Retail Fancy Drapers,

THE BAZAAR,

WATER STREET.



The Cheapest and most up-to-date
Store in the Trade.

Water Street,
Georgetown.

R. M. ARCHER,

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, GILDER
AND ELECTRO-PLATER,

Complicated Watches carefully repaired.
A general assortment of Gold and Silver Jewellery,
Silver-mounted Goods, Fancy Articles, Wall Mirrors,
Eyes scientifically tested. No guess work.
Spectacles in Steel, White Metal and Gold filled.
Jewellery neatly repaired and made to order. All work
guaranteed. The only reliable house in the Country.
THE STRAND JEWELLERY STORE, NEW AMSTERDAM, BERBICE.

BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Subscribed Capital \$1,400,000 | Paid-Up\$926,520

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Head Office: GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

Managing Director—J. B. LAING.

Manager—F. A. CONYERS.

Branch Office: NEW AMSTERDAM, BERBICE.

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NEW YORK Maitland, Coppell & Co.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Bank of Nova Scotia.
NEWFOUNDLAND Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's.

And Agencies in the principal West India Islands.

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the usual practice of Bankers.
Money received on Deposit at Interest. Bills of Exchange negotiated.
Letters of Credit issued by London. Agents on Demerara, free of charge.
Raw Gold Purchased or shipped on Consignment. Bills Collected and every
other description of Banking Business transacted.

EMPIRE HOTEL, CORNER OF WATER AND RECENT STREETS.

VISITORS to the Colony will find this Hotel one of the best in the City
for comfort and accommodation. There are two excellent Billiard
Tables. The Bar is replete with the choicest brands of LIQUORS of all
descriptions and CIGARS. The renowned "House of Lords" Whisky
can always be had here by lovers of a good brand of Scotch Whisky.

TERMS MODERATE.

A. C. V. GOMES,

Proprietor & Manager.

Telephone No. 332. P. O. Box 58.

ISAACSON & Co.

MAIN STREET, NEW AMSTERDAM.

(Branch) HUGHES & Co.,
Strand, New Amsterdam.

Longest established and leading Chemists in New Amsterdam.

NEW AND RELIABLE DRUGS.

THE BEST MEDICINES

And a competent Certificated Dispenser to dispense them.

Mr. Herbert S. Colthurst, M.P.S., Ph. C., has recently been put in charge of the Main Street Dispensary and is prepared to devote his personal attention to all Prescriptions with promptitude, care and skill.

OUR BRANCH BUSINESS IS ALSO IN CHARGE OF A
COMPETENT DISPENSER.

Complete stock of **Patent Medicines**, and Special Lines in **Toilet Articles** of every description, **Soaps** and **Perfumes** by the best Manufacturers, **Confectionery**, etc.

OUR PRICES

compare advantageously with those of other dealers;

OUR GOODS

are of first quality, and we assure our customers the best attention and every satisfaction.

THE DEMERARA FOUNDRY.

ROBERT BUCHANAN & Co.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-smiths and
Blacksmiths.

Established 1826.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SUGAR AND OTHER MACHINERY
HANDLED WITH DESPATCH.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP THE BEST.

RICHARD P. KAPS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND ENGRAVER.

*Colony-made Jewellery such as Nugget Brooches, Scarf Pins,
Pendants, Links, Hat Pins, Studs, as well as massive
Gold Bangles and Nugget Bracelets.*

RINGS Mounted with COLONY DIAMONDS of first Water.



OBVERSE

REVERSE



*One of the finest Souvenirs of the Colony is a tiny Coin,
approximately of the size and shape of the American
Gold Dollar, made as Pendants, Links, Brooches,
Scarf Pins, Buttons, Etc.*

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FOUNDED 1st SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Successes for 14 years:—342 Cambridge Local and College of Preceptors Certificates
of all grades, with 113 Distinctions in various subjects, 47 places in the Honours
Lists, and 3 Mitchell Scholarships.

S. D. NURSE, of S. John's College, Cambridge, Guiana Scholar, 1908, educated here
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Competent staff of Teachers in the Girls', as well as the Boys' Department.

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Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Men.

Lumber and Timber Merchants.

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Our Wholesale Department is recognised by buyers as being second to none in the colony. The growing popularity of the "Unique" places it beyond doubt in front of all others, buyers will always see crowds in this popular store securing a bargain in whatever class of Dry Goods they may require.

The Holmes Stelling Store is fast making its way to the front for all classes of Dry Goods, and is absolutely in front for values in **Bedsteads and Beddings**, locally made and imported **Furniture**—visit our show-room and be convinced.

Our Saw Mill is increasing its business every day; because we are supplying the best **Building Materials** at lowest possible prices. We always carry in stock **Greenheart and Crabwood Timbers and Boards, New York and Canadian Lumber, Zinc Sheets, Paints and Oils**, and everything necessary for building purposes.

G. BETTENCOURT & Co., Ltd.

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SELECT WEEK-END TRIPS.

SEE SOMETHING OF THE COUNTRY YOU LIVE IN.

\$8

A three-day trip up the Demerara River, and over the hills to Rockstone, on the Essequibo River, above the Falls, with meals on the steamer and board and lodging at a comfortable Hotel for \$8 00 inclusive.

\$6

A three-day trip along the Coast, up the Essequibo River, to Mazaruni and Bartica, with meals and accommodation on board well-appointed Steamers, with every convenience for ladies, \$6 00 inclusive. Launch to be obtained at Bartica at nominal charge.

\$3

Single day outing, passing through the Islands at the mouth of the Essequibo River, which is 22 miles wide, and calling at Leguan, Wakenaam, and Aurora, with breakfast and substantial luncheon, \$3 00 inclusive.

The above are not cheap, crowded Excursions, but regular Steamers affording a means of seeing the Colony at a moderate rate with every comfort.

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Cable Address :
DRUGS, Demerara.

Brodie & Rainer, REGISTERED
CHEMISTS.

THE GREAT DRUG STORE,
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MEDICINES, SURGICAL GOODS, APPARATUS, ETC.
For Gold, Diamond and Rubber Companies, Sugar and Cocoa Estates.
Depot for English, Canadian and American Goods.

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THE ONLY HOTEL AT BARTICA.

Boats and complete outfits hired at lowest possible rates per round trip or day.

Carriage and Transportation of Goods undertaken to the Gold and Diamond fields and Balata grants in the Cuyuni, Puruni, Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers.

Provisions, Tools, Implements and all other Mining requisites furnished at rock bottom prices at shortest notice.

Despatching Agent for several important mining concerns. Every care and attention given to orders entrusted.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Address—J. M. HO-A-HING, Bartica,
or to HO-A-HING, 24 & 25, Lombard Street, Georgetown.

F. G. FERREIRA,

Retail Provision Merchant, Spirit Dealer and Aerated Water Manufacturer.

**All Drinks free from spurious substances and unequalled for
Flavour and Quality.**

Guarantee: "Once drunk always drunk." A trial will convince you.

EMPIRE AERATED FACTORY,

18, Kent Street, New Amsterdam.

P. O. Box 285.

Phone 16.

THE DIRECT LINE

OF

Steam Packets between London and Demerara and Glasgow and Demerara.

Agents : Scrutton, Sons & Co., Ltd., 9, Gracechurch Street, London.
Prentice, Service & Henderson, 175, West George Street, Glasgow.
G. R. Garnett, La Penitence, Demerara.
S. Davson & Co., Ltd., Berbice.

These Steamers, which run in conjunction with the Demerara and Berbice Steamship Co., and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s Cargo Service, sail **Regularly** from London every fortnight, calling at Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad; and from Glasgow every three weeks, calling at Barbados and Trinidad. During the Sugar Seasons extra Steamers are put on the route, many of which run direct to **Montreal** from Demerara.

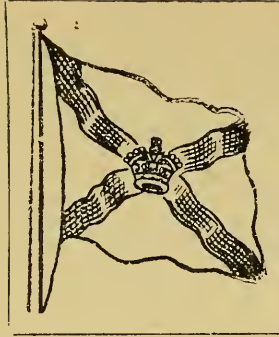
The Passenger accommodation is excellent and the fares, which are moderate,

are as follows :—

Per London Steamers—Single £17 10s. Return £35.
Per Glasgow „ „ 15 15s. Return 35 10s.
Children under 16 years, £1 1s. per year; under 12 months, free.
Servants travelling with family, £8. If alone, £12.

BERBICE AND SURINAM.

Cargo for Berbice, Nickerie, and Paramaribo is transhipped at Demerara and forwarded by the coasting steamers of Messrs. Sproston, Ltd., which firm are agents for the Direct Line at Nickerie and Paramaribo. Through rates of freight from London or Glasgow to Nickerie or Paramaribo will be quoted on application.



R.M.S.P. The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ROYAL CHARTER DATED 29TH SEPT., 1839.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

To and from the West Indies, Venezuela, Colon (for North and South Pacific Ports), and by connection with all other West Indian Ports; also to and from New York.

First-class Cuisine, Surgeon and Stewardess carried on all the Passenger Ships. Orchestra.

WINTER TRIPS TO THE WEST INDIES & BRITISH GUIANA.

Two new and absolutely up to date Steamers, the "Berbice" and "Essequebo" (now building) will keep up communication between Barbados and Georgetown, Demerara, universally admitted the most beautiful city in the West Indies.

THE
British Guiana Building Society,
LIMITED.

*The Society provides a safe and profitable investment for savings,
 encouraging the accumulation of capital by securing to its
 members a remunerative rate of interest.*

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT:—The Shares consist of the following classes:

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES—	\$1.00 per month, maturing for \$100 in 7 years.	
	\$1.50 „ „	\$100 5 „
PAID-UP SHARES—	\$71, maturing for	\$100 in 7 years.
	\$78 „ „ „ „	\$100 5 „

INTEREST GUARANTEED!

LOAN DEPARTMENT:—Members are assisted in purchasing properties and in building operations on liberal terms under mortgage. They are afforded the facility of repaying their loans on a monthly system, thus enabling them to repay the debt with ease and promptitude.

TEMPORARY LOANS are granted up to 95% of the amount at credit of the members' shares.

PROFITS are divided and paid in the shape of a Bonus on the maturity of the shares. Bonuses paid for

1904.	1906.	1908.
\$3.44	\$4.32	\$5.29 per share.

Prospectus or Application Forms for Shares can be had post free.

Office—Hand-in-Hand Buildings,
 Georgetown, Demerara,

W. SIEVEWRIGHT STOBY,

27th May, 1909.

Secretary.

TELEPHONE 425.

GEORGE E. ROGERS, D.D.S
OF NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

2, Brickdam,
Georgetown.

IN THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN

there are numerous Tailors' workshops, but in spite of this fact only few places carry on real high-class and reliable Tailoring. Of these few the old and reputable firm of

M. N. RIECK

(ESTABLISHED 1872)

holds the premier position and the very experienced and competent Cutter from London who does the cutting for this firm never fails to give the latest styles to those who require fashionable and up-to-date Clothing. Visitors to Georgetown should remember this.

Water Street.

M. N. RIECK.

LIMES! LIMES!! LIMES!!!
IN ANY QUANTITY.

72c. per Bag or Barrel, delivered either at Factory, Railway Luggage Depot or any of Sproston's, Limited, Wharfs. All emptys returned.

DEMERARA DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd.,

Per R. H. L. KERR,

10 and 13, Water Street.

M. J. DE FREITAS,
Licensed Grocer and Spirit Dealer.

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FORWARDING AGENT
FOR THE GOLD, DIAMOND & BALATA FIELDS.

MR. DE FREITAS, after 15 years' residence and trade at Bartica, possesses a unique knowledge of the men and conditions obtaining for the transportation service on the Essequibo and its tributaries, and anyone desirous of equipping expeditions to this territory should not fail to avail themselves of his services.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AND
SHIPPING AGENTS.

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**Manufacturers' Representative and Commission
Merchant,**

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BRITISH GUIANA.

AGENT FOR

Swift & Co.'s FERTILISERS,

100% Animal Humus.

Libby, McNeill & Libby's
NATURAL FLAVOR FOOD PRODUCTS,

The Standard of Quality.

The Hoster Columbus Associated **BREWERIES,**
Makers of the Beer of refinement.

Consignments received from the leading
Continental, English and American Markets.

Booked Orders receive prompt and personal
attention.

Home and Foreign Correspondence Invited.

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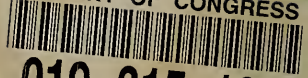
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