

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

1924

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THE WEST INDIAN & ATLANTIC PAVILION

HF 3361 wes

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

1924

## THE WEST INDIAN & ATLANTIC PAVILION

Jamaica  
Barbados  
Leeward Islands  
British Honduras



Trinidad  
Bahamas  
Windward Islands  
The Falkland Islands



LONDON:  
THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE  
14, Trinity Square, E.C.3



# FOREWORD

BY

THE RIGHT HON. L. C. M. S. AMERY, M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.



*I am delighted to learn that every unit of the British West Indies, and the Falkland Islands, have joined to give a truly representative display in their Pavilion at Wembley. Their action shows a fine spirit of cooperation in keeping the idea of Empire to the front.*

*L. C. M. S. Amery*

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THE  
WEST INDIAN & ATLANTIC PAVILION



The Main Entrance to the Pavilion.

## EARLY DAYS



**T**HE year 1924 will always be remembered as Empire year, when the greatest Empire Exhibition ever seen was held. Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in every corner of the globe combined to make an exhibition at Wembley worthy of the Empire. The British West Indies played their part in it right well. Under one roof, with British Honduras, the Falkland Islands and British Guiana, they united to show to the people of this country and to countless visitors from overseas, their produce, their scenery and their industries. British Guiana had an entirely separate section, but in the main building were represented the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, the Virgin Islands, British Honduras, and the Falkland Islands.

This wonderful display of tropical produce and the demonstration of the resources of these colonies was not achieved without months of work and anxiety. To begin with, the West Indian and Atlantic Group Committee was formed in 1922, at the instance of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The first meeting of that body was held at the offices of The West India Committee, which kindly placed their rooms and organisation at the disposal of



Some Visitors to the West Indian and Atlantic site at Wembley in 1924.



Nearing Completion : The Building with the Northern Annexe, on February 7, 1924.



The West Indian and Atlantic Building six weeks before the Opening Day.

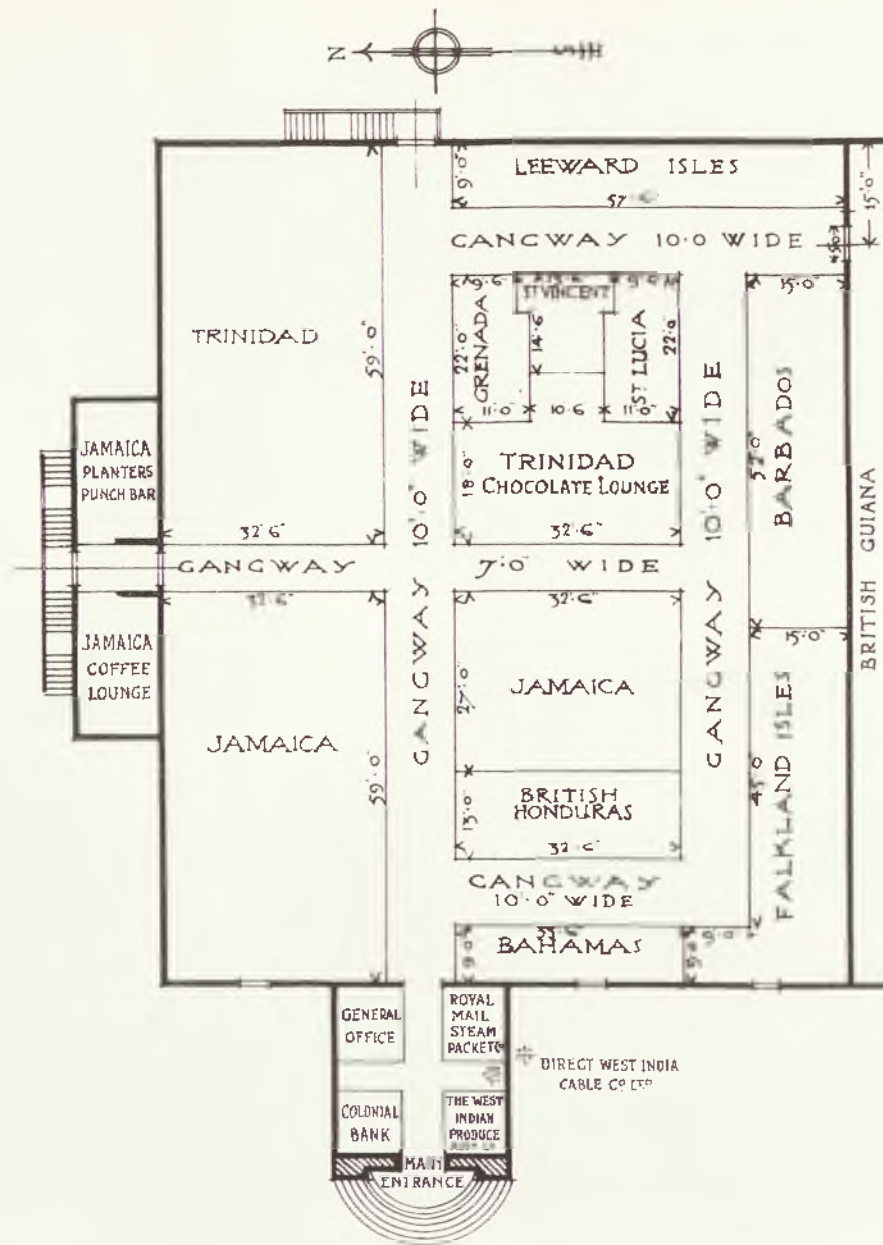
the group, on November 9th in that year.

The work before the Committee consisted in getting the support of the various Colonies, and in inviting them to co-operate and contribute towards the erection of a Pavilion to house their exhibits, and also for general purposes in securing a suitable site—a problem which presented many difficulties—deciding on the form the Pavilion was to take, appointing an architect and contractors, and allotting space among the various Colonies and making provision for stands and for the transport of their exhibits.

There were, in addition, numbers of minor details that had to be discussed and decided, and it took many meetings of the Committee and its General Purposes Committee to secure their satisfactory adjustment.

The importance and scope of the Exhibition was at first hardly realised, and at the request of the Committee the Exhibition Management sent a "missionary" to the various Colonies to explain the objects of the movement and to invite their support towards it, Jamaica alone having definitely decided to take part.

In the end every West Indian Colony came into the Exhibition as well as British Honduras and the whole united exhibit in the



Plan of the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion.

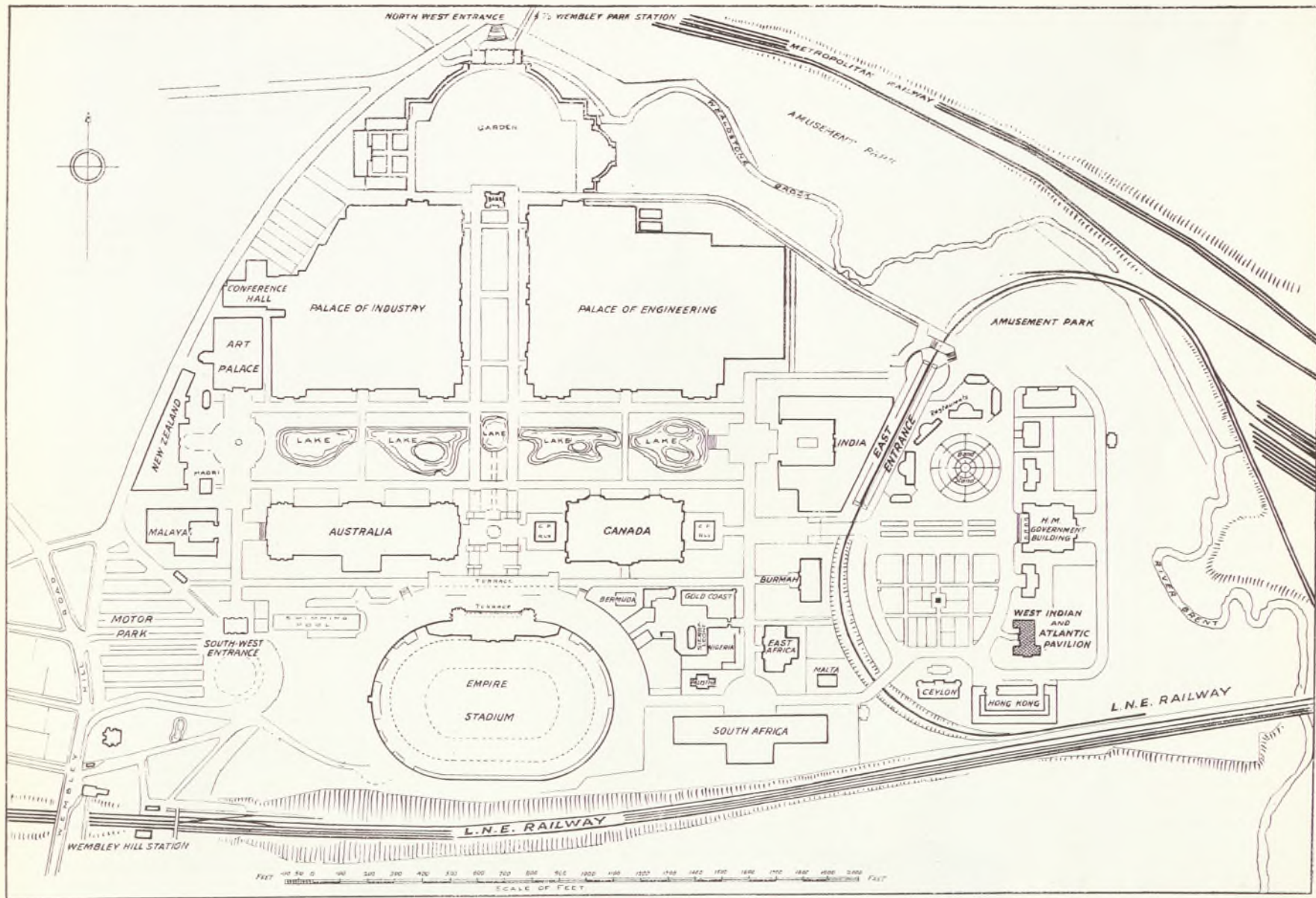
West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion was the first display of products of those Colonies ever brought together under one roof.

#### HOW THE COST WAS MET.

The actual cost of the building was £16,843, of which the West Indian and Atlantic share was £9,309. The sums of money voted by the various colonies amounted to about £30,000, or, including British Guiana's vote, to over £50,000. The following sums were contributed to the funds of the Group Committee for the erection of the Pavilion and general expenses of maintenance, transport, insurance, etc., in this country.

Bahamas .. ..	£600
Barbados .. ..	1,500
British Honduras ..	765
Jamaica .. ..	6,000
Trinidad .. ..	4,800
Grenada .. ..	450
St. Lucia .. ..	400
St. Vincent .. ..	300
Leeward Islands ..	1,000
Falkland Islands ..	1,700

The appropriations were made strictly pro rata according to the space occupied by the various Colonies. As will be gathered the Jamaica Court was the largest section, an annexe having been added to the north of the building to accommodate their Punch Bar and Coffee Lounge.



Plan of the Exhibition showing the position of the West Indian Pavilion.



## THE PAVILION



The exhibits of the West Indies and Atlantic Group were housed in a spacious building erected in the Old Georgian style with red-tiled roof and green-shuttered windows. It lay immediately to the south of the British Government Building facing "Old London Bridge," which crossed the railway line that divided the grounds into two parts. The total area of the building and adjoining garden was 111,000 square feet, the garden covering approximately an acre.

In the centre of the garden north of the Pavilion was a tall flagstaff carrying the flags of the various colonies represented and one with the emblems, a tall cabbage palm, and the constellation of Orion, which were the badge of the West Indian cricket team that visited this country in 1923.

The architects of the building were Messrs. Simpson and Ayrton, whose design was carried out by Messrs. Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons.

The building was surmounted by a handsome tower in which there was a large clock with an illum-



The Clock Tower and Weather-vane of the Pavilion.

inated dial, kindly lent by Messrs. E. Dent & Co., of Cockspur Street, and at the main entrance were statues of Columbus and Lord Rodney (fashioned by Miss Knoblock) flanking the doorway.

The achievement of having the building ready by opening day was not accomplished without unstinted effort on the part of all concerned. There were many difficulties to be contended with, such as bad weather, mud, and the delay in the arrival of exhibits. When it is stated that in some cases the exhibits were longer in transit from Avonmouth to London than from the West Indies to Avonmouth, some idea may be gained of the difficulties that were encountered. But all these troubles were met with energy, and when the opening day arrived, the display was practically, if not actually, completed.

A List of the West Indian and Atlantic Group Committee, the local Exhibition Committees, and the Commissioners will be found on pages 59 and 60; and several portraits of members of the Group Committee and of Commissioners will be found on pages 24-26.



Columbus, who discovered the West Indies.  
Figure at the Entrance to the West Indian Pavilion



Rodney, who secured the Islands to England.  
Figure at the Entrance to the West Indian Pavilion,

## THE INTERIOR.

The impression left by the interior of the Pavilion on visitors was one of sunshine and happiness, the colour scheme being orange, yellow and green, which, even on a dull day, created a homely and bright atmosphere.

In the west entrance porch was the office of The Colonial Bank on the left, and on the right the stand of The West Indian Produce Association. Next to the Bank was the Committee's Office, opposite to which stood the exhibit of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Entering the Main building visitors found on the left the Jamaica Court, with an additional area across the gangway, and on the right the Bahamas and the British Honduras Courts facing one another. Beyond the main Jamaica Court was the Trinidad and Tobago section, which also had an area across the gangway devoted to a Chocolate Lounge. Along the east side of the building stretched the Leeward Islands section, with opposite to it that of the Windward Islands, comprising Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Along the south wall was the picturesque stand of Barbados, with next to it that of the Falkland Islands. An annexe on the north side was devoted entirely to Jamaica, one half being occupied by the Blue Mountain Coffee Lounge and the other by the famous Planters' Punch Bar.

## THE FRIEZE.

Surmounting the pale yellow walls of the interior of the Pavilion was a handsome and very decorative frieze. Four hundred feet in length, it comprised a brilliant rendering of West Islands foliage and scenery. Prominent details were brightly tinted orange, grape fruit and poinciana trees, the gay reds and yellows of their fruit and flowers contrasting with the more sober hues of the banana tree and the coco-nut palm. In the background was a glimpse of blue mountains and the sea.

Aback of the Falkland Islands Section the scene was appropriately changed to bleak and snow-clad mountains.

The frieze was specially designed by Miss V. M. Jones and Miss V. H. Bradshaw. Their work evoked high praise from

Mr. Augustus John, who expressed the greatest admiration for the artistic ability shown by these ladies.

## THE TROPICAL GARDEN.

Tourists landing in the West Indies are at once struck with the tropical vegetation. So, when it was decided to build a West Indian Pavilion at Wembley, it was quite natural to attempt to embellish it with a garden, which might suggest the vegetation growing along the roadsides and as weeds among the crops of the West Indies. Jamaica and Trinidad sent over a number of young palms, but the difficulty of transporting palms of sufficient size to be impressive could not be overcome. Many of the economic and cultivated garden plants are of foreign origin, and therefore as palms of 15 to 20 feet were desirable, there was no hesitation in choosing a species that held out the best prospects of success in our cool summers, although this palm is a native of a small island off the coast of Australia. Four palms from Lord Howe's Island were therefore purchased, and planted in the middle of the garden.

Opposite the north door of the Pavilion were two small palms from Sikkim in the Himalaya Mountains, which felt so much at home that they actually flowered. They were flanked by coconut palms from Jamaica. Near the entrance to the garden from the road were two fan-palms. At the lower end of the garden, at the corner of the second cross-path near the building, there was a very curious palm, the Wine Palm, or Toddy Palm, the leaf of which has a distinct resemblance, on a

large scale, to the frond of a Maiden Hair Fern. On the left of the same cross-path were two coco-nut palms, and opposite to them two palms from Madagascar. Near the north door was a Mauritius fan-palm.

Trinidad and Jamaica sent over a large collection of cactus plants. Turk's Cap were collected on a special expedition made by Mr. R. O. Williams, superintendent of the Trinidad Royal Botanic Gardens, to the rocky islet of Patos. Another species of Turk's Cap was sent by Mr. Cradwick, from Jamaica. Various



The Weather-vane on the Clock Tower of the Pavilion.



Sections of the Frieze round the Building.



The Visit of the King and Queen to the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion on May 14th.



*By Courtesy of*

**The King and Queen leaving the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion on May 14th.**

*['The Times']*

other species were sent over—upright cylindrical species, such as the “Dildo,” with dangerous prickles, used as a hedge plant, and species of “Prickly Pear.”

There were also pineapple plants and “penguin” plants, and species of Agave, and plants with yellow flowers with black centres. “Black-eyed Susan,” which creep along by the roadside in Jamaica.

Jamaica bananas and tree-ferns required protection from wind which was so fierce at Wembley, and they were therefore planted at the north-east corner of the Pavilion, together with Uba Sugar Cane, Cocos, and Sweet Potatoes; the low-growing China banana cultivated so largely in the Canary Islands was planted in other places in the garden, as it withstands wind. In the oval beds in the lawns next the Pavilion, besides the China bananas, were palms, Cannas, two kinds of tobacco, the cigar tobacco with large broad leaves, and garden tobacco. South American Petunias of rose colour were interspersed amongst the other plants, and were also planted by themselves elsewhere.

In front of the building was a fine specimen of a palm sent from Trinidad, and also beds of Plumbago. Suspended in baskets along the front of the Pavilion and Garden were ferns from Jamaica. Near the entrance to the Pavilion was a bed of Plumbago mixed with Ageratum. Another bed was filled with crimson Verbenas relieved by Abutilon and Celosia. The beds facing the road were full of Begonias from Jamaica. Other beds contained Browallia, the Jamaican Forget-me-not, and the South American Salpiglossis. Roses were represented by plants of Caroline Testout. Amongst other plants were Antirrhinum, Dracena, Yams, young Mango trees, Guava shrubs, Fuchsia, Galtonia (the Giant White Hyacinth from the Cape).

#### THE COLUMBUS ANCHOR.

The “Columbus Anchor” was shown in the tropical garden outside the Pavilion. This anchor, which usually lies outside the Victoria Institute at Port-of-Spain, was recovered from the



**The Prince of Wales Inspecting the Band of the West India Regiment.**  
A Snapshot taken at Mr. & Mrs. Myers's Garden Party at Wembley, on July 14.

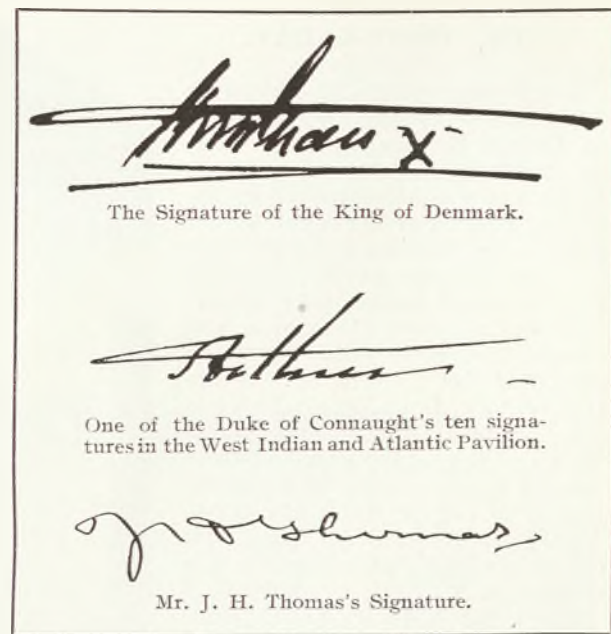
sands off Icaicos in 1877, and has always been believed to have been lost from one of Columbus's caravels. The anchor, which was declared by the antiquarian, M. de Beaurepaire, to be authentic, was presented to the Institute by Mr. Francois Agostini. It was exhibited at Paris in 1878, at Caen and Madrid in 1892, and in the following year at Chicago, where it received the award of a Gold Medal.

#### THE BAND.

During six weeks of the summer (June 2nd to July 12th) the band of the West India Regiment played in the Exhibition bandstands. The men were attired in their picturesque Zouave uniforms and attracted much attention. The origin of this uniform is that Queen Victoria, when paying a visit to France, was greatly struck by the uniforms worn by the French Turcos, and she asked “why should not we have some Turcos too?” It was felt that the black troops would lend themselves best to wearing this unique uniform. So the “Westies” adopted it.

DATE	NAME
May 14 <sup>th</sup>	<p><i>Charles</i></p> <p><i>Fernando R</i></p> <p><i>George R. I.</i></p> <p><i>Mary J</i></p> <p><i>Henry.</i></p>

A page from the Visitors' Book.



Other Signatures.



The West Indian Court, at The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

Where the West Indies last exhibited on a large scale.



## THE OPENING DAY.

The Exhibition was opened on an appropriate day—that dedicated to St. George, England's patron saint. As befitting such an event the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, performed the opening ceremony in the Stadium in the presence of some 120,000 people. Around the King and Queen were officers representing each Dominion and Colony, the West Indies being represented by Lt.-Col. C. Wood-Hill, D.S.O., the officer who commanded the 1st British West Indies Regiment during the war. The five massed bands of the Guards, the guards of honour from the Navy, Army, Marines and Air Force lent colour to the splendour of the ceremony.

The Prince of Wales, in the course of his address, as President, to the King, asking his Majesty to open the Exhibition, said :—

“ You see before you a complete and a vivid representation of all your Empire. The Dominions, India, the Colonies, the Protectorates, and Mandated Territories under your care have joined together in the great task of presenting this picture of our Commonwealth of Nations. The Exhibition is thus the work of the whole Empire, and it shows the craftsmanship, the agricultural skill, the trading and transport organisations of all our peoples and all our territories.

“ It gives also a living picture of the history of the Empire and of its present structure. It will suggest to the world, I truly believe, that the most powerful agency of civilisation has its heart set upon peaceful aims and the good of mankind.”

His Majesty, in the course of his reply, said :—

“ It gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to come here to-day with the Queen for the purpose of opening the British Empire Exhibition.

“ Our heartiest congratulations are due to the Board of Management, to the Executive Council, and to all who have worked with and under them for the marvellous organisation and industry which have produced this triumphant result. I am well aware of the numerous adverse circumstances, including the exception-



Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. at the entrance to the Pavilion.

ally unfavourable weather, which had to be faced. These were successfully overcome by arduous labours carried out with resolution and goodwill.

“ Many who, like the Queen and myself, have seen the work in the earlier stages, can appreciate to the utmost the skill and toil which have translated the magnificent conception into this splendid reality that now stands before us.

“ I am happy to welcome the representatives, official and unofficial, of my Dominions beyond the Seas, and to express the pleasure we all feel that they are taking part in to-day's opening ceremony.

“ You have said that your object has been to produce a picture of our commonwealth of nations. No one can doubt that this has been fully attained.

“ The Exhibition may be said to reveal to us the whole Empire in little, containing within its two hundred and twenty acres of ground a vivid model of the architecture, art, and industry of all the races which come under the British Flag. It represents to the world a graphic illustration of that spirit of free and tolerant



The Tropical Garden outside the West Indian Pavilion.

co-operation which has inspired peoples of different races, creeds, institutions, and ways of thought to unite in a single commonwealth and to contribute their varying national gifts to one great end.

"This Exhibition will enable us to take stock of the resources, actual and potential, of the Empire as a whole; to consider where these exist and how they can best be developed and utilised; to take counsel together how the peoples can co-operate to supply one another's needs, and to promote national well-being. It stands for a co-ordination of our scientific knowledge, and a common effort to overcome disease and to better the difficult conditions which still surround life in many parts of the Empire.

"Think, for example, of the scientific work accomplished in recent years for the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases! And it is easy to imagine how greatly the Exhibition can contribute towards the progress of our tropical territories and the development of the yet unexplored capacities of the Empire.

"Our thoughts go back to the Great Exhibition of 1851, associated for all time with the memories of Queen Victoria and of the Prince Consort—and to the brilliant hopes of the growth of international peace and friendship with which it was inaugurated. Our object here is not quite so ambitious, and for that very reason perhaps more hopeful of attainment.

"We believe that this Exhibition will bring the peoples of the Empire to a better knowledge of how to meet their reciprocal



Palms in the Tropical Garden.

wants and aspirations; and that, where brotherly feeling and the habit of united action already exist, the growth of inter-Imperial trade will make the bonds of sympathy yet closer and stronger.

"Business relations between strangers may or may not lead to friendship; co-operation between brothers for the better development of the family estate can hardly fail to promote family affection.

"And we hope, further, that the success of the Exhibition may bring lasting benefits, not to the Empire only but to mankind in general. No nation or group of nations can isolate itself from the main stream of modern commerce; and if this Exhibition leads to a greater development of the material resources of the Empire and to an expansion of its trade, it will at the same time be raising the economic life of the world from the disorganisation caused by the war.

"I declare the British Empire Exhibition open; and I pray that by the Blessing of God it may conduce to the unity and prosperity of all my peoples and to the peace and well-being of the world."

The King's speech was broadcasted so that it was heard clearly not only in every part of the Stadium, but all over the country. His Majesty also despatched a telegram to all the Dominions, which circled the globe in one minute and twenty seconds.

A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired when His Majesty

declared the Exhibition open, and then flags were broken simultaneously over the Royal dais and around the Stadium and over all the various pavilions.



The West India Regiment Band at Wembley.

## ROYAL VISITORS TO THE PAVILION.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen, accompanied by the King and Queen of Rumania and Prince Henry, paid a visit to the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion on May 14th. The Royal party, after inspecting the British Guiana section, entered the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion, where they were met by Sir Robert Rutherford (the Chairman), Mr. Algernon Aspinall (the Commissioner), and Mr. Gilfred Knight (Hon. Sec. of the Group Committee). They then went all round the Pavilion, and showed the greatest interest in all they saw. Before leaving their Majesties and Prince Henry signed the visitors' book.

The King and Queen of Denmark paid an informal visit to the Pavilion on June 23rd, and were evidently impressed.

On July 14th, the Hon. Horace V. Myers, one of the Hon. Commissioners for Jamaica, gave a garden party in the Tropical Garden, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, and a large number of distinguished guests.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Pavilion on July 30th, and spent half an hour in visiting the various Courts.

## OTHER VISITORS.

Among other distinguished visitors to the Pavilion may be mentioned Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India, who represented the Cabinet.

Both ministers were keenly interested in all they saw and expressed their pleasure in finding the West Indies so well represented.



Columbus's Anchor from Trinidad.

## THE WEST INDIES IN THE PAGEANT.

The Empire Pageant, which was staged in the Stadium in August, was split up into a cycle of three days. On the first two days were given "Westward Ho!" and "Eastward Ho!" respectively, while "Southward Ho!" the third performance of the series, taking place on Wednesdays and Saturdays, concluded with an Empire Thanksgiving, in which the West Indies took their part. They were represented by a "white planter" in the person of Mr. Robert Haynes, mounted and carrying the banner of the whole group, followed by a typical West Indian buggy, in which were seated three of the Jamaica hat-weavers, driven by Mr. Harold Chipman (Bahamas). A wagon drawn by yoked oxen bore representative exhibits of West Indian products—sugarcane, a barrel of rum, a bunch of bananas, and a number of coco-nuts while the rear was brought up by Mr. Ezechieel Grant (British Honduras), also dressed in white and mounted, with the flag of his Colony. Unfortunately the Pageant Council rejected proposals submitted to them for the representation of the colonies on a larger scale.

## WEST INDIAN FILMS.

Throughout the summer a film entitled "West Indian Islands of Sunshine" was shown twice weekly in the cinema in the Walled City. It comprised views of scenery, life and industries of Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada and St. Lucia. A comprehensive film of Jamaica was also shown on behalf of the Tourist Trade Development Board of that Colony. These films proved a source of great attraction.



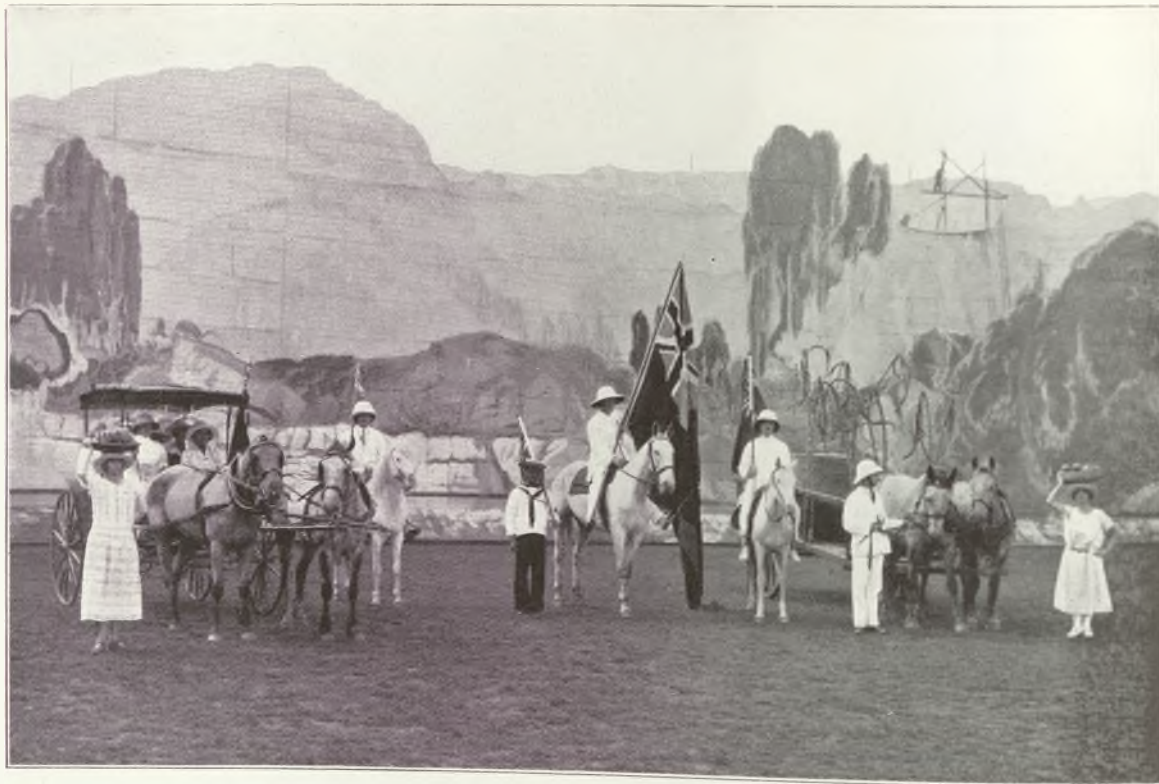
View of the Interior of the Pavilion from the Main Entrance.

## WHAT THE "TIMES" SAID.

The *Times*, in describing the West Indian Pavilion, said:

"The interior of the building is worth a little trouble, the first impression being of a glorified mixture of a museum and a spice market, with a bewildering profusion of turtles and flying fish, rum, brilliant seed-work, plaited hats, and live toucans and agoutis and things. 'Grenayda' tempts you with cassava biscuits and preserved shaddock and will explain what mace and nutmeg have to do with each other. 'Domineeca' offers you vegetable ivory, cashew nuts, and lime fruit squash. At St. Vincent you can learn all about the famous Sea Island cotton and also about arrowroot, you can buy the latter put up in irresistible little barrels. At 'Anteega' you will first meet mango jam, sorghum and Guinea corn. St. Kitts and Nevis offer you capsicums, beeswax, and castor seeds; and St. Lucia guava cheese, bay rum, and embroidered handkerchiefs. Montserrat shows guava jelly and its famous lime juice preparations.

"Barbados, of course, specialises in sugar, but it has much besides: as some sumptuous turtle shells, and cotton, and samples of its coral rock. Jamaica has sugar too, but is more famous for its derivatives, especially rum. Then there are Jamaica cigars; and the section does simply a roaring trade in its basket work and seeds. Trinidad, again, has a well-known drink, for it is from Trinidad that Angostura Bitters come. But where it excels is in cocoa. And there is the Trinidad asphalte from the Pitch Lake at La Brea and coconuts, and copra, and rubber, and many things besides. The Bahamas are strong in sponges, for which the islands are celebrated, and they are already selling more across the counter than any chemist's shop in London. Besides sponges there is a bewildering assortment of sea and land produce, from starfishes to poinsettia.



The West Indian group in the Empire Pageant.

This group, photographed in the Stadium, includes:—*In Huggy*—The Misses Doran, Duckley, Moore, Stephenson and Wood (Jamaica). *Mounted (left to right)*—Mr. Gilfred Knight, Mr. Robert Haynes (Barbados), Mr. Ezechiele Grant (British Honduras). *Standing (left to right)*—Miss Daisy Macphail (St. Lucia), Mr. Joseph Oie, Mr. Hewland, and Mrs. Sparrow.

"In its diversified exhibit British Honduras has, as is claimed and one can well believe it to be true—the finest specimens of mahogany ever brought to England. And, finally, there are the Falkland Isles, with a peculiarly attractive diorama of a typical Falkland Island landscape in summer, with real penguins in the foreground and ice floes and blue sea beyond. And there are whaling exhibits and seals and sealskins, shown in all stages of dressing, and a case of eggs of albatross and mollymawk, king penguin and petrels, and all kinds of other sea plunder. Not least interesting of all is the model, not yet properly eased, of the battle of the Falkland Isles, which shows the British and German ships in their true positions, made with Admiral Sturdee's help."



### The Staff of the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion at Wembley.

*Front Row*—Mrs. Hooper, Miss N. Cressall, Lady Bourne, Miss Croft, Miss Leonard, Miss K. Cressall, Mr. W. Cradwick, Mr. Algernon Aspinall (Hon. Commissioner), Mr. W. G. Clark, Mr. P. L. Guppy, Mr. H. N. Chipman, Mrs. Hall, Miss Rodgers, Miss McPhail, Mrs. Sparrow, Miss E. Lees. *Second Row*—Mr. P. Larkin, Mr. B. W. Braithwaite, Mr. H. W. Bullock, Mr. A. Bish, Mr. Lamont Dickson, Mr. H. H. Chipman, Mr. C. T. Gilmer, Mr. G. Goalley, Mr. J. R. Austin, Miss C. Young, Miss Scott-Morrison, Miss A. Young, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Gunning, Miss Walcott, Miss Carden, Mrs. Burt, Miss A. Carden. *Up Steps, Left*—Mr. J. Duffy, Mr. A. Shott, Mr. W. H. Hoar, Mr. A. J. Bennett. *In front of Steps*—Mr. L. Claypole, Mr. F. Bounds, Miss Wood, Mr. I. Clark, Miss Moore, Miss Dunkley, Mr. J. W. Sparrow, Mr. R. Haynes, Mr. F. Flint, Miss Doran. *Down Steps*—Mr. W. King, Mr. R. Dent, Miss D. Graddon, Mr. J. Old, Miss D. Watson, Mrs. Heuson, Miss Thiebault, Mr. J. Phillips, Mrs. Surman, Mrs. Bounds. *Back Row*—Mr. A. R. Cawood, Mrs. Quin, Mr. A. B. Tucker & Mr. J. Osmond.



SOME MEMBERS  
OF THE  
WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP COMMITTEE.



Sir EYRE HUTSON, K.C.M.G.,  
British Honduras.



Mr. ALGERNON ASPINALL,  
C.M.G.,  
Hon. Commissioner.



SIR ROBERT RUTHERFORD,  
Chairman  
of the Committee.



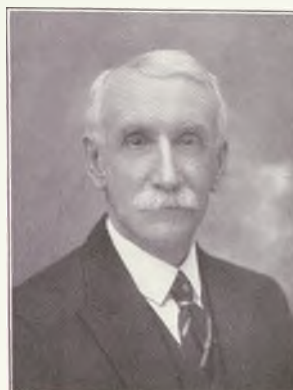
LORD OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Jamaica.



Mr. R. S. AUCHER WARNER,  
K.C.  
Trinidad and Tobago.



SIR GEORGE LE HUNTE,  
G.C.M.G.  
Trinidad and Tobago.



Mr. W. CRADWICK,  
Managing Commissioner  
Jamaica.



Mr. A. G. BELL, C.M.G.,  
Trinidad and Tobago.

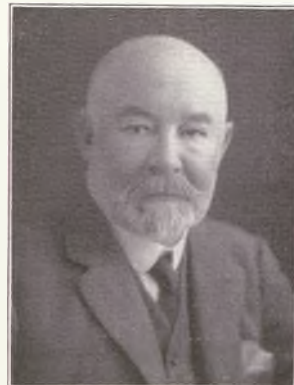
**SOME MEMBERS  
OF THE  
WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP COMMITTEE.**



Mr. E. D. LABORDE,  
C.B.E., I.S.O.,  
Hon. Treasurer.



Mr. R. BRYSON,  
Leeward Islands.



Mr. VERE PACKE,  
Falkland Islands.



Sir WILLIAM GREY-WILSON,  
K.C.M.G.,  
Bahamas.



Mr. GILFRED KNIGHT,  
Hon. Secretary.



Mr. W. FAWCETT,  
Jamaica.



Mr. LAUCLAN ROSE,  
Dominica.



Mr. G. P. OSMOND,  
Accountant.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.



Mr. F. CUNDALL,  
Jamaica.



The Hon. W. G. FREEMAN,  
Trinidad and Tobago.



Mr. P. L. GUPPY,  
Trinidad and Tobago.



Mr. W. L. MCKINSTRY,  
British Honduras.



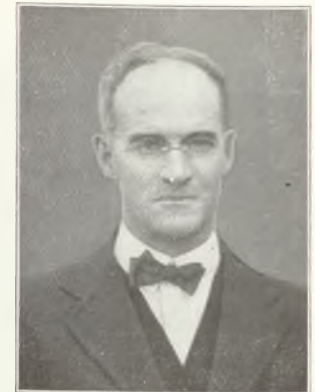
The Hon. G. LAFFITTE,  
St. Lucia.



Mr. R. FITT,  
Grenada.



Mr. W. A. HARDING,  
Falkland Islands.



Mr. W. A. THOMPSON,  
Falkland Islands.

*The portraits of Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Aucher Warner, Sir George Le Hunte, Mr. Cradwick, Mr. Bell, Mr. Knight, Mr. Cundall, Mr. Guppy and Mr. Laffitte are by Langher*



## THE JAMAICA COURT



A General View of one corner of the Jamaica Court.

Bananas and sugar naturally occupied a conspicuous place in the Jamaica Court, since, together with the best rum in the world, they form the colony's principal exports. Of coffee, various grades were shown, among them the famous Blue Mountain coffee, which commands the highest price of any in the world.

#### OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES.

The cacao exhibited from various estates showed that although the industry was feeling the effects of the depressed markets as well as the increased cost of labour, incident on the high prices being realised for bananas and sugar, the commodity was still a considerable article of export.

The famous Jamaica ginger, which is unequalled for its quality, was shown in the various stages by which it is prepared for market. Pimento, or allspice, which is produced only in Jamaica, was another interesting exhibit. Honey, too, found a place in the Court.

Large trees of logwood and fustic illustrated the part that Jamaica plays in supplying the world with dyes which form no inconsiderable portion of the Colony's exports. It is a remarkable fact that these exports we have mentioned are, with the exception of pimento, all exotics. Although Jamaica is a comparatively small island of a little over 4,000 sq. miles, it has proved suitable for the growing of all these imported tropical plants.

Fruits of all kinds, besides bananas, also abound in Jamaica, from the wild English strawberry to the extra tropical pineapple and mango. These, however, do not form large items of export. Of citrus fruits—oranges and grape fruit—there was exported by Jamaica in 1922, £41,531 worth, as well as £31,864 of the essential oil of orange. The papaw, which had previously had much attention drawn to it in the London newspapers, owing to Lord Harris's strong commendation of the fruit after his first visit to Jamaica, excited the curiosity of those visitors who did not know the fruit.



Making Jippa Jappa Hats and Baskets in the Jamaica Court.

#### MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Amongst the manufactured articles shown were to be found ginger wine, kola wine and kola liqueur, hats, baskets and furniture made of mahogany. There was, too, a display of necklaces, composed of seeds of tropical trees, and some articles made from the bark of the lace bark tree. Another feature was a display of walking sticks made in the Court by a Jamaica maker from the finest native woods.

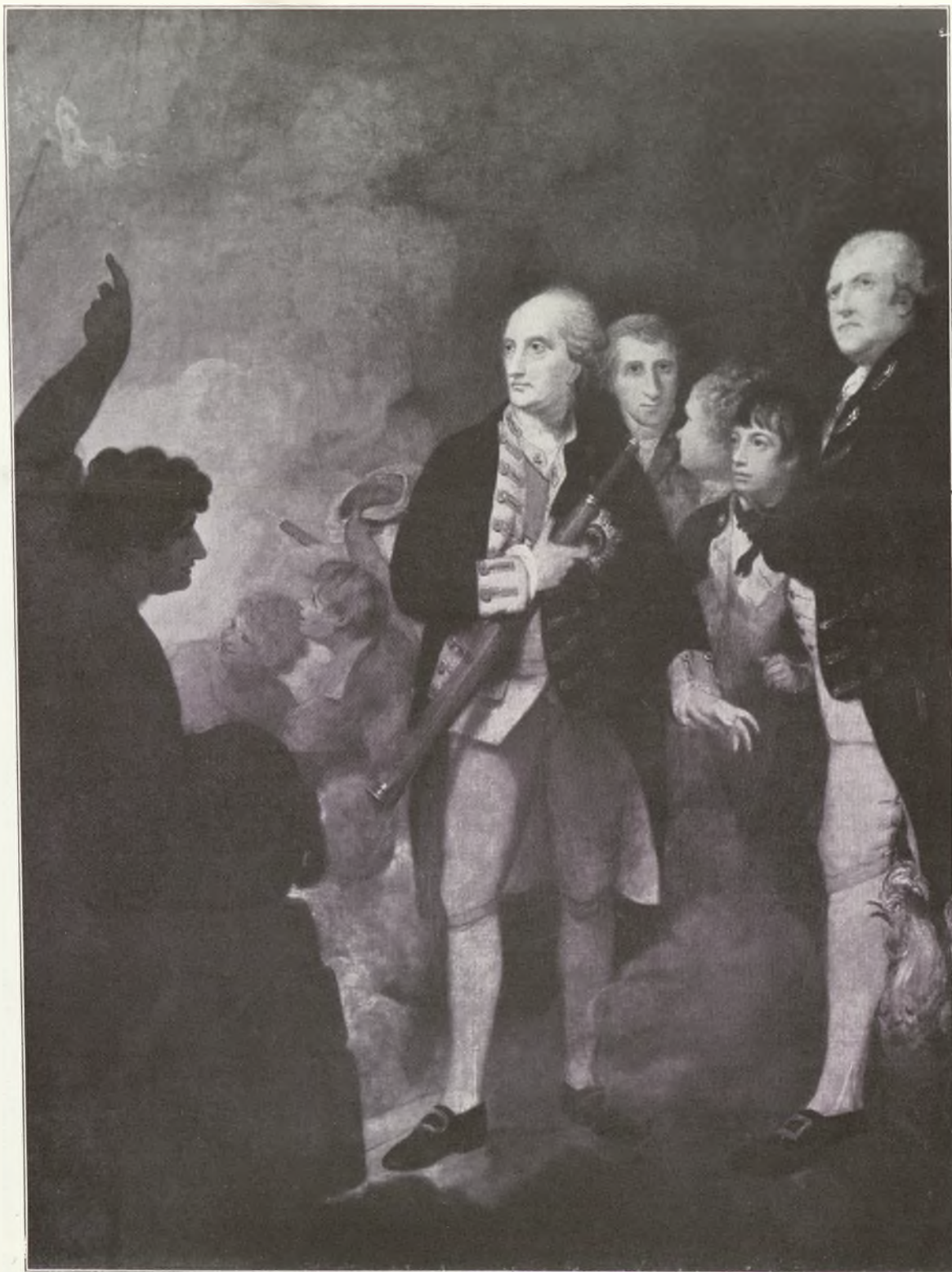
In another corner were to be seen Jamaica girls making *Jippa Jappa*, or Jamaican Panama hats. The *Jippa Jappa* hat is the lightest hat in the world.

Messrs. J. & J. B. Machado, and the Golofina Tobacco Company, of Kingston, Jamaica, had an exhibit of Jamaica cigars. Messrs. F. L. Myers & Son and Messrs. Lascelles, de Mercado both had interesting trade exhibits.

Nor must we forget the exhibits of the West Indies Chemical Works and the Yorkshire Dyeware & Chemical Co., Ltd., illustrating their activities in the logwood extract industry.

It should also be noted that in the Court there was a collection of over 600 photographs.

A Jamaica Punch Bar was provided, where were sold the famous Jamaica planters' punch, made from the finest Jamaica



**Rodney surrounded by his Officers.**

*From the painting by Robert Edge Pine, exhibited in the Jamaica Court.*

run; also cocktails. Here the visitor could learn the use of a swizzlestick. Opposite to this bar was a coffee room, where the coffee was sold made from the famous Blue Mountain variety.

#### SCIENCE AND ART.

Two screens attracted much attention, one of mahoe and the other mahogany. These carried enlarged photographs of the Island's beautiful scenery, its historic buildings and sites. The Institute of Jamaica had a most interesting group of exhibits. It contributed illustrations of its three branches of activity--literature, science and art. With regard to the first-named, there was a small collection of the Institute's publications, supplemented by a selection of works on the West Indies lent by Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. Science was represented by geological specimens--building stones, fossils, rocks, ores, igneous rocks. Then, too, there were rainfall diagrams and geological maps; and some implements and pottery made by Arawak Indians. There was a large number of water colour drawings, by Miss H. A. Wood, of the birds, plants and butterflies of Jamaica.

#### SHARK PAPERS.

Of historical interest were the "Shark papers" shown by the Institute. The story of these papers is thus narrated by Mr. Frank Cundall, the Secretary of the Institute:--The brig *Nancy* of 125 tons, owned by Germans by birth but naturalised citizens of the United States, left Baltimore for Curacao on July 3rd, 1799, commanded by Thomas Briggs, her cargo consisting of goods, provisions and lumber. She put in at Oruba and proceeded to Port au Prince in Haiti,

and having carried away her maintop she was making of her way to the Isle of Ash, or Isle

of Vache, a small island off the south coast of Haiti, when, on August 28th, she was captured by H.M.S. *Sparrow*, a cutter commanded by Hugh Wylie, and sent in to Port Royal with another prize, a Spanish cruiser.

A "libel," or suit for salvage, was brought in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Kingston on September 9th, 1799, by George Crawford Ricketts, Advocate General on behalf of "Hugh Wylie, Esq., commander of H.M. Cutter *Sparrow*," against "a certain brig or vessel called the *Nancy*, her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, and the goods, wares, merchandise, specie and effects on board her, taken and seized as the property of some person or persons, being enemies of our Sovereign Lord and King, and good and lawful prize on the high seas and within the jurisdiction of this Court."

A claim for the dismissal of the suit with costs was put in on September 14th, vouched by affidavits in which, as it subsequently came out, Briggs and Schultze of the *Nancy* perjured themselves freely.

While the case was proceeding, Michael Fitton, Acting-Lieutenant, produced certain papers which he found in a shark caught off Jaemel, while he was cruising in the *Ferret*, a tender of H.M.S. *Abergavenny*, the flagship at Port Royal. He was cruising in company with Wylie, who was in command of the *Sparrow*, another tender of the *Abergavenny*. They had

gone out with the object of earning for the stationary flagship a share of the prizes which were constantly being taken by the cruisers. On rejoining, after an accidental separation, Fitton



A Display of Native Handicraft.



A large assortment of Preserves and Pickles.



invited Wylie by signal to come to breakfast, and while he was waiting for him, the shark was caught and the papers were found.

When Wylie came on board the *Ferret* he mentioned that he detained an American brig called the *Nancy*. Fitton thereupon said he had her papers. "Papers!" answered Wylie, "Why, I sealed them up and sent them in with her." "Just so," replied Fitton, "those were her false papers; here are her real ones."

These papers, together with others of an incriminating nature, found in the *Nancy* some time after her capture, concealed in the captain's cabin in a case of salt pork, "so hard drove in that it was with difficulty that they could be taken out," led to the condemnation of the brig and her cargo on November 25th, 1799.

It may be mentioned that, about three years before, the *Nancy* had been captured by a French privateer and carried into Guadeloupe and there condemned as American property which she undoubtedly was.

The actual papers found in the shark lay until 1890 (with the affidavit of Lieut. Fitton) in the archives of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, together with many other documents of great interest connected with Jamaica's early history. They are now in the keeping of the Institute of Jamaica. They consist of letters written in German and are wrapped in another piece of paper on which is written a memorandum of their authenticity

by John Fraser, who was then Surrogate in the Court of Vice-Admiralty. The jaws of the shark which swallowed the papers are in the United Service Museum.

Another interesting exhibit by the Institute of Jamaica was a portrait, by Robert Edge Pine, of Rodney, with his officers, on board the *Formidable*, at the moment when De Grasse lowered his flag at the close of Battle of the Saints, which saved British West Indies.



Jamaica Cacti acclimatising in England for Wembley.

#### PLEASANT FUNCTIONS.

There were some memorable entertainments given in connexion with the Jamaica Court. One of them was a dinner given by the Hon. William Morrison, one of the Colony's Hon. Commissioners, on May 20th, at the Lucullus Restaurant at Wembley, at which the principal guest was the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, a former Governor of Jamaica. Mr. Morrison, in the course of his speech, said that he was much impressed with the

exhibition and the progress which had been made with the West Indian Section. He went on to refer to the good work done by The West India Committee. Another event worthy of note was a luncheon given on September 3rd by Mr. W. Cradwick to Sir Samuel Wilson, then Governor-Designate of Jamaica, after a private view of the Jamaica cinema films. The Garden Party given to the Hon. Horace V. and Mrs. Myers is referred to on another page.



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO COURT



General View of the Trinidad Court, Showing the Panelled Pillars.

One of the first things to strike a visitor to the Trinidad and Tobago Court was the admirable way in which all the industries of the colony were shown. On the wall were agricultural maps of the two islands coloured so as to show the areas under cacao, sugar, cocoanut, rice and rubber and the forest reserves.

There is a Forest Department in the Colony and the conservation of the forests has been taken in hand systematically. Trinidad possesses about 30 different kinds of woods, and samples of these were shown in the Court, together with photographs of the trees themselves. The beauty of some of these woods was shown in

the screens and settees etc., made of them. There was a screen made of mora wood that formed a cross in plan and so had eight sides which were utilised to show some beautiful pictures of sport in the Islands, public buildings, schools, churches, beauty spots and private houses—from the humble dwellings of agricultural labourers to the mansions of planters. There were in the Court settees made of mora, crappo (or crab wood) and purple heart. Another piece of wood exhibit was a handsome red cedar chest. An inlaid table made for the Exhibition of 1862, and loaned by Mr. Raymond Warner, was also exhibited.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Of all the agricultural products of the colony, by far the largest is cacao, of which 503,595 cwt. was exported in 1923. Naturally the exhibit of this product attracted attention. There was a beautiful model of the famous River Estate, where extensive experiments in cacao cultivation are carried out by the Department of Agriculture, which acquired the estate in 1897. Near by were photographs showing cacao trees and the picking of the pods and preparation of the beans, the drying floors, etc. Below the photographs were samples of pods and beans, the latter varying in colour from a ruddy brown to a purple hue.

The next industry in importance in the colony is sugar. Here again excellent photographs showed the Usine Ste. Madeleine, the largest sugar factory in the British West Indies. As a contrast to this factory, there was a photograph of a primitive sugar mill of a peasant proprietor. Below the photographs were some sugar canes and samples of the sugar made in the island—grey, white, yellow and syrup crystals. Another good photograph depicted cane farmers at work in plantations.

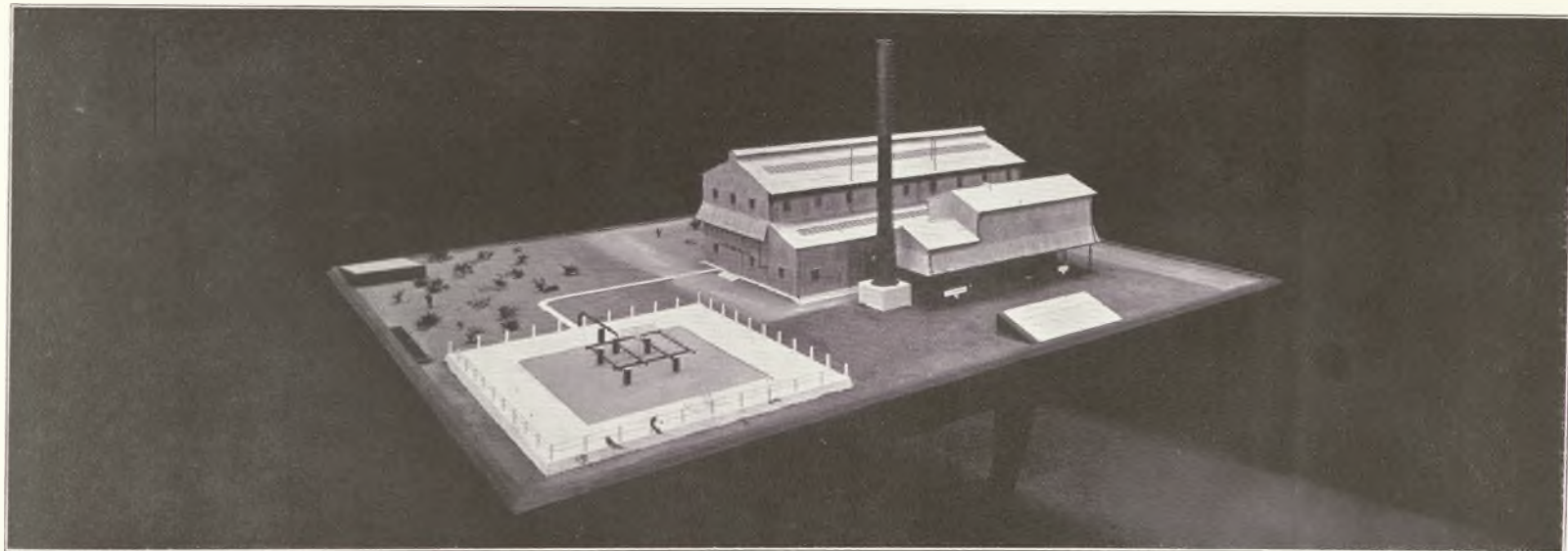


Trinidad Cacao, Sugar and Coco-nut Exhibits.

An offshoot of the sugar industry is that of the manufacture of Angostura bitters, which was transferred from Angostura or Ciudad Bolivar in Venezuela to Trinidad owing to the troubled state of that republic at the time. Needless to say, this famous product was not forgotten in Trinidad's exhibits. In 1923, 44,566 gallons of bitters were exported, being the sole exporter.

Another interesting exhibit was that of coconuts and the uses to which they are put. First were shown photographs of the coconut palm, and then one saw the nut embedded in its fibrous covering, the nuts themselves, the coir fibre and the mats and rope made of it, and the copra, which consists of the dried nut itself. A certain proportion of the nuts are exported for use in the confectionery trade. The photographs above these samples showed the gathering of the nuts and the grading of them for export.

Not much rubber is grown in the colony, but the Para rubber produced is of excellent quality and the sheets of rubber



Model of the Sugar Factory attached to the Imperial College.



Model of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

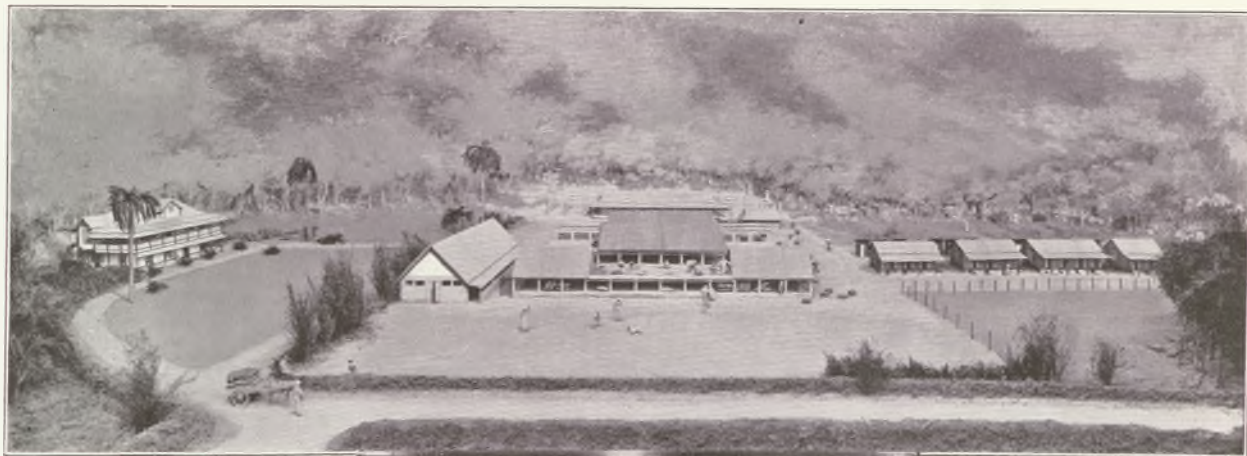


These showed the wear-resisting properties of the substance. The Hon. W. G. Freeman, Commissioner for the Colony, made a collection of photographs of roads in many cities of the world that are paved with this Trinidad asphalt. These showed how world-wide is the use of this substance. There was also an exhibit of samples of the oil produced, the crude oil and its products, motor spirit, kerosene, petroleum jelly, lubricating oil and road binding-oil.

Another model, that of a railway truck built for the Government Railway, was of especial interest, as showing the uses to which woods of the island can be put. The rails on which the truck stood were laid on sleepers of mora; the floor of the truck was of crappo, the under-frame of balata, and the sides and ends of balsam.

#### PICTURES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

We have already referred to the many beautiful photographs, illustrating industries, scenery and public buildings. In this connexion mention should be made of the photographs on triangular panelling surrounding two pillars in the court. One pillar supported panels with large photographs of Trinidad, and the other similar large pictures of Tobago. These three-sided panels formed a strik-



Model of "River" Cacao Estate.



The Chocolate Lounge in the Trinidad Court.

ing feature of the Court. There were besides some large watercolour drawings, by Mr. P. Lechmere Guppy, of the principal sporting fish caught in Trinidad and Tobago waters. Then there was a number of watercolours, painted by Mrs. Freeman, of the various flowering trees and climbers to be found in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Port of Spain. These gardens, to which Charles Kingsley devoted so many pages of glowing description in his "At Last," were established in 1820 and contain a collection of beautiful tropical trees and plants. Cases of birds and butterflies again showed the gorgeous colouring of the tropics. It was interesting to note the name of one of these birds. It was *Qu'est-ce quil dit*, from its peculiar interrogatory note. The two Islands were well represented in picture, and their beauties thus displayed were a good advertisement of their attraction to tourists.

#### THE CHOCOLATE LOUNGE.

On the opposite side of the gangway to that containing the exhibits described above was another section of the Trinidad and Tobago Court. Here were sold specimens which were exhibited by the Home Industries Association of the colony. These consisted of basket work, dolls representing negro and East Indian men, and women, and various quaint pieces of fancy work. There were also on sale chocolates and chocolate for drinking made from cacao produced in Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Carsons, Ltd., of Bristol, who had a large chocolate plant in the Palace of Industries, by which they should use cacao from these islands only. The chocolate is called "Trinidad"—a mixture of the names, Trinidad and Grenada.

The lounge was greatly appreciated by visitors who found



The Model of the famous Pitch Lake at La Brea.

there comfortable chairs on which they could take a welcome rest after sight-seeing. It must be confessed that there are few more tiring performances than tramping round an exhibition. And when it is remembered that there were some fifteen miles of road within the boundaries of the Exhibition it can be easily imagined that visitors, especially those who were bent on seeing as much as possible in a day, did get very tired. The comfort of a rest with a cup of delicious Trinidad Chocolate was highly appreciated, and the Trinidad Court did a very good trade.

Taken as a whole the Trinidad Court was a great success and the exhibit, which was thoroughly representative, was a credit not only to the Colony but to Mr. Freeman and his assistants. It may safely be said that the people of this country never had such an opportunity of learning all about Trinidad as was afforded by the Colony's Court at Wembley.

Nothing seemed to have been forgotten in the display. The Colony's products and industries, its life and conditions, its buildings and beautiful scenery all found a place in the Court.



## THE BAHAMAS COURT



Model of a Sponging Boat on a gigantic Sponge.



A Pyramid of Preserved Guavas from the Bahamas.

### Two corners of the Bahamas Court.

Naturally, sponges, which form the staple of the Bahamas, were most in evidence among the exhibits in the Colony's Court. Sponges of all sizes from a giant sponge to a small toilet sponge were shown in numbers. The industry gives employment to a large number of people and furnishes the most valuable of the Colony's exports. The gathering of sponge from the numerous sponge areas is regulated by a Marine Products Board, which

from time to time defines the minimum size of the sponge to be gathered and marketed, and appoints a close season within prescribed limits. The sale of sponge is regulated by a Sponge Exchange on the plan of produce exchanges in foreign cities, and nearly all the sponges gathered are taken to Nassau and there sold. Those sold otherwise are those taken to depots at one or two of the other islands.



There was in the Court a model of a sponging schooner, and this was placed on a giant sponge. The actual gathering of the sponges is done from small open boats which carry two men, one to scull and the other to "hook" the sponges with an iron hook with two or three curved prongs, with which he detaches the sponges from the coral. When first brought up the sponge is a black gelatinous mass, but when left exposed for eight or ten days the black gelatine decays and the sponge is then placed in a sort of pen on the shore and left to be washed by the tide, for two or three weeks. It is then taken out and beaten with clubs to rid it of any remainder of decayed matter. By this time the sponges have become the familiar article and are ready for sale. They are then packed in the schooner and taken to Nassau where they are sorted and put up in lots for sale at the Exchange. After the sale the sponges are taken to the buyer's yard, where the roots are cut off and the sponges are trimmed by expert "clippers." They are then graded for export.

It should be said that the sponge is the skeleton of the animal, from which the living matter has been removed by the process of putrefaction. In the Bahamas Court were shown some "cultivated sponges." These are produced by dividing a living sponge and attaching the portions to concrete discs, and then casting the portions into the sea and leaving them to grow. But this is a new industry and has not long been carried on.

The sisal industry was represented in the Court by samples of the raw material and by baskets made of it. This is an industry capable of much expansion in the Colony, but shortage of labour has stood in the way of any extension, owing to the high wages paid for agricultural labour in Florida.

Another model of a ship—a turtling sloop—and several turtles reminded one of another industry of these Islands, namely, the production of tortoise-shell. Several fine specimens of these shells were exhibited and in the evening an electric light behind showed up their rich colouring. Other exhibits included starfish, sea urchins, seeds for necklaces, "pink pearl" made from conchs, cameos made of shell, and coral. Like many of the

other Islands, the Bahamas had an exhibit of guava jelly.

There were many pictures of the Islands which helped visitors to understand the popularity of the Bahamas as a holiday resort of Americans. Among the pictures shown were some curious undersea pictures by Stephen Haweis. At Nassau, on the largest island, New Providence, every effort is made to encourage tourists. Here it may be said that the Bahamas have no direct

passenger steamer service with the Mother Country, but can be reached via Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, New York, and Miami, Florida. Sailing, boating, and lawn tennis, golf, fishing, duck shooting, and other sports are among the pastimes available to visitors. Not the least attraction of the Island is its amiable climate. That and excellent hotel accommodation make the Island popular with American holiday makers. A visitor to Nassau described the approach to it from the sea in the following terms:—"The ocean of deep sapphire suddenly changes to a lagoon of emerald green surrounded by shores of snow-white coral sand. Beyond, the white limestone houses of the town, intermingled with groves of graceful palms and half concealed by gorgeous poincianas, rise on a gentle slope against a sky of purest blue; and again, as one strolls along the clean white streets, a surprise is in store at every turn; now it is the graceful, drooping bells of the datura, a little later the delicate perfume from a hedge of oleanders, in the distance the brilliant crown of a poinciana; and in almost every garden the bougainvillea can be seen in all its glory."

The Bahamas, being coral islands, the submarine products are very beautiful

and the Court showed some beautiful specimens. Those who have been to the Colony will remember the Sea Gardens at the eastern end of Nassau Harbour. These are a never-failing source of attraction to visitors. A glass bottomed boat is chartered and through this can be seen in all their startling reality the wonders of life below the sea. The visitor gazes at a submarine garden decked with growing corals. The submarine specimens shown in the Court could only give a faint idea of the beauty of these Sea Gardens.



A section of the Bahamas Court.



# THE BARBADOS COURT



A corner of the Court showing various Exhibits of Produce.

The Barbados Court struck the visitor to the West Indian Pavilion as something unique. It was novel in design and unlike any other Colony's display. It was designed by Lady Gilbert-Carter, wife of a former Governor of the Colony.

Each Island Colony in the West India Group should be individual, giving the sightseer a distinct impression of itself. So that when the day of pilgrimage was over, the memory of each was different. "Barbados: Sugar." Yet the impression which was meant to be left with the Wembley Pilgrim was not only Sugar, but the life and surroundings of the sugar-planter, and of the visitor who shares them.

Therefore one found the Barbados Court to be the "Verandah of a planter's house," through the arches of which, overhung with purple bougainvillea, one saw distant views of land and sea, and green trellises garlanded with blue petrea holding baskets of *vandateres* orchids. In front of this pergola stood clumps of sugar-cane, with long green tops like blades of grass, flanked by blocks of coral rock, cut for building. While amongst the upper green, incongruous perhaps, but effective, floated seapropcupines, illuminated from within.

The Barbados Court was divided into three alcoves. On entering the right-hand one, against a vista of sea and palms, reposed some immense turtles, surrounded by sea fans, conch shells, and Gorgona seaweed. Flying-fish and pearl sharks hovered near. These sea products were from Belgrave's Curiosity Shop. On the right was a complete exhibit of cotton-growing in all its stages, from the Barbados Cotton Factory. Above were the cotton-fields in flower, and below cases containing the blossom, the pod, the woolly ball, and the finished product in a bag and in a huge bale, ready for shipment, together with cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed cake and cotton-seed meal.

In the left alcove one had a glimpse of the hilly side of the Island—"Chalky Mount"—and below it, the pottery made from its clay and baked in primitive ovens on its slopes; also a lump of manjak, found in the same district. Here, too, were bottles of bay rum and jars of preserves and pickles, made by the Women's Self-Help Association, who also exhibited lace

bark, and fern-work doyleys, fish scale work and shell brooches, together with the tiny shells from which they are made. In the centre of the space was a model of Codrington College.

In the centre alcove was the office which was represented, as in most tropical climates as surrounded by trees, bearded fig trees being prominent.

On each side were jars of sugar, both the dark crystals, the straw, and the white. And the various by-products: syrup, vacuum-pan molasses; also rum and pure alcohol, exhibited by Messrs. Martin Doorly, H. S. Batson, and the West India Rum Refinery, and falernum, both white and cherry and commercial, shown by Messrs. Dacosta & Co., Johnson & Redman, George S. Moore and Martin Doorly. Near by were large jars containing tamarinds—first, the fruit in formaldehyde to show its appearance as picked; and then the preserve, ready to eat, from Messrs. Charles Inmiss & Co., C. A. Braithwaite and R. H. Dear.

Bay Rum was shown by the Borru Bay Rum Company and the Barbados Bay Rum Manufacturing Company.

On one side of a large lunette was a painting of the Monument erected at Hole Town to commemorate that landing, and unveiled in 1905. These paintings were executed by Miss Maude Law, while the landscapes at the back of the Court were the work of Mrs. Delamere and Miss Dora Howell.

The Barbados Court certainly succeeded in its object. Not only were industries well represented, but the beauties of the Island were not forgotten. The Island prides itself on being an ideal health resort not without reason. No one ever paid a higher tribute to its claim in this respect than the late Sir Frederick Treves, who, in his fascinating book, "The Cradle of the Deep," wrote:

"The climate of Barbados in the winter is healthy and agreeable. The land lies far out to sea in the very heart of the Trade Winds. That genial breeze blows steadily from November to May. To sit in a draught in scant attire so that a strong east wind may play upon the sitter like a douche is one of the



The Central Alcove of the Barbados Court.



A General View of the Barbados Court looking West.

chief objects of life in Barbados. The thermometer varies from about 76 degrees to 82 degrees F. There are no sudden lapses of temperature; none of the mean chill at sundown, which falls as a footpad upon the sojourner in the Riviera. It is possible to be out and about all day. There is no need for any sun helmet. The straw hat of the River Thames is all the head covering required in this or any other West Indian Island.

“The Island has an excellent water supply, while both malaria and yellow fever are practically unknown. Barbados has had no experience of earthquake. It possesses no volcano, and the hurricane season is limited to the months of Summer and Autumn.” (Only two hurricanes have occurred during the past one hundred and twenty-five years.) “The Island, therefore,



Lady Gilbert-Carter,  
Who designed the Barbados Court.

presents a desirable climate for those who cannot or will not winter in Northern latitudes.”

Those who enjoy the noise and display of a second-rate watering place would not appreciate Barbados. But those who wish to spend a few months in delightful surroundings and in the tranquil enjoyment of sane living and to get away from the stress and the toil of city life might with advantage turn their eyes to the island.

It was remarked that the Barbados Court was one of the daintiest in the whole Exhibition and the praise was not undeserved, for the general effect of the alcoves was to create quite a local atmosphere, and make a visitor compare in his mind the damp summer in his country, with the sunny beauty of Barbados.



Two of the Alcoves of the Barbados Court.



# BRITISH HONDURAS COURT



General View of the British Honduras Court.

The visitor to the British Honduras Court could not fail to be impressed with the display of beautiful woods. Right in the centre of the wall was a polished slab of mahogany measuring 8 feet by 4 feet, said to be the finest specimen for grain or size ever brought to England. It was easy after seeing this sample to believe that British Honduras mahogany is second to none in the world. There were also three handsome veneered panels of mahogany. Of rosewood there were some excellent specimens. Conspicuous in the Court was a log of rosewood sawn in half and the sections polished to show the exquisite grain. Another wood shown was sapodilla which produces chicle or chewing gum besides being a valuable hard wood.

In the Court was a section of a dorey made of yemeri, or white mahogany, the wood of which was perfectly sound after years of use on the sea. Specimens were shown of Balsawoods, which are feather-light woods, useful for floaters of any kind such as life-saving appliances, and provide excellent material for refrigerator cars, etc. The products of two other kinds of balsawoods were exhibited. One was the Polak, which produces a sort of wild cotton, used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. The other was Moho, of which the inner layers of the bark have the properties of good strong tying material. Ropes are manufactured by the natives from it, and samples of rope were to be found in the Court. The rope has the merit of being strong and tensile.

Yemeri is a useful wood which combines the qualities of good grade poplar with those of harder woods, and it is easy to work. An interesting exhibit which never failed to amuse visitors was a log of balsawood with a label "Try and lift me." The visitor expecting to find a wood of great weight was astonished when he found he could lift the log with the greatest ease.

Visitors were greatly interested in the golf clubs, tennis rackets, croquet mallets and Indian clubs made of British Honduras woods. A well-known firm of games' implements examined these samples and expressed the opinion that some of the woods might take the place of hickory for the making of these implements. Mention should also be made of the exhibit of boxes made of mahogany and cedar.

Specimens were also shown of Santa Maria, a large tree, the

wood of which resembles mahogany, but it is heavier and more lasting when exposed. On account of its durability, Santa Maria is used for the construction of the logging trucks on which the mahogany logs are drawn down to the rivers. An exhibit that attracted attention was a truck wheel made of cabbage bark and Billy Webb, exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Co. These two timbers are fairly common in the Colony and are used for trucks, wheels and tool handles. Other woods shown included bullet wood, used for posts and railway sleepers; banak, found in large quantities in the South of the Colony; pitch pine, nargusta (used locally for boards), and walnut.

Among the forest by-products shown was silk grass or arghani fibre, which is used to make rope. It is hoped that this grass may be used to manufacture artificial silk.

In the agricultural section of the Court were samples of cassava, cacao, cashew nuts, chacum bark, rice in husk, coconuts and desiccated coconuts, cohune nuts, sugar and sugar canes, henequen or sisal, and coffee.

In the southern part of the Colony active steps have been taken to develop such agricultural industries as the cultivation of bananas, coconuts, etc.

Another of the industries of British Honduras is the cutting of logwood, which is found in damp, moist districts to the north. This wood is used for dyeing purposes and large quantities are exported.

Sponges of superior quality are found in British Honduras waters and some specimens were exhibited.

Photographs of the Colony showed scenery, hills, rivers and vegetation; others mahogany camps. The firms concerned in the industry engage the services of an expert woodman—called a "hunter" or "limber cruiser" who locates and reports on suitable trees within easy reach of the rivers. A track is then cut through the forest to the tree selected and the wood cutters get to work. After the tree has been lopped and cleaned it is hauled by oxen to the riverside by torch-light at night as the animals would find the work too trying in the heat of the day. The logs then lie at the riverside until the rains swell the rivers sufficiently to enable the timber to be floated down to the port to be squared up and shipped.



Another View of the British Honduras Court.

ANTIGUA  
DOMINICA  
MONTSEERRAT

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

ST. KITTS-  
NEVIS  
VIRGIN  
ISLANDS



General View of the Leeward Islands Courts.



## ANTIGUA.

The visitor to the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion could not but have been impressed not only by the splendid efforts made by the smaller islands to display adequately their products, but also by the variety of those products. Then, too, there was the arrangement of many specimens in a narrow space which must have entailed much labour—labour which had in many cases been performed by few hands and also voluntarily. These facts spoke well for the enthusiasm of those concerned.

The stands of the Leeward Islands afforded an excellent example of what comparatively small Colonies can do and great credit was due to Mr. Robert Bryson, the representative of the Colony on the West Indian and Atlantic Group Committee, for the brave show which the various Presidencies of the Leeward Islands made. Unselfishly he devoted much time and thought to the matter. The Leeward Islands consist of the presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher- (St. Kitts) Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. Each of these was worthily represented in the Pavilion.

On the Antigua stand



A Private Exhibitor's Stand.

The display of Messrs. Lascelles, de Mercado & Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

samples were shown of sugar and molasses, Sea Island cotton, cotton seed and oil, limes and their by-products, and turtle shell—these forming the principal exports. But they by no means exhausted the produce of the Island. One noted a pile of coconuts, and samples of fibre and copra, specimens of maize, tamarinds, cassava and some cassava cakes, leaf tobacco, skins and leather work, and castor seed and oil. Preserves and pickles of various kinds were also shown, as were also native made hats and baskets, and broom corn, which is used for making brooms such as were on the stand. Nor must we forget the seed work that was also native handicraft. These seeds, red, white, grey and black, were made into neck-laces, mats, bags and other fancy articles. During the War, it is interesting to record, over £5,000 was raised and distributed to various charitable funds by Mrs. Bonthron, Mr. Bryson's sister, out of the sale of seed work. As a background to the display, there were many charming photographs of the Island and its industries and there were packets of post-cards for visitors to buy as souvenirs.

Above the Leeward Islands Court could be seen an excellent sample of the frieze which surrounded the Pavilion.

## DOMINICA.

Dominica, at once the largest and by most people considered the most picturesque of the British Leeward Islands, is also the island with the greatest future possibilities. It is at present by far the largest producer of lime products in the world. The lime, which is now preferred by many people in Europe and America to the lemon, yields a number of products, for besides the fruit itself and the raw lime juice, the lime is pickled, the juice is concentrated, and from the rind two essential oils are obtained. Citrate of lime is also now produced in large quantity on the lime estates of Messrs. L. Rose & Co., Ltd., the well-known makers of Lime Juice Cordial, as well as by other planters. Limes and their products naturally occupied a conspicuous position of the Dominica Court in the West Indian Pavilion. The lime products exhibited included citrate of lime, citric acid crystals, concentrated lime juice, distilled lime oil, ecuelled lime oil, green limes, lime fruit squash, lime juice cordial, lime seed and lime seed oil, lime seed meal, pickled limes, raw lime juice and ripe limes. The lime crop of Dominica increased from 396,000 brls. in 1917, to 516,000 in 1921. At the Court there was a little pamphlet given away which told of the merits of the lime. It said: "The West Indian Lime Fruit has long been known for its properties as a thirst quencher and as a purifier of the blood. It supplies exactly what the system requires in hot weather. The *Lancet* says: 'We counsel the public to drink their Lime Juice wherever and whenever they list,' and adds that 'during the summer months it is not only wholesome but the pleasantest beverage that can be taken.' During the Great War millions of gallons of Lime Juice were used by the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force. The authorities found that great benefit resulted from its use, especially in the hotter countries. The limes cultivated for the production of 'Lime Juice' are grown in the Island of Dominica, which in the words of a Royal Commission, produces 'the best limes in the world.'"



The Dominica Court.

Dominica's next most important industry, although worth only about one-ninth of the value of the lime industry, is cacao, and on the stand were to be seen samples of cacao beans from the island. It is curious to note that sugar, once a considerable industry in the island, was only represented on the stand by rum. When the price of sugar fell to a point which made it no longer a remunerative crop, the planters, under Dr. Imray's lead, turned their attention to the cultivation of limes, and sugar is only produced in quantities sufficient for local demands. Coconuts, coconut oil and copra found a place on the stand. Coconuts grow remarkably well all over the lower lands of the island. The nuts are large and of excellent quality. In recent years considerable attention has been directed to the cultivation of coconuts, plantations having been established in the Lasoye district in the northeast of the island. Oranges of the better varieties, the Washington Navel and Jaffa, from the high lands in the interior of the island, were also shown.

Among other exhibits may be mentioned castor seed and castor seed oil and castor oil, which are satisfactorily produced in Dominica.

The island has a great variety of timber. Samples of wood were to be found among the exhibits. In the "Notes on Dominica and Hints to intending Settlers," is contained valuable and exhaustive information as to the useful timbers of the island,

and it is suggested that in view of the considerable increase of timber imported into the West Indies and of the deterioration of its quality, the question whether the forests of Dominica can afford an abundant supply of cheaper and reliable lumber may well be considered. In his history of the island, Thomas Atwood mentions the following woods:—"locustwood, bullet tree, mastic, cinnamon, rose wood, yellow sanders, bastard mahogany, iron wood, several species of cedar and various other sorts of wood useful for building houses, vessels and canoes, for furniture, for dyeing and other necessary purposes," and also describes the gumtree (*gommier*).

Dominica has been found to be admirably suited to the suc-

cessful cultivation of vanilla and spices, and on the stall were some excellent samples. The baskets shown in the Court were made not by people of African descent but by Carib Indians in their own reserve.

Mention should also be made of the following exhibits:—ginger, lemon juice clarified, lemon oil, grape fruit oil, bay oil, beadwork, beeswax, honey, camphor, preserves, papaw in brine, pimento seeds and leaves and native made lace and starch.

## ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

For administrative purposes, St. Kitts and Nevis are united (together with Anguilla) in one Presidency. They are separated by a narrow channel of only two miles in width at its narrowest point. The back of the St. Kitts-Nevis stand was made very attractive by a number of charming water colours by Miss Baines Barcock. Chief among the exports of these Islands are sugar and its by-products, syrup and molasses—a long way the most important—Sea Island cotton, coconuts and salt. These products were naturally conspicuous on the stand. The Sea Island cotton was shown with cotton seed and cotton oil and meal. The visitor catchingsight of the speckled grey bunch of guinea corn would wonder what it was. This product is grown for feeding stock. Like other West Indian Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis displayed a variety of preserves such as the delectable guava jelly, and pickles. Then too, we found on the stand tobacco and cigars, coconuts and copra, native-made baskets, castor-oil and castor seed, arrowroot, cassava starch and meal, and also some delicate thread-work made by local women.

An excellent handbook to the Leeward Islands appeared very appropriately during the period of the Exhibition. This helped



A fine display of West Indian Cigars.

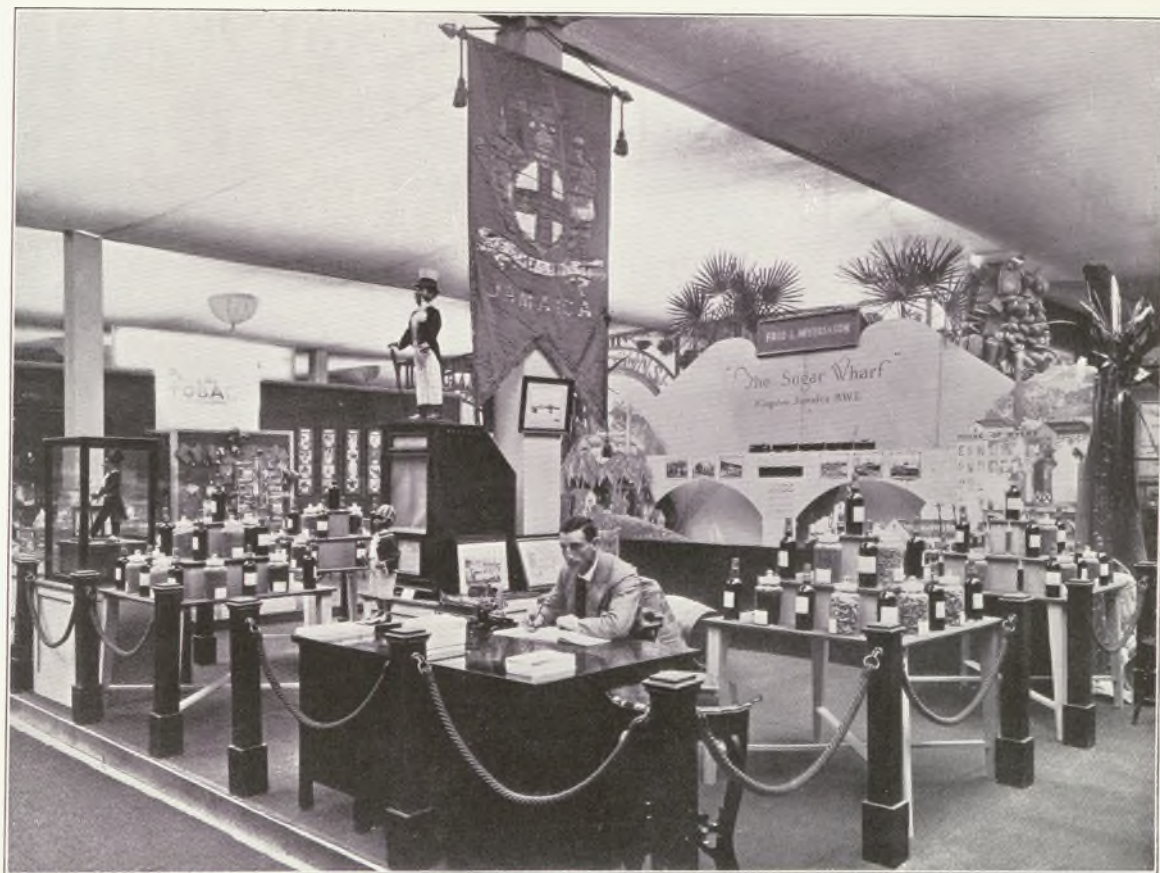
visitors to appreciate the pictures of the two Islands that were in the Stand. The handbook is illustrated and among the photographs reproduced are those of Government House in St. Kitts, the residence of the Administrator, the Circus, St. Kitts, Bath House, Nevis, and others which found a place on the Stand at Wembley. The handbook also mentions the hot spring in Nevis—which many travellers have described. It was of this spring that Robert Harcourt, in 1625, wrote "At my coming thither (to the spring) I was grievously vexed with an extreme cough which I much feared would turn me to great harm, but bathing in the Bath and drinking the water, I was speedily cured."

## MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat, the "Emerald Island of the Antilles," is connected in the minds of most people in this country with lime juice. The cultivation of limes was begun in the island by Mr. Burke in 1852, and was largely extended by the Sturge's firm of Birmingham, who acquired a world-wide reputation for their lime juice. Limes and sugar, formerly the staple industries of the island, have been displaced of late years by Sea Island cotton, the export of which to-day is worth in value about five times as much as all the other exports of the island. So it was that the most conspicuous exhibit of Montserrat consisted of two bales of cotton as exported. Then also samples of seed cotton, lint and cotton seed oil, muscovado sugar, and limes, green limes in brine, specimens of lime juice, oil and citrate of lime—found a place among the exhibits. Preserves of various kinds, arrowroot, cassava, maize, groundnuts, native-made hats and baskets, seed work and native drawn thread-work were among other exhibits that filled the stand. Those who lingered at this stand would also notice—and the uninitiated would want to know what they were—some natural swizzle sticks; and a sample of papain made from the papaw, so much praised by Lord Harris, which is used in the preparation of pepsin. The photographs of cotton picking, ginning and baling, were worth attention.

## THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands, although they have a population of only some 5,000, made a creditable display at one end of the Leeward Islands Court. These islands, which are about 32 in number, have a total area of 58 square miles, of which 945 acres are under cultivation. The exhibits from this small area included



The Stand of Messrs. F. L. Myers & Son in the Jamaica Court.

Sea Island Cotton, tobacco, coconuts, lime juice, castor seed, common salt, specimens of mineral ores, and some interesting pictures.

For many years after the collapse of the sugar trade the people in the Virgin Islands depended almost entirely for subsistence upon fishing and the raising of stock and ground provisions. In 1900 an Agricultural Department with an Experimental Station near Roadtown was established, which may be regarded as the turning point in the history of the Residency. Under the direction and guidance of the Department the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton was started. Progress at first was slow, but it has been a successful enterprise. The Government has a factory to which the growers can sell their seed cotton. The industry has been of the greatest material and collective value to the welfare of the people.

# THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands and is the seat of Government of that group. It is entirely dependent for its prosperity on agriculture. Sugar was once its staple industry, but to-day the production of that commodity is insufficient to meet local requirements. The principal article of export is cacao, the cultivation of which has increased largely in recent years. On the counter at the Grenada Court were to be found chocolate both for eating and drinking made from cacao beans grown in Grenada and Trinidad. This chocolate was actually manufactured in the Palace of Industries of the Exhibition by Messrs. Carsons of Bristol. Grenada exports on an average 6,000 tons of cacao annually. Samples of cacao beans—some from the Dougaldston Estate—sun dried and machine dried—were shown on the stand and also some cocoa powder made locally and exhibited by Mr. W. Malins-Smith.

Spices come next in importance in the island's products and a label at the Court reminded one that Grenada has been called the "Spice Island of the West." Naturally much space on the stand was taken up by samples of spices. Nutmegs and mace are the most important of these. Nutmeg cultivation was first started in Grenada by the late Hon. Frank Gurney in the early "eighties" of the last century, and cultivation has increased considerably since then. Then again cloves grow luxuriantly in the Island, though at present they are not cultivated on a commercial scale. Nutmegs were exported to the value of £34,007 in 1921 and mace to the value of £12,915. The nutmegs exhibited came from the Dougaldston



GRENADA.



The Grenada Section.

Estate and from Mr. Thomas Wildman, and both these also exhibited mace, while Mrs. G. Alexis exhibited some nutmeg jelly. The Dougaldston Estate also contributed exhibits of Arabian and Liberian coffee, while Mr. Wildman showed some ginger.

Other products on the stand included dried bananas, cassava biscuits and cassava meal, guava jelly (exhibited by Mrs. G. W. Smith), honey from the Boulogne Estate, some "fine old Grenada" rum from the Dougaldston Estate, saffron (exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wildman), preserved shaddocks, shrub rum (from the Dougaldston Estate) and sorrel liqueur and syrup (shown by Mr. W. M. Malins-Smith).

There were also to be seen some native made baskets, fans and hats, calabashes, and also seeds for making necklaces, mats, etc. Ladies visiting the Court were charmed with the art needle work of ladies of Grenada. The samples shown consisted of crochet work—casement curtains, doyleys, filet lunch set, lunch cloth, nightdresses, table centres and tea cloths—exhibited by Mrs. G. N. Alexis, Miss M. Alexis, Mrs. A. G. Hughes, and Miss E. Henderson, who each contributed to the display. Mrs. A. G. Hughes also exhibited some beautiful embroideries, the objects shown including baby bonnets, baby dresses, handkerchiefs, a luncheon cloth, nightdresses, table runners, tea cloths and a trousseau set.

The stand was embellished with some interesting old prints of Grenada lent by Mr. G. MacGregor Frame. Another object of great interest is a collection of Carib stone implements, mainly found in Grenada, loaned by The West India Committee.

St. Lucia has an area of 233 square miles, being rather smaller than Flintshire, and a population of about 49,000. Naturally the Court with its exhibits was not very large, but it was crowded with a representative collection of the products of the island. A close examination of the Court showed how varied those products are. Sugar being the most important crop of St. Lucia, there were shown samples of sugar—muscovado and yellow crystals—from four factories on the island and also some fancy molasses. As a by-product of sugar, rum in crude unmaturred state, and also matured was also exhibited.

The next most important product of the island is cacao, and the industry was well represented in the Court. We saw exhibits of pods and beans of good colour and size, and what was most interesting, sticks of cocoa manufactured therefrom.

Then one found in the Court raw limes and their products—lime oil which is used as a basis for perfumery, which is produced by being hand pressed after being first ecuelled; distilled oil which is used for mixing with medicinal commodities; and raw lime juice and concentrated lime juice (which is exported and used not only for lime juice and cordials, but also in the printing of colours on calico, etc., when it acts as a fixer). The rind of the lime, after being pressed for its oil, forms a good feed for cattle.

Other exhibits included coconuts in their coating of fibre, together with specimens of ropes and mats made from coir, as the fibre is called, and of copra, the dried kernel. Near by were samples of rope made from the bark of the mahoe tree and also from the fibre of the laxitre. Specimens of rice, pulse, and vanilla also figured among the products displayed.

Of spice there was a variety shown—cinnamon, nutmeg,



## ST. LUCIA.



The St. Lucia Section.

and other spices. Then, too, mention must be made of the samples of Sea Island cotton, cassava flour and starch, of castor-oil seeds and of kola beans used for tonics and to make a beverage.

Other exhibits included samples of timber, balata, cedar, mahogany, logwood and locustwood. The fruit of the island was represented on the stand by guava jelly and guava cheese, and crystallised oranges in addition to limes already referred to. Of fish there were a number of specimens, porcupine fish, sharks, and shark jaw bones, ocean footballs or football fish, flying fish, star fish and various shellfish. Then there were some interesting specimens of turtle backs and tortoiseshell work. St. Lucia, being a volcanic island, produces sulphur of which specimens were shown.

Among the miscellaneous exhibits were palm baskets and hats, nutmegs, mace, loafahs, coloured seeds for necklaces, native lace work, specimens of fireclay and native cooking pots made therefrom, china clay, old Carib implements, walking

sticks made of sharks' spines, calabashes (used by negroes to carry lights), and flower pots made of giant fern roots. Among pictorial exhibits were a collection of photographs of coaling operations, for Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, is a prominent coaling station. A map of the island dated 1778, showing the plans of many battles that took place between the French and British before the latter finally took possession of the island, must not be forgotten.

The display might have been described as most comprehensive of the products of the Island when it is remembered that St. Lucia has a maximum length of 25 miles and a width of 12 only, although it is, with the exception of Dominica, the largest of the Windward and Leeward Islands.



## ST. VINCENT.



St. Vincent has an area of 133 square miles, but small as it is, the island can boast of producing two commodities for which it is without a rival. These are arrowroot, and Sea Island cotton. Naturally prominence was given on the St. Vincent stand to these two products.

Arrowroot was shown in the form of the root as dug up from the earth, and in its manufactured condition ready for sale. St. Vincent enjoys a practical monopoly in this commodity in the world's market. The quality of St. Vincent arrowroot is unsurpassed, and scrupulous care is taken in manufacturing, in packing, and in the general handling of the product from the time it leaves the field until it is placed in the hands of the con-



The St. Vincent Court.



Another view of the St. Vincent Section.

sumer. Unlike many cereal products, it contains no fat, and can therefore be kept in a perfect condition without becoming rancid, for an indefinite time. Moreover it is prepared entirely without the use of any chemicals and is therefore of a guaranteed purity. The miniature barrels of arrowroot on the stall attracted much attention.

The Sea Island cotton of St. Vincent is acknowledged to be the finest quality. Samples were shown of seed cotton and of lint of the highest grade, which gave convincing proof of the length of fibre—some of the fibres exhibited were 2.5 inches in length. The requirements of cotton as wanted by the manufacturers of high grade cotton goods, mainly flexibility, amount of twist and length are, it is claimed, possessed by St. Vincent Sea Island cotton to a greater degree than by any other. The finest articles of high quality, such as lace, handkerchiefs, and silk-like fabrics for use of men's and women's wear are made from this cotton, which has a world-wide reputation. On the stand in the Pavilion were shown the various grades of seed and lint, miniature bales, and also cotton seed oil and meal.

Another product of which Vincentians are justly proud is syrup as produced from the sugar cane. This is the expressed juice of the cane, which after being boiled in various coppers or pans becomes the finished article. The juice is not allowed to crystallise and St. Vincent syrup contains only pure concentrated juice of the sugar-cane, no chemicals being used in the whole process of converting the juice into syrup.



## THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.



After viewing the products of the sunny West Indian Colonies, the visitor to the West Indian Pavilion found the Falkland Islands Court, with its distinct smack of the South Polar regions, a vivid contrast. The Falkland Islands and dependencies comprise more than one and a half per cent. of the whole surface of the globe. The islands are but little known to the man in the street, and consequently the Falkland Islands Court proved a great attraction to visitors. On

the wall was the South Polar Chart with a triangular space coloured to show the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, covering a total area of 3,000,000 square miles. The coloured space occupied an area stretching from the Falkland Islands, ice free and temperate, right down to the fastnesses of the unknown South. There was also shown a chart of the Falkland Islands themselves. The population of these Islands is almost entirely of British descent, and the main industry carried on in them is sheep farming. Wool is the chief export. Among the exhibits in the eastern section of the Court were specimens of sheep



Diorama of Melchion Harbour, South Shetlands, in the Falkland Islands.

skins, fleeces, and articles made of locally spun wool. In the eastern court, too, there was a life-size model of a horse, showing a set of harness, hand made from the raw hide. Each piece of harness was labelled with the Spanish name in use to-day. In the same section were illustrations of some of the flora of the Falklands, painted by Mrs. E. F. Vallentine. In the foreground of this section was a model of Stanley Harbour and Port William, showing the position of

the British warships leaving the harbour to defeat the Germans on December 8th, 1914.

The whaling field within the Dependencies is of greater importance than all the others in the world combined. The dependencies, which include South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands, are largely inhabited by Norwegians engaged in the whaling industry. In the Court was a diorama showing the scene outside the harbour of Melchion Island, one of the Palmer Archipelago. This gave an idea of the beauty of Antarctic colouring, with the cold violet-white of icebergs, the delicate gradation of

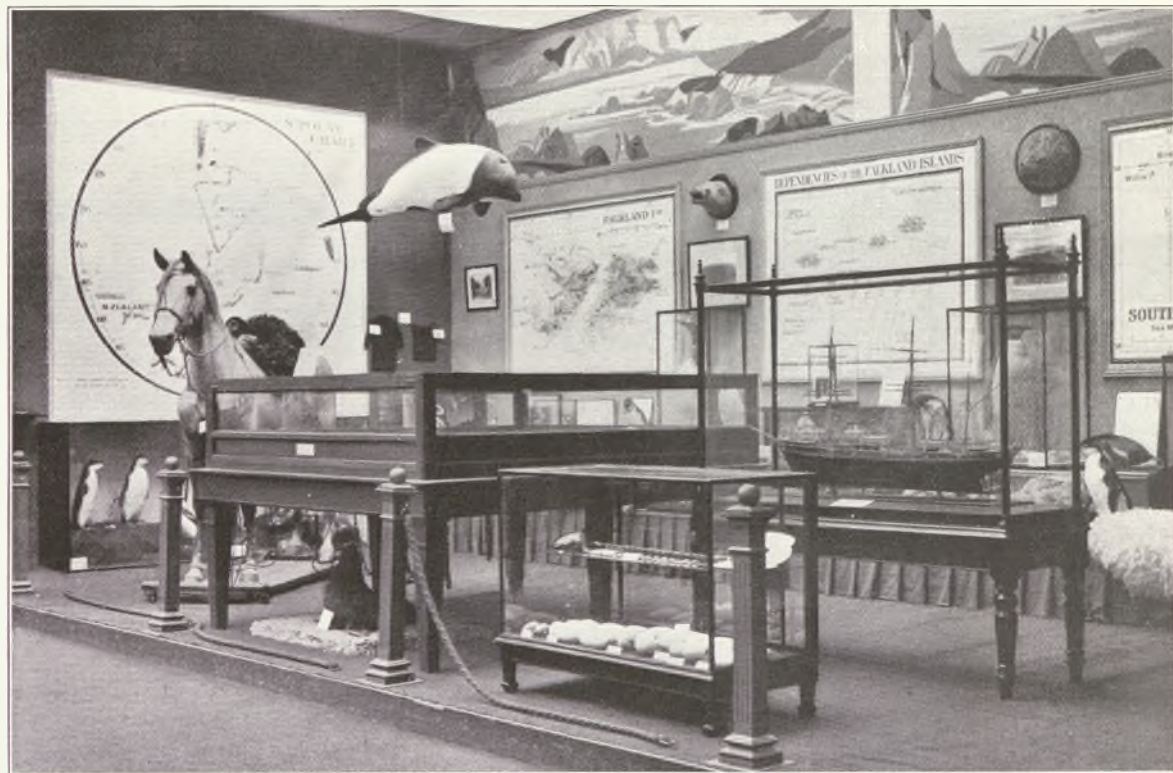


blues, lit up by a flash of sunlight into flame and gold and emerald green. In the foreground of the diorama there were some of those interesting, quaint-looking penguins. Stuffed specimens of various kinds of penguins were also shown.

Another exhibit of interest was members of the seal family—a sea lion, a fur seal, the skin and skull of a leopard seal, the head of a Weddell seal, the head of a crab-eater seal, and the skull of a great sea elephant. Hanging from the centre of the eastern section of the Court was a cast by Mr. Percy Stammwitz, of the Natural History Museum, of a beautiful dolphin.

Not the least interesting amongst exhibits were those dealing with whales and whaling. The products of the following whales were to be found in the western section of the Court:—the Right whale, the Blue whale, the Fin whale, the Sei whale, the Humpback, all of which are whalebone whales, and the Sperm whale. Specimens were shown of whalebone, or baleen, which is a horny substance found in the roof of a whale's mouth. Samples of whale oil were also exhibited, and bone meal made from the bones of whales, and whale guano made from the flesh and bones of the animals.

Then there were to be seen hand harpoons, bomb lances and shoulder guns used in whale hunting in olden days. The modern whaling gun is a glycerine recoil muzzle loading cannon. The harpoon, which is of steel and about 6 feet long, has four prongs. At the point of the harpoon is a shell, charged with gunpowder, which is fired by a time-fuse about three seconds after the harpoon has been fired from the cannon. A whale line is attached to the harpoon. Some excellent photographs were shown, illustrating the various stages of whale hunting. There were, besides, some models of whale catchers, which showed how the industry has developed in recent years. Two models of the s.s. *Discovery*, the first vessel ever built in Great Britain for scientific exploration, which is to be sent to study whale hunting in Antarctic seas, also attracted attention.



View of the Eastern Section of the Falkland Islands Court, as seen from the Gangway.

The first of these models was of the ship when under the command of the late Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., the South Polar explorer; and the second as she was when recently fitted out for research work for the Falkland Islands Government. The *Discovery* was built in Dundee in 1900-1 for the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901-4 and sailed for the Ross Sea under the leadership of Captain Scott. Although the model showed her solid hull, short masts, square spars and heavy rigging, it was difficult to realise the strength of her sides, to bore a hole through which would mean getting through 26 inches of solid wood of various kinds, the outer skin being English elm or greenheart. Her stern was an enormous mass of solid wood. Both stern and bow were protected on either side with steel plates. Twenty years after her return from Antarctic ice she is to return thither to study the whaling industry with its attendant questions of hydrography, meteorology, magnetism and tidal work.

## THE COLONIAL BANK.

The stand of the Colonial Bank was on the left of the main entrance to the Pavilion. There it conducted banking business and the stand was a source of great convenience to the other Exhibitors in the Pavilion. On the wall was a large map showing the position of the various branches of the bank in the West Indies and British Guiana. The Bank had also, in the West African village, a replica of its Lagos premises, and transacted banking business there.

The Colonial Bank was established in 1836 under a Royal Charter—a photograph of which has formed one of the Bank's exhibits—and is one of four surviving banks so formed under Royal Authority. It was incorporated for the purpose of "carrying on the business of a Banker in Jamaica and the other West Indian Islands and British Guiana," and from that date its progress has been bound up with the commercial fortunes of the British West Indies. In addition to Jamaica, it has long-established branches in Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, as well as in British Guiana. The scope of the Bank's Charter was extended from time to time until the Colonial Bank Act, 1917, gave authority to carry on banking business in any part of the world. Branches have been established at all important points in British West Africa, and also in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull and Hamburg, and an agency in New York.

The Bank's principal activities, however, are still associated with the British West Indies and British Guiana, and whilst the Bank's New York agency provides for financial relationships with the U.S.A., it is enabled to handle Canadian commerce by reason of close association with the Bank of Montreal.

In the British West Indies, as elsewhere, every kind of banking business is conducted. Current accounts and deposits are accepted, and in recent years a Savings Bank Department has been established which has proved a very material encouragement to thrift. Travelers' letters of credit, drafts on demand, and telegraphic transfers are issued, and foreign exchange is transacted. Purchases and sales of stocks and shares are effected, and securities and bearer bonds are received from customers for safe custody. Where desired, current accounts are opened at London Branch.

Credits are opened, and commercial information is obtained for the Bank's customers. Approved bills of exchange are negotiated. Bills for collection are received, and imports and exports are facilitated.

The Chairman of the Bank is Mr. Charles F. Wood. Its Deputy Chairman is Mr. Cyril Gurney, and several of its Directors are members of The West India Committee, includ-



The Stand of the Colonial Bank.

ing Sir Robert Rutherford, the Chairman of the Executive. Mr. Charles H. Hewett, the General Manager of the Bank, has had a long and intimate association with the British West Indies, and is at the moment Chairman of the British Overseas Banks' Association.

The subscribed capital of the Bank is £3,000,000, the paid-up capital being £900,000, and the Reserve Fund £300,000.

## THE WEST INDIAN PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The stand of the West Indian Produce Association, which was on the right as a visitor entered the Pavilion, was a veritable exhibition in itself of the products of the West Indian Colonies. Every West Indian island was represented by some kind of produce.

To mention a few of these is all that can be done in a limited space. There were to be seen displayed on the stand, which was tastefully arranged, allspice, cigars. Blue mountain coffee, rum and honey from Jamaica; Angostura bitters, and some excellent chocolate made of pure cacao from Trinidad; pure cane sugar from Demerara and Barbados; sponges from the Bahamas; arrowroot from St. Vincent, and a large variety of other goods, including swizzle sticks, beads and necklaces, guava jelly, limes and lime juice, sponges, turtle soup, curios and novelties. The stand, indeed, was an excellent advertisement for the West Indian colonies.

The West Indian Produce Association has an interesting history and is the inheritor of traditions dating back to 1650. Some few years ago the West Indian Produce Association joined forces with the house of Davison, Newman & Co., the oldest grocery firm in the City, whose founder was a man of note in

the days of the Commonwealth. Not many firms in the City can look back to an unbroken record of over 270 years. In the year 1650 Daniel Rawlinson set up in business as a grocer in Fenchurch Street. Rawlinson was a friend of Pepys and

the latter tells us in his diary how the premises perished in the Great Fire. The shop was rebuilt, and Rawlinson, dying in 1679, was succeeded by his son, who afterwards became Sir Thomas Rawlinson, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1706. In 1763 the firm became Rawlinson, Davison & Newman and fourteen years later was known as Davison, Newman & Co. Both Davison and Newman, who both died wealthy, began their careers as clerks in the firm. An interesting point in the history of the firm is that the tea which was thrown overboard in

Boston Harbour was purchased from Messrs. Davison, Newman & Co.

Other private exhibitors included the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which showed a handsome model of one of its famous "O" steamers, and the Direct West Indian Cable Company with much literature and sections of the West Indian cables.



A Private Exhibitor's Stand.



# THE WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP COMMITTEE.



Sir ROBERT RUTHERFORD, *Chairman.*

Mr. ALGERNON ASPINALL, C.M.G., *Hon. Commissioner.*

Mr. E. D. LABORDE, C.B.E., I.S.O. (St. Lucia), *Hon. Treasurer.*

Capt. Sir ARTHUR YOUNG, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Colonial Office)

Sir WALTER EGERTON, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Office)

Mr. P. H. EZECHIEL, C.M.G. (Colonial Office)

Sir W. GREY-WILSON, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Bahamas)

Mr. G. ELLIOTT SEALY (Barbados)

Mr. BOSWELL TUCKER

Brig.-Gen. CECIL E. RICE, C.B.E., D.S.O. (British Guiana)

Sir EDWARD DAVSON (British Guiana)

Lt.-Col. IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E. (British Guiana)

Major DUNCAN FRASER (British Honduras)

H.E. Sir EYRE HUTSON, K.C.M.G. (British Honduras)

Mr. W. L. MCKINSTRY (British Honduras)

Mr. LAUCHLAN ROSE (Dominica)

Mr. W. A. HARDING (Falkland Islands)

Mr. VERE PACKE (Falkland Islands)

Mr. W. A. THOMPSON (Falkland Islands)

Mr. CYRIL GURNEY (Grenada) (*Deputy Chairman*)

Lord OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Jamaica)

Mr. W. FAWCETT, B.Sc. (Jamaica)

Mr. FRANK CUNDALL (Jamaica)

Mr. W. CRADWICK (Jamaica)

Mr. R. BRYSON (Leeward Islands)

Mr. F. BARNARD (St. Lucia)

Mr. ERNEST BROWN (St. Vincent)

Sir GEORGE LE HUNTE, G.C.M.G. (Trinidad)

Mr. A. G. BELL, C.M.G. (Trinidad)

and

Mr. R. S. AUCHER WARNER, K.C. (Trinidad)

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Mr. P. H. EZECHIEL

Mr. GILFRED KNIGHT, *Hon. Secretary.*

Mr. E. D. LABORDE

Mr. W. FAWCETT

Mr. FRANK CUNDALL &

Major DUNCAN FRASER



# THE COMMITTEES IN THE COLONIES.

The Exhibition Committees in the Colonies themselves were constituted as follows:--

## BAHAMAS.

Hon. G. H. GAMBLIN (Chairman)  
Hon. J. R. C. YOUNG  
Mr. KENNETH SOLOMON  
Mr. G. A. ALBURY

## BARBADOS.

Hon. C. W. HAYNES (Chairman)  
Mr. A. S. BRYDEN  
Major R. M. WATSON  
Capt. A. R. FELLOWES  
Prof. d'ALBUQUERQUE, F.I.C., F.C.S.  
Mr. H. LAWRENCE JOHNSON  
Hon. DOUGLAS PILE  
Mr. H. JASON JONES

## JAMAICA.

Hon. A. G. NASH (Chairman)  
Mr. JOHN BARCLAY (Hon. Sec.)  
Hon. and Rev. A. A. BARCLAY  
Hon. and Rev. W. T. GRAHAM  
Hon. Major E. T. DIXON  
Mr. J. L. ASHENHEIM  
Mr. F. CUNDALL  
Mr. W. CRADWICK  
Mr. HERBERT G. DE LISSER,  
C.M.G.  
Mr. A. W. FARQUHARSON  
Mr. C. A. GAY  
Mr. J. G. KIEFFER  
Mr. A. INNISS POCOCK  
Mr. F. H. ROBERTSON  
Mr. A. H. SPOONER  
Hon. WILLIAM MORRISON  
Hon. DAVID SAMPSON GIDEON

Hon. HORACE VICTOR MYERS,  
M.B.E.

Hon. A. E. HARRISON  
(The last-named four members were  
appointed Honorary Commissioners  
for Jamaica)

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Mr. W. G. FREEMAN, B.Sc.,  
A.R.C.S., F.I.S., Director of  
Agriculture (Chairman)  
Hon. Sir G. TOWNSEND FENWICK,  
K.C.M.G.  
Hon. A. B. CARR  
Mr. J. L. WILSON GOODE (His  
Majesty's Trade Commissioner)  
Major RANDOLPH RUST  
Captain J. W. GOODWIN  
Dr. J. F. GIBBON, M.B., C.M.  
(Representative of the Tobago  
Planters' Association)  
Mr. R. C. MARSHALL, M.A. (Acting  
Conservator of Forests)  
Mr. C. A. P. SOUTHWELL, M.C.,  
B.Sc. (Acting Director of Lands  
and Mines)  
Mr. JAMES BLACK  
Mr. LUDOVIC DE VERTEUIL  
Mr. P. DUMORET  
Mr. P. MUNOZ  
Mr. M. DHEIN (Secretary)

## ST. LUCIA.

Hon. G. LAFFITTE, J.P. (Chairman)  
Hon. G. BARNARD, J.P.

Mr. G. MCG. PETER  
Mr. W. P. DEACON  
Mr. E. A. WALTERS, Agricultural  
Superintendent (Secretary)  
Mr. R. W. NILES, Assistant Agri-  
cultural Superintendent (Assist.  
Secretary)

## ST. VINCENT.

His Honour J. STANLEY RAE, C.J.  
(Chairman)  
Hon. W. C. HUTCHINSON, L.S.O.  
Hon. J. E. SPROTT  
Hon. A. M. FRAZER  
Rev. E. A. PITT  
Mr. W. M. GRANT  
Mr. A. DA SANTOS  
Mr. CONRAD HAZELL  
Mr. T. P. JACKSON (Secretary)  
Mr. V. D. ARCHER (Asst. Secretary)

### *Executive Committee:*

Mr. T. P. JACKSON  
Mr. W. M. GRANT  
Mr. CONRAD HAZELL  
Mr. V. D. ARCHER (Secretary)

## ANTIGUA.

The Hon. R. A. L. WARNEFORD  
(Chairman)  
The Hon. R. S. D. GOODWIN  
The Hon. N. SCOTT-JOHNSTON  
The Hon. A. E. COLLENS  
Rev. Canon JULLION  
Rev. C. M. HOWELL  
Mr. A. K. PETRIE HAY  
Mr. F. G. HARCOURT (Hon. Sec.)

## DOMINICA.

Mr. A. R. C. LOCKHART (Chairman)  
Mr. L. ROSE  
Mr. F. A. GORDON  
Mr. R. E. A. NICHOLLS  
Mr. W. S. ARCHER  
Mr. H. H. V. WHITCHURCH  
Mr. JOSEPH JONES  
Mr. ALFRED KEYS (Hon. Secretary)

## MONTserrat.

Hon. S. W. HOWES  
Hon. K. P. PENCHOLEN  
Mr. O. G. BLADEN  
Mr. A. W. GALLWEY, Acting  
Curator (Hon. Secretary)

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Hon. W. CAMPBELL ROY  
(Chairman)  
Hon. Dr. J. Y. McFADYEN  
Mr. J. O. GEORGES  
Mr. CHAS. CHAVELL  
Mr. A. A. TITLEY  
Mr. JOHN SHIRLEY  
Hon. C. A. GOMEZ (Hon. Secretary)

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sir EYRE HUTSON, K.C.M.G.  
(Chairman)  
Mr. C. HUMMEL  
Hon. G. E. GRABHAM, M.L.C.  
Mr. F. E. STARKEY  
Mr. A. D. P. WILLIAMSON  
Mr. P. STANLEY WOODS  
Mr. F. W. ROSS (Hon. Secretary)

## THE OFFICERS AT THE EXHIBITION.

The following were the Commissioners and officers in charge of sections for the various colonies:--

### JAMAICA.

Mr. W. CRADWICK  
Mr. FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.  
Mr. W. G. CLARK

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Hon. W. G. FREEMAN  
Mr. P. L. GUPPY

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Mr. W. L. MCKINSTRY

### BAHAMAS.

Mr. H. N. CHIPMAN

### BARBADOS.

Lady GILBERT CARTER

### ST. LUCIA.

The Hon. G. LAFFITTE

### ANTIGUA.

Mr. F. C. HARCOURT

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Mr. W. A. THOMPSON  
Mr. W. A. HARDING

